

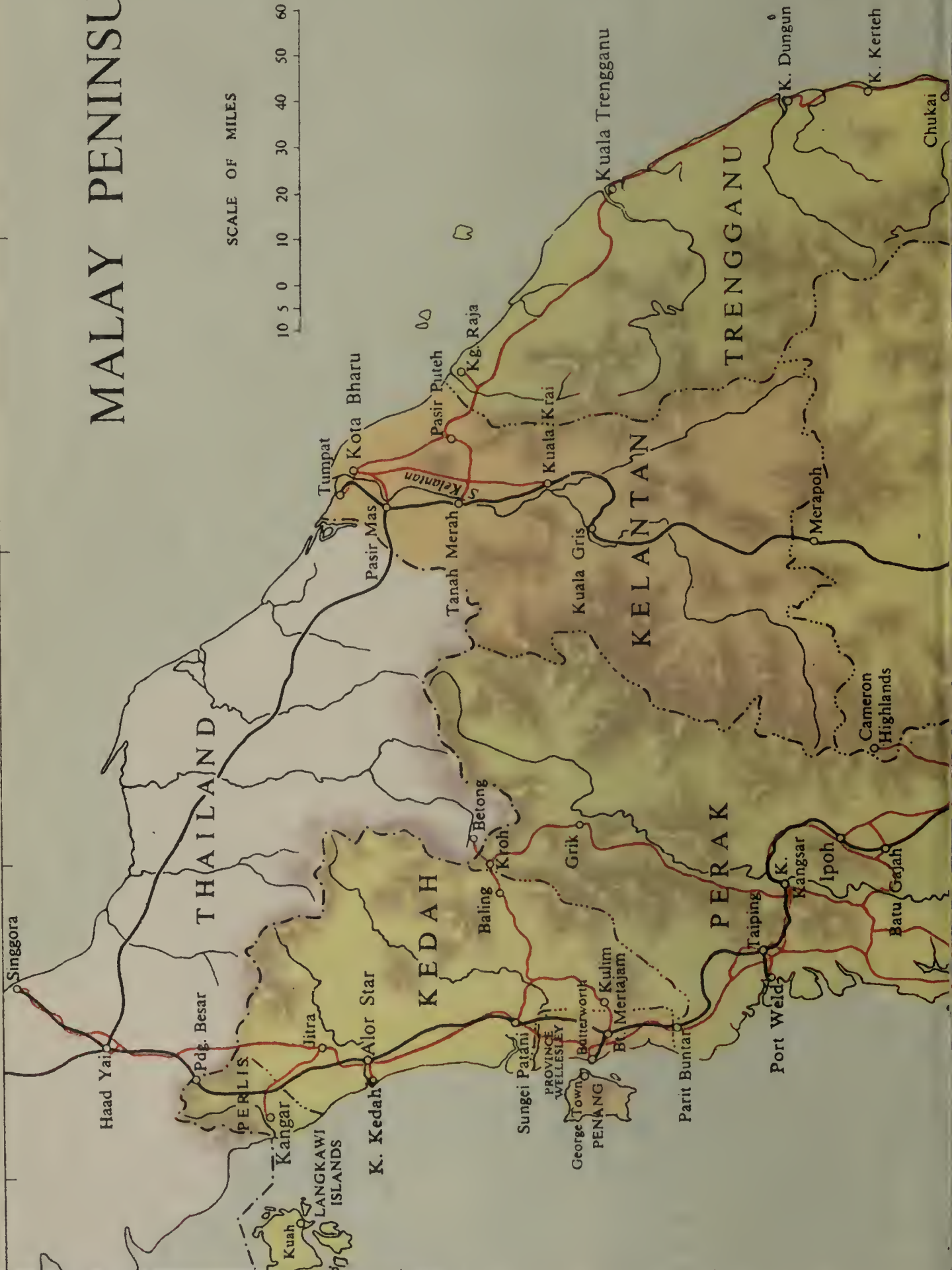
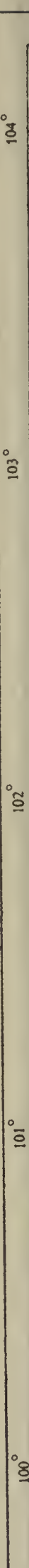


FEDERATION OF MALAYA
ANNUAL REPORT
1955

MALAY PENINSULA

CHINA SEA

SCALE OF MILES



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ANNUAL REPORT, 1955

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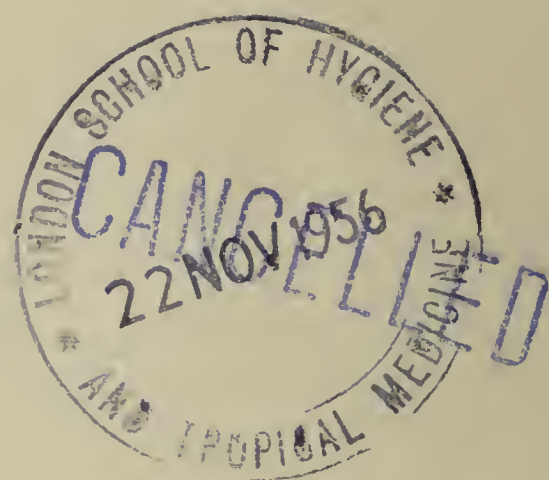
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Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (*High Commissioner*) D. C. Watherston, C.M.G. (*Chief Secretary*) M. J. P. Hogan, C.M.G., Q.C. (*Attorney-General*) Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman (*Minister for Natural Resources*)

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1955

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THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

His Excellency Sir Donald Charles MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.



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THE RULERS OF THE MALAY STATES

THE SULTAN OF JOHORE

Major-General His Highness Sultan Sir Ibrahim ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abu Bakar, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Mil.), G.B.E., G.C.O.C. (I).

THE SULTAN OF PAHANG

His Highness Sultan Sir Abu Bakar Ri'ayatu'd-din Al-muadzam Shah ibni Al-marhum Al-mu'tasim Bi'llah Sultan Abdullah, G.C.M.G.

THE YANG DI-PERTUAN BESAR OF NEGRI SEMBILAN

His Highness Tuanku Sir Abdul Rahman ibni Al-marhum Tuanku Muhammad, K.C.M.G.

THE SULTAN OF SELANGOR

His Highness Sultan Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Aladdin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G.

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His Highness Tunku Sir Badlishah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

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PART ONE

Chapter I

GENERAL REVIEW

Federal Elections

The most important event of the year was the holding in July of the first elections to the Federal Legislative Council. The elections resulted in a sweeping victory for the Alliance of the United Malays National Organisation, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress which gained 51 of the 52 seats for elected members. In consequence, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, leader of the Alliance, was appointed Chief Minister and was asked to form a Government.

Preparation for the elections were well under way at the beginning of the year, although the polling date was not announced until March. The Department of Information Services had, since February, 1954, when it was made known that elections would take place in 1955, been conducting an extensive publicity campaign designed to familiarise the people with the citizenship laws, the meaning and significance of democratic elections and the functions of the Federal Legislative Council.

Just over 1,280,000 persons were registered as electors. Whilst it is not possible to make accurate estimates, it is thought that some 1,600,000 persons had the qualification to register; of these probably over 1,250,000 were Malays. Of those who registered 84.2 per cent. were Malays, 11.2 per cent. were Chinese and the balance of 4.6 per cent. were mainly Indians.

During the first six months of 1955 the final plans for Polling Day were made and put into operation: courses for polling station staff were planned; instructions for Returning Officers were prepared; an instructional film on polling was made; and, when all preparations had been made, the task of instructing those who would be officiating on the day began.

On Nomination Day, 15th June, nomination papers were accepted from 129 candidates—128 male and 1 female—of whom 103 were Malays, 20 were Chinese and 6 were Indians. In only one constituency, Wellesley North, was a candidate returned unopposed. In the six weeks between Nomination Day and Polling Day, 27th July, electioneering went on without a break so that by the time Polling Day arrived there was a sense of excitement and anticipation throughout the Federation.

The eagerness with which the people went to the polls was very much in evidence in the rural areas where it was not an uncommon sight to see long queues of people waiting to vote shortly after the opening of the polling stations. The efforts of those who had planned the elections, those who had put these plans into action, and not least the political parties themselves, were fully vindicated by the fact that, in this first Federal general election, over one million registered electors voted—only in two constituencies did the percentage of those who voted fall below 70 per cent. of the electorate—without any incident of major importance being reported and with only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the ballot papers spoilt.

As already recorded, the Alliance gained an overwhelming victory at the polls winning all but one of the contested seats; the one successful non-Alliance candidate belongs to the Pan-Malayan Islamic Party. Of the 52 elected members of the Legislative Council 35 are Malays, 15 are Chinese and 2 are Indians. Considering that Malays constituted more than 50 per cent. of the total registered electorate in all but two constituencies and that in no constituency did Indians form as much as 15 per cent., these results are evidence of the success of the Alliance party machine in persuading the members of its constituent bodies to vote for the party candidate whatever his race. The readiness of the various communities to co-operate in this way is a good augury for the future.

The Emergency

Although the Emergency dragged on throughout 1955, by the end of the year the terrorists in the jungle, now down to less than 3,000, were more of an annoyance than a threat to the very life of the country as they had been in earlier years. In Pahang, once one of the most notorious terrorist-ridden States, the terrorist organisation all but collapsed and by the end of the year the whole State, except for the Temerloh and Cameron Highlands districts, had been cleared. In South Selangor a similarly impressive victory was won. In both areas the significant factor was the good co-operation between Security Forces and the people; this proved too much for the Communist terrorist organisation.

In June the Malayan Communist Party offered to negotiate a settlement. The factors which influenced them were the successes of the Security Forces and the progress towards self-government. The legitimate political parties were gaining more and more support in their campaigns for the July elections and the Communist Party's claim to be the only effective force against colonialism could no longer be maintained. The offer to negotiate was rejected. This decision was endorsed by the elected Alliance Government in September.

On September 9th the Alliance Government declared an Amnesty. Safe areas were declared and Security Forces were instructed to call upon terrorists to surrender before firing. The amnesty declaration was followed by a request from Chin Peng for a meeting with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister announced that he was prepared to meet Chin Peng in order to clarify the declared amnesty terms and to listen to what Chin Peng had to say but that he was not prepared to negotiate in any way at all. Discussions were then held between Government representatives and emissaries from Chin Peng to arrange a time and place for the meeting. Meanwhile, since the Malayan Communist Party had been taking advantage of the restrictions which had been placed on Security Force operations in order to facilitate surrenders under the amnesty, these restrictions were lifted in November. It was at the end of that month that the High Commissioner, in his address to the Legislative Council, made the important announcement that Her Majesty's Government no longer regarded the continuance of the Emergency at its reduced level as an obstacle in the Federation's advance towards self-government.

It was finally arranged for the Chief Ministers of the Federation and Singapore, accompanied by Dato Sir Cheng Lock Tan, President of the Malayan Chinese Association, to meet Chin Peng and two other members of the Malayan Communist Party at Baling in Kedah on the 28th and 29th December. Chin Peng demanded recognition for the Malayan Communist Party and the release of those terrorists who laid down their arms without detention or investigation. The Chief Ministers rejected outright these demands and the meeting concluded with a declaration from Chin Peng that he would fight to the last man rather than accept the amnesty terms.

Finance, Trade and Industry

The Federation was in a more favourable financial position at the end of 1955 than it was a year earlier. Whereas in 1954 there was a deficit of \$91.85 millions, in 1955 the surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$79.8 millions.

The value of the external trade of the Federation increased considerably during the year. Imports were valued at \$1,547 millions, 17 per cent. higher than the figure for 1954, and exports were valued at \$2,360 millions, 45 per cent. higher than in 1954. There was a favourable balance of trade amounting to \$812.4 millions, the most favourable since the boom years of 1950 and 1951. The improvement was due mainly to the higher prices of rubber and, to a lesser extent, tin. The average price for the year for rubber was \$1.14 as compared with 67 cents in 1954. The Singapore average price for tin for the year was \$365.49 per picul, \$12 higher than that for 1954. Taken together

rubber and tin accounted for 85 per cent. of total export earnings and in export duty they contributed 28.5 per cent. of total Federal Revenue.

There were two important developments affecting the rubber industry in 1955. The first was a revision of the scale of the export duty on rubber; the rates at prices below 80 cents a lb. were reduced and those at higher prices increased. An anti-inflationary cess was introduced for application when the price of rubber rose above \$1 a lb.; the receipts from this cess are refundable to the industry when prices fall to lower levels. The second development concerned replanting. Arising out of the Report of the Mission of Enquiry into the Rubber Industry and as a result of talks between Government and the industry legislative approval was given in May to a scheme designed to stimulate replanting and thereby to improve the competitive position of the industry. The maximum cost of this assistance will be \$168 millions. In addition, expenditure of up to \$112 millions to stimulate replanting or new planting by small holders has been approved.

General

During the year the Federation welcomed a number of distinguished visitors. These included Sir Anthony Eden who was then Foreign Secretary; Mr. Holland, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Marshal Pibul Songgram, Prime Minister of Thailand; Sir John Kotelawala, Prime Minister of Ceylon; Mr. Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs; and Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies. Mr. Alan Lennox Boyd arrived shortly after the Federal Elections, travelled widely throughout the Federation and, before leaving, addressed the Legislative Council at its inaugural meeting.

The increasing importance of Malaya in world affairs was recognised during the year by the appointment of the first resident Commissioner for Australia in the Federation and by the raising of the status of the Consulates of the United States of America and of the Republic of Indonesia to Consulates-General.

Finally, three of the year's prominent anniversaries might be recalled. The first was the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan of Johore, which was celebrated with great splendour throughout Johore in September; the second, the 60th Birthday of His Highness the Yang Di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, on the occasion of which an impressive ceremony was held at Sri Menanti; and the third, the 100th birthday of Mr. Henry Ridley, the "father" of the Malayan rubber industry, who, spending the day quietly at his home in Kew, England, was the recipient of many messages of congratulation.

Chapter II

THE PEOPLE

Part I

POPULATION

The estimated population of the Federation of Malaya at mid-year 1955 was 6,058,317, of whom 3,141,630 were males and 2,916,687 were females. This represents an increase of 169,739 on the total mid-1954 figure.

The following comparative table (which takes migration into account) shows the estimated population of the Federation as a whole and by race for the mid-years 1948 to 1955 and compares it with the population enumerated at the last two census takings:

Mid-Year		Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1931*	...	3,787,758	1,863,872	1,284,888	570,987	68,011
1947*	...	4,908,086	2,427,834	1,884,534	530,638	65,080
1948	...	4,987,427	2,457,014	1,928,965	536,646	64,802
1949	...	5,081,848	2,511,520	1,952,682	550,684	66,962
1950	...	5,226,549	2,579,914	2,011,072	564,454	71,109
1951	...	5,337,222	2,631,154	2,043,971	586,371	75,726
1952	...	5,506,447	2,716,899	2,092,218	617,257	80,073
1953	...	5,705,952	2,803,863	2,152,906	665,503	83,680
1954	...	5,888,578	2,893,650	2,216,105	691,431	87,392
1955	...	6,058,317	2,967,233	2,286,883	713,810	90,391

RATES OF INCREASE

The annual rates of increase per 1,000 of the population for the years 1948 to 1955, based on the foregoing figures, are shown in the following table. The 1948 rates have been computed on the 1947 Census figures while the rates for the years 1949 to 1955 are computed on the estimated mid-year populations for 1948 to 1954 respectively:

Year		Total Population		Malaysians		Chinese		Indians and Pakistanis		All Others
1948	...	16.2	...	12.0	...	23.6	...	11.3	...	— 4.3†
1949	...	18.9	...	22.2	...	12.3	...	26.2	...	33.3
1950	...	28.5	...	27.2	...	29.9	...	25.0	...	61.9
1951	...	21.2	...	19.9	...	16.4	...	38.8	...	64.9
1952	...	31.7	...	32.6	...	23.6	...	52.7	...	57.4
1953	...	36.2	...	32.0	...	29.0	...	78.1	...	45.0
1954	...	32.0	...	32.0	...	29.4	...	39.0	...	44.4
1955	...	28.8	...	25.4	...	31.9	...	32.4	...	34.3

* According to the Census. † Decrease.

DISTRIBUTION

The estimated population as on 30th June, 1955, was distributed by race group and territory as follows:

Territory	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others	Total
Perlis ...	66,399	14,206	2,093	2,515	85,213
Kedah ...	458,941	141,945	68,577	13,486	682,949
Penang ...	160,827	300,826	72,629	8,017	542,299
Perak ...	448,362	537,611	188,233	11,763	1,185,969
Selangor	242,373	446,134	197,236	22,218	907,961
Negri Sembilan	142,653	142,095	54,254	6,663	345,665
Malacca ...	154,077	117,124	26,730	4,493	302,424
Johore ...	421,990	427,614	75,293	7,551	932,448
Pahang ...	158,001	113,901	19,865	3,031	294,798
Trengganu	241,953	17,946	2,129	658	262,686
Kelantan...	471,657	27,481	6,771	9,996	515,905
Total ...	<u>2,967,233</u>	<u>2,286,883</u>	<u>713,810</u>	<u>90,391</u>	<u>6,058,317</u>

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES: RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

The total number of births registered during the year was 260,766 and the number of deaths 69,447 giving an excess of 191,319 births over deaths. The births were 2,922 more than in 1954 and deaths 2,414 less.

The number of births and deaths registered and the natural increase in each community during each half-year from 1947 to 1955 appear in Tables B, C and D.

The annual crude birth and death rates and the yearly rates of natural increase per thousand of the population for the Federation as a whole and for each of the main race groups separately are shown in the following three tables. These rates are calculated on the mid-year populations for 1947 to 1955 successively:

BIRTH RATES

(per thousand of population)

Year	Total Population	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians and Pakistanis	All Others
1947* ...	43.0	41.4	44.0	49.1	22.0
1948 ...	40.4	37.1	43.9	45.0	25.8
1949 ...	43.8	43.2	43.6	48.9	31.7
1950 ...	42.0	41.9	41.7	44.9	30.0
1951 ...	43.6	44.9	41.9	45.5	30.8
1952 ...	44.4	46.1	42.5	45.2	31.7
1953 ...	43.7	45.1	42.1	44.2	32.5
1954 ...	43.8	46.2	41.1	44.0	32.7
1955 ...	43.0	45.1	40.6	43.9	31.0

* Calculated on population as ascertained at Census.

DEATH RATES

(per thousand of population)

Year		Total Population		Malaysians		Chinese		Indians and Pakistanis		All Others
1947*	...	19.4	...	24.3	...	14.3	...	15.8	...	11.8
1948	...	16.3	...	19.7	...	12.9	...	12.9	...	14.2
1949	...	14.2	...	16.6	...	11.7	...	12.3	...	14.2
1950	...	15.8	...	18.7	...	12.7	...	13.6	...	13.5
1951	...	15.3	...	17.3	...	13.4	...	13.3	...	11.3
1952	...	13.6	...	15.4	...	11.6	...	12.8	...	9.7
1953	...	12.4	...	14.5	...	10.2	...	10.9	...	9.6
1954	...	12.2	...	14.8	...	9.6	...	10.1	...	9.1
1955	...	11.5	...	14.0	...	9.0	...	9.5	...	7.4

RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE

(per thousand of population)

Year		Total Population		Malaysians		Chinese		Indians and Pakistanis		All Others
1947*	...	23.6	...	17.1	...	29.7	...	33.3	...	10.3
1948	...	24.2	...	17.4	...	31.0	...	32.1	...	11.5
1949	...	29.6	...	26.6	...	31.9	...	36.6	...	17.5
1950	...	26.2	...	23.2	...	29.0	...	31.3	...	16.5
1951	...	28.3	...	27.6	...	28.5	...	32.2	...	19.5
1952	...	30.8	...	30.6	...	30.9	...	32.3	...	21.9
1953	...	31.3	...	30.6	...	31.9	...	33.3	...	22.9
1954	...	31.6	...	31.4	...	31.5	...	33.8	...	23.6
1955	...	31.6	...	31.1	...	31.6	...	34.4	...	23.6

The birth rate in 1955 was 43.0 per thousand of the estimated mid-year population as against 43.8 in 1954. This showed a decrease of 0.8 per thousand population.

Every race recorded a decrease in birth rate. The highest decrease was amongst the "Others" which showed a birth rate of 31.0 as against 32.7 per thousand population in 1954. The Indian and Pakistani group showed the lowest decrease with 43.9 per thousand as against 44.0 in 1954.

The overall death rate was 11.5 per thousand population which was 0.7 per thousand population lower than that in 1954 and was the lowest recorded since 1947. As in previous years, since 1947, the Malaysian death rate was the highest racial death rate for the year. With 7.4 per thousand population, the "Others" recorded the lowest death rate for 1955, and incidentally it was the lowest racial death rate recorded since 1947.

The natural increase (i.e., the excess of births over deaths) in the population as a whole for 1955 amounted to 191,319 which was 31.6 per thousand of the estimated mid-year population and was the same rate of increase as that for 1954. The "Others" recorded the same rate

* Calculated on population as ascertained at Census.

of natural increase as for 1954 (23.6 per thousand population) while the Malaysian community was the only one that showed a decrease with 31.1 per thousand population as against 31.4 in 1954.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths of children under one year of age registered in 1955 was 20,445 as compared with 21,429 in 1954, representing a decrease of 984 or 4.6 per cent. At 78 per thousand live births, the 1955 infant mortality rate was the lowest recorded since the census in 1947.

Every race recorded a decrease in infant mortality rate. At 97 per thousand live births, the Malaysian infant mortality rate was the highest among all the communities for the year 1955.

The Chinese infant mortality rate decreased further from 59 (in 1954) to 53 per thousand live births, and it was the lowest rate among all the races in 1955.

The rates of infant mortality per thousand live births for the last five years are as follows:

			1951		1952		1953		1954		1955
Malaysians	...	...	108	...	101	...	98	...	100	...	97
Chinese	...	...	82	...	69	...	61	...	59	...	53
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	104	...	108	...	92	...	83	...	78
All Races	...	...	97	...	90	...	83	...	83	...	78

The distribution of infant deaths and births by main racial group (with corresponding figures for 1954 shown in brackets) was as follows:

			Infant deaths (under the age of one year)			Births	
Malaysians	...	...	12,920	(13,406)	...	133,863	(133,591)
Chinese	...	...	4,962	(5,363)	...	92,784	(90,996)
Indians and Pakistanis	...	...	2,432	(2,524)	...	31,318	(30,400)
All Races	...	...	20,445	(21,429)	...	260,766	(257,844)

CIVIL MARRIAGES

The Civil Marriage Ordinance, 1952, was brought into operation in the Federation with effect from the 1st January, 1955. This Ordinance is intended to enable all persons in the Federation other than Muslims to contract if they so desire a monogamous civil marriage whatever might be their religion, faith or custom.

Prior to the 1st January, 1955, such legislation operated only in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca under the Civil Marriage Ordinance, 1940.

The total number of marriages solemnised and registered under the Civil Marriage Ordinance in the Federation in 1955 was 1,061.

The following table shows the distribution of the number of marriages solemnised and registered in the States and Settlements.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES SOLEMNISED AND REGISTERED UNDER THE CIVIL MARRIAGE ORDINANCE, 1952; IN THE STATES AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE YEAR 1955

State/Settlement	Number of Marriages
Perlis	2
Kedah	56
Penang	520
Perak	173
Selangor	93
Negri Sembilan	18
Malacca	142
Johore	34
Pahang	21
Trengganu	1
Kelantan	1
Total ...	<hr/> 1,061 <hr/>

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

The Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, came into force at the same time as the Civil Marriage Ordinance, 1952, i.e., with effect from the 1st January, 1955.

Before the coming into force of this Ordinance, the marriage laws of all the States and of the Settlements provided machinery for the registration of marriages in the Federation between two Muslims. In the Settlements any marriage could be registered if it was a monogamous marriage and had been solemnised in the manner provided by law. In the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, any marriage could be registered, except a marriage in which only one of the parties was a Muslim; in the case of a marriage to which one of the parties was a Christian it must be solemnised in the manner provided by law. In Kedah and Perlis, marriages between two Hindus could be registered while in Kelantan, Trengganu and Johore there was no provision for the registration of non-Muslim marriages. The Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, was introduced to provide, throughout the Federation, facilities for the registration of any marriage, whether solemnised within or outside the Federation, subject only to the obligation imposed by law on members of the Muslim and Christian communities to have their marriages, if solemnised within the Federation, registered in a particular manner.

The basic requirement under the Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, is that the officer registering the marriage should be satisfied that a marriage was solemnised between the parties according

to the religion professed by each of them, or to the law or custom having the force of law applicable to each of them, at the time and place of its solemnisation.

The total number of marriages registered in the year 1955 under the Registration of Marriages Ordinance, 1952, was 1,010 and the following table shows the distribution of the number of marriages registered in the States and Settlements.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES REGISTERED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF
MARRIAGES ORDINANCE, 1952, IN THE STATES AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE
YEAR 1955

State/Settlement							Number of Marriages
Perlis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Kedah	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Penang	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	618
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...	...	...	155
Malacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Johore	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pahang	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Trengganu	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kelantan	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total						...	1,010

ADOPTIONS

Statutory adoption in the sense of the transfer, under the sanction of a Court, to another person of parental rights and duties in respect of a child was unknown in Malaya until the Straits Settlements enacted the Adoption of Children Ordinance in 1939.

The Adoption Ordinance, 1952, which came into force on the 25th June, 1953, was introduced to make statutory provision throughout the Federation for the adoption of children. This ordinance was based upon the United Kingdom Adoption Act, 1950, and incorporated all the provisions of the Straits Settlements Ordinance of 1939.

The Adoption Ordinance, 1952, does not apply to any person who professes the religion of Islam, either so as to permit the adoption of any child by such a person, or so as to permit the adoption of a child who, according to the law of the religion of Islam, is a Muslim, by any person. The law of the religion of Islam does not recognize adoption in the full sense and the provisions of the Adoption Ordinance relating to the effect of an adoption order would be contrary to that law if they were made applicable to a Muslim.

NUMBER OF ADOPTIONS REGISTERED ON ORDERS FROM THE COURTS UNDER
THE ADOPTIONS ORDINANCE, 1952, FROM 25-6-1953 TO 31-12-1955

State/Settlement	25-6-53 to 31-12-53	1954	1955
Perlis	—	—	—
Kedah	—	1	4
Penang	7	61	31
Perak	1	20	18
Selangor	8	44	30
Negri Sembilan	—	7	9
Malacca	9	20	21
Johore	3	12	21
Pahang	—	1	—
Trengganu	—	2	—
Kelantan	—	4	4
Total	28	172	138

REGISTRATION OF ADOPTIONS

The Registration of Adoptions Ordinance, 1952, came into force in the Federation on the 1st January, 1955.

This ordinance provides for the registration of “de facto” adoptions. The registration of any “de facto” adoption will not make that adoption a valid, legal adoption if it was not already so; the onus, however, of proving that the adoption was not valid will be on the person who so alleges. A method of effecting legal adoption is provided by the Adoption Ordinance, 1952.

Under the Registration of Adoptions Ordinance, 1952, a Registrar is empowered to register an adoption if he is satisfied that the child has in fact been living during the two years immediately before the application as a child of the applicant and supported by him, with the consent of the child’s parents or guardian. Certified copies of entries in the Registrar’s Register are accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the adoption for all purposes.

NUMBER OF ADOPTIONS REGISTERED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF
ADOPTIONS ORDINANCE, 1952, IN THE STATES AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE
YEAR 1955

State/Settlement	Number of Adoptions
Perlis	—
Kedah	3
Penang	141
Perak	19
Selangor	9
Negri Sembilan	5
Malacca	30
Johore	1
Pahang	3
Trengganu	10
Kelantan	4
Total	225

TABLE A
MIGRATION
INWARD MIGRATION SURPLUS

	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year	1st half year	2nd half year
Malaysians	— 4,692	+ 2,305	... + 4,085	+ 3,837	... — 1,669	+ 9,748	... — 9,348	— 2,925	— 17,007	— 8,819
Chinese	— 18,765	— 7,404	... — 4,856	— 4,932	... — 1,962	— 2,691	... — 2,994	— 778	+ 403	+ 1,895
Indians and Pakistanis	— 1,115	+ 6,355	... + 5,434	+ 12,925	... + 14,125	+ 7,968	... — 4,690	+ 930	— 2,304	+ 2,297
All Others	— 617	+ 1,697	... + 1,060	+ 1,310	... + 486	+ 888	... + 853	+ 897	— 94	+ 1,948
Total	— 25,189	+ 2,953	... + 5,723	+ 13,140	... + 10,980	+ 15,913	... — 16,179	— 1,876	— 19,002	— 2,679

TABLE B
BIRTHS

Period	Malaysians			Chinese			Indians and Pakistanis			All Others			Total	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1st half 1947	...	26,027	24,843	21,008	19,208	40,216	6,766	6,513	13,279	352	331	683	54,153	50,895
2nd " 1947	...	25,437	24,167	22,208	20,438	42,646	6,395	6,370	12,765	391	361	752	54,431	51,336
1st " 1948	...	21,716	20,517	20,928	19,102	40,030	5,706	5,307	11,013	375	353	728	48,725	45,279
2nd " 1948	...	25,007	23,925	23,350	21,352	44,702	6,707	6,424	13,131	479	464	943	55,543	52,165
1st " 1949	...	27,396	25,896	21,543	20,202	41,745	6,872	6,525	13,397	557	497	1,054	56,368	53,120
2nd " 1949	...	28,196	27,090	22,344	21,045	43,389	6,926	6,623	13,549	547	523	1,070	58,013	55,281
1st " 1950	...	28,969	27,660	21,216	19,683	40,899	6,489	6,390	12,879	558	563	1,121	57,232	54,296
2nd " 1950	...	26,062	25,482	22,427	20,504	42,931	6,289	6,201	12,490	502	517	1,019	55,280	52,704
1st " 1951	...	28,281	26,852	21,339	19,867	41,206	6,522	6,509	13,031	586	530	1,116	56,728	53,758
2nd " 1951	...	32,121	31,002	22,828	21,595	44,423	6,977	6,672	13,649	624	591	1,215	62,550	59,860
1st " 1952	...	31,307	29,427	21,930	20,838	42,768	6,797	6,534	13,331	628	574	1,202	60,662	57,373
2nd " 1952	...	32,969	31,505	23,777	22,429	46,206	7,306	7,265	14,571	685	653	1,338	64,737	61,852
1st " 1953	...	31,235	29,806	22,733	21,200	43,933	7,399	6,929	14,328	689	610	1,299	62,056	58,545
2nd " 1953	...	33,368	32,070	24,061	22,743	46,804	7,679	7,426	15,105	752	665	1,417	65,860	62,904
1st " 1954	...	34,057	32,461	22,703	21,279	43,982	7,472	7,163	14,635	705	644	1,349	64,937	61,547
2nd " 1954	...	34,186	32,887	23,924	23,090	47,014	8,002	7,763	15,765	821	687	1,508	66,933	64,427
1st " 1955	...	34,817	33,232	23,338	21,831	45,169	7,652	7,323	14,975	700	696	1,396	66,507	63,082
2nd " 1955	...	33,714	32,100	24,535	23,080	47,615	8,382	7,961	16,343	731	674	1,405	67,362	63,815

TABLE C

DEATHS

Period	Malaysians			Chinese			Indians and Pakistanis			All Others			Total		
	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Total
	Total			Total			Total			Total			Total		
1st half 1947	...	15,532	14,542	30,074	8,882	5,198	14,080	2,471	1,933	4,404	197	175	27,082	21,848	48,930
2nd " 1947	...	14,872	14,083	28,955	8,109	4,779	12,888	2,188	1,790	3,978	230	164	25,399	20,816	46,215
1st " 1948	...	13,221	12,203	25,424	7,572	4,629	12,201	2,013	1,446	3,459	259	180	23,065	18,458	41,523 + 1*
2nd " 1948	...	12,106	10,864	22,970	8,013	4,710	12,723	1,931	1,534	3,465	308	180	22,358	17,288	39,646 + 2*
1st " 1949	...	11,042	10,140	21,182	7,314	4,378	11,692	1,935	1,321	3,256	288	180	20,579	16,019	36,598
2nd " 1949	...	10,732	9,897	20,629	7,079	4,115	11,194	1,974	1,532	3,506	298	187	20,083	15,731	35,814
1st " 1950	...	12,559	11,215	23,774	7,944	4,733	12,677	2,245	1,677	3,922	286	194	23,034	17,819	40,853
2nd " 1950	...	12,802	11,708	24,510	8,147	4,787	12,934	2,127	1,645	3,772	300	185	23,376	18,325	41,701
1st " 1951	...	11,520	10,544	22,064	8,512	4,944	13,456	2,144	1,693	3,837	281	144	22,457	17,325	39,782 + 1*
2nd " 1951	...	12,262	11,206	23,468	8,765	5,198	13,963	2,198	1,789	3,987	281	146	23,506	18,339	41,845 + 2*
1st " 1952	...	11,099	9,935	21,034	7,972	4,749	12,721	2,188	1,708	3,896	257	140	21,517§	16,532	38,049
2nd " 1952	...	10,816	10,107	20,923	7,241	4,373	11,614 + 3†	2,290	1,754	4,044	239	145	20,587§	16,379	36,966 + 5||
1st " 1953	...	10,349	9,447	19,796	6,768	4,172	10,940	2,130	1,529	3,659	281	152	19,528	15,300	34,828 + 6*
2nd " 1953	...	10,832	10,121	20,953	6,914	4,110	11,024 + 1†	2,063	1,551	3,614	201	167	20,010	15,949	35,959 + 2†
1st " 1954	...	11,240	10,376	21,616	6,603	4,274	10,877	1,958	1,518	3,476	261	165	20,062	16,333	36,395
2nd " 1954	...	11,019	10,158	21,177	6,423	3,966	10,389	2,021	1,512	3,533	232	135	19,695	15,771	35,466
1st " 1955	...	10,546	9,882	20,428	6,539	4,100	10,639	1,892	1,432	3,324	186	154	19,163	15,568	34,731
2nd " 1955	...	10,895	10,152	21,047	6,114	3,781	9,895	1,971	1,466	3,437	205	132	19,185	15,531	34,716

* Race and Sex unknown.

† Sex unknown.

‡ 1 Sex unknown and 1 Race and Sex unknown.

§ Include one unknown Race.

|| 3 unknown and 2 unseparated twins.

TABLE D
NATURAL INCREASE

BIRTHS LESS DEATHS

Period	Malaysians			Chinese			Indians and Pakistanis			All Others			Total		
	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total	Male		Total
	Female	Total		Female	Total		Female	Total		Female	Total		Female	Total	
1st half 1947	...	10,495	10,301	20,796	12,126	14,010	26,136	4,295	4,580	8,875	155	156	27,071	29,047	56,188
2nd " 1947	...	10,565	10,084	20,649	14,099	15,659	29,758	4,207	4,580	8,787	161	197	29,032	30,520	59,552
1st " 1948	...	8,495	8,314	16,809	13,356	14,473	27,829	3,693	3,861	7,554	116	173	25,660	26,821	52,481—1*
2nd " 1948	...	12,901	13,061	25,962	15,337	16,642	31,979	4,776	4,890	9,666	171	284	33,185	34,877	68,062—2*
1st " 1949	...	16,354	15,756	32,110	14,229	15,824	30,053	4,937	5,204	10,141	269	317	35,789	37,101	72,890
2nd " 1949	...	17,464	17,193	34,657	15,265	16,930	32,195	4,952	5,091	10,043	249	336	37,930	39,550	77,480
1st " 1950	...	16,410	16,445	32,855	13,272	14,950	28,222	4,244	4,713	8,957	272	369	34,198	36,477	70,675
2nd " 1950	...	13,260	13,774	27,034	14,280	15,717	29,997	4,162	4,556	8,718	202	332	31,904	34,379	66,283
1st " 1951	...	16,761	16,308	33,069	12,827	14,923	27,750	4,378	4,816	9,194	305	386	34,271	36,433	70,704—1*
2nd " 1951	...	19,859	19,796	39,655	14,063	16,397	30,460	4,779	4,883	9,662	343	445	39,044	41,521	80,565—2*
1st " 1952	...	20,208	19,492	39,700	13,958	16,089	30,047	4,609	4,826	9,435	371	434	39,145†	40,841	79,986
2nd " 1952	...	22,153	21,398	43,551	16,536	18,056	34,592—3†	5,016	5,511	10,527	446	508	44,150†	45,473	89,623—5§
1st " 1953	...	20,886	20,359	41,245	15,965	17,028	32,993	5,269	5,400	10,669	408	458	42,528	43,245	85,773—6*
2nd " 1953	...	22,536	21,949	44,485	17,147	18,633	35,780—1†	5,616	5,875	11,491	551	498	45,850	46,955	92,805—2||
1st " 1954	...	22,817	22,085	44,902	16,100	17,005	33,105	5,514	5,645	11,159	444	479	44,875	45,214	90,089
2nd " 1954	...	23,167	22,729	45,896	17,501	19,124	36,625	5,981	6,251	12,232	589	552	47,238	48,656	95,894
1st " 1955	...	24,271	23,350	47,621	16,799	17,731	34,530	5,760	5,891	11,651	514	542	47,344	47,514	94,858
2nd " 1955	...	22,819	21,948	44,767	18,421	19,299	37,720	6,411	6,495	12,906	526	542	48,177	48,284	96,461

* Race and Sex unknown. † Minus one unknown Race. ‡ Sex unknown. § 3 Sex unknown and 2 unseparated twins.
|| 1 Sex unknown and 1 Race and Sex unknown.

Part II

MIGRATION

General

The work of the Department, which increased substantially in volume during the year, continued smoothly but with considerable strain on the staff.

Only minor amendments to the Ordinance and Regulations were made during the year; the general framework of control remained unchanged. The minor amendments consisted of:

L.N. 371/55 ... Functions of Members transferred to Ministers.

L.N. 158/55 ... Amended the proviso to Regulation 9 (6), empowering the Controller to extend a visit pass beyond six months.

L.N. 552/54 ... Altering the authorised point of landing at Dungun, Trengganu, from "within port limits" to the "Customs Jetty".

The Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order, 1953, continued to be the key to control of entry for other than temporary stay. The numbers of persons under the various categories who were allowed unrestricted entry under the Ordinance in 1955 are set out in Table A.

Comparative figures for 1954 and 1955 of the more important categories (from a numerical as well as an economic point of view) are as follows:

Category	Code	1954	1955	Excess or deficit 1955 compared to 1954
Alien Professionals ...	AA ...	32 ...	17 ...	— 15
Non-alien Professionals ...	A ...	11 ...	32 ...	+ 21
Alien Cat. B (\$500 p.m.) ...	BA ...	31 ...	30 ...	— 1
Non-alien Cat. B (\$500 p.m.)	B ...	238 ...	321 ...	+ 83
Compassionate (all classes)	J ...	1,535 ...	2,048 ...	+ 513
Wives (all categories) ...	W ...	4,517 ...	5,032 ...	+ 515
Children (all categories) ...	Y ...	4,454 ...	6,145 ...	+ 1,691
Persons entering of own right	R ...	1,681 ...	1,942 ...	+ 261

The most marked increase occurred in the number of non-alien children whose entry was approved during the year.

In 1954 ... 1,602 non-alien children were granted entry

In 1955 ... 2,725 „ „ „

an increase of 1,123 or some 70 per cent.

This category is made up almost entirely of Indian and Pakistani (but chiefly Indian) children under the age of 18 years. It has been evident for some time that the resident Indian population has been seeking entry of children to a greater extent than heretofore. The great majority of resident Indians who apply for the entry of their children are not Citizens of the Federation. In most cases it is the father who seeks entry of his son(s), the mother's entry is not frequently sought, it being the usual custom for the family to maintain a home in India as well as in Malaya, and for the mother to remain in India.

The reason for the increase is thought to be a desire on the part of Indian fathers to obtain entry for their sons before they reach the age limit of 18 years. The incentive, no doubt, is that since the entry of shop-keepers, clerks, hawkers and the like was stopped when the Immigration Ordinance came into force in August, 1953, the demand for shop assistants, etc., is being met by the entry of the only category of Indian of this type eligible under the Immigration (Prohibition of Entry) Order, 1953, for an Entry Permit, i.e., the children up to 18 years of age of a person lawfully resident. It is noticeable that the children whose entry is sought are mostly about 17 or 18 years old: they have all been born in India, and the great majority have never been to Malaya before.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced by this department in determining the age of intending immigrants of this category. Registration of births in India in the past has been far from complete, Birth Certificates are seldom available, and those that are do not show the name of the child. Evidence of age submitted is, therefore, generally unacceptable. Full length photographs of intending immigrants only give an indication of age and have been found to be unreliable. The result is that investigating applications for entry of Indian males claimed to be under 18 years old, is a long, tedious and generally inconclusive undertaking. The expedient of granting entry on a Visit Pass on the understanding that the intending immigrant should be medically examined to determine his age on arrival, was tried during the year, but has since been discontinued. In nearly every case of this nature the intending immigrants were declared, after medical examination, to be over 18 years old.

The largest categories of persons allowed entry in 1955 (*see* Table A) were:

- (1) Non-alien children
- (2) Alien wives of residents
- (3) Persons with a right of entry
- (4) Non-alien wives of residents.

In both 1953 and 1954 the largest category was alien wives, while in 1954 non-alien children, who head the list for 1955, were the third largest category.

Applications received for the entry of wives and children from China were the highest for the past five years; the entry of 3,043 wives and 2,746 children was applied for. Previous years' figures were:

Year				Wives				Children
1951	...	...	...	1,992	...	...	...	1,296
1952	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	1,385
1953	...	...	...	2,975	...	...	...	2,419
1954	...	...	...	2,166	...	...	...	1,758
1955	...	...	...	3,043	...	...	...	2,746

It is an interesting fact that this type of application has shown no decline over the past five years. The reason for the considerable increase of the 1955 figure over that of 1954 (which amounts to some 40 per cent. in the case of wives and 56 per cent. in the case of children) is attributed in the main, to an increased desire on the part of locally resident Chinese, to bring in their wives from China, and to make Malaya their home. Now that in many cases properties owned by Overseas Chinese, have been confiscated and redistributed by the Chinese People's Government, the incentive to return to China, on the part of the husband, has largely disappeared.

A relevant factor in connection with the entry of wives is the presence in China of old parents: as long as the husband's parents are alive, he is disinclined to bring his wife to Malaya, because she is looking after his parents. Once the parent is dead, the husband may apply for the wife's entry.

Entry of Indians

Penang continued to be the point of entry in Malaya where the very great majority of Indians disembarked, including those destined for Singapore. The following figures include returning residents of the Federation and Singapore as well as newcomer immigrants and visitors:

Number of Indians landed at Penang—1955 (By Sea)

	Males		Females		Children		Total
1953*	...	39,040	...	4,692	...	4,020	47,752
1954	...	20,413	...	3,662	...	3,304	27,379
1955	...	27,111	...	4,063	...	3,973	35,147

* The 1953 figure was abnormal because of the rush during that year on the part of Indian males to arrive before the coming into force of the new Immigration Ordinance on 1st August, 1953, which for the first time controlled entry of Indians to this country.

Travel to China

Control of travel to China remained unchanged in 1955; persons within the 16-30 age group wishing to visit China were only granted re-entry facilities in the most exceptional circumstances, and the number of re-entry permits issued to this age group was negligible. Travel to China by persons outside the 16-30 age group showed an increase. Such persons were granted re-entry facilities valid for 4 months (and in the case of Federal Citizens, 6 months). Thus the time such travellers could spend in China was very short when account is taken for travelling time.

Comparative figures for 1953, 1954, and 1955 are as follows:

1953 ...	578	were granted re-entry facilities to enable them to visit China.		
1954 ...	2,170	„	„	„
1955 ...	3,769	„	„	„

The increase in the number of travellers to China in 1955 is not thought to be particularly significant. The desire on the part of China born Chinese to return for a visit to their parents or wives is always present, and as economic conditions have been fairly good over the last two years, and as the public realize that the Immigration formalities connected with a visit are not particularly irksome, more persons are likely to apply. A contributory incentive to visit China is provided by the fact that a visitor to China is allowed to take some personal effects with him, and nearly every traveller takes a new bicycle, a watch and a fountain pen. These articles he is able to sell at a handsome profit in China, and thus finance his visit.

Small Craft

Arrivals of small craft from Indonesia and Thailand show a slight falling off (*see* Table C). Although arrivals of small craft in Penang rose from an average of 80 a month in 1954 to 146 a month in 1955, there was a falling off of arrivals at Port Swettenham, Malacca and Batu Pahat.

Border Passes

There was a marked increase in the issue of Border Passes during the year. The total number of these passes issued in 1955 was 44,054, as against 33,435 in 1954—an increase of some 10,619 passes. The great majority of border passes are issued in Kelantan, a lesser number being issued in Kedah, Perlis and the Kroh district of Upper Perak. The respective figures of issue were Kelantan 37,574; North West Frontier 6,480. The increase is probably due to an increased number of

Kelantan Malays obtaining work as rubber tappers in South Thailand: Although everything possible is done to make it easy for peasants in the border area to obtain a border pass, there is still a good deal of illicit coming and going in the remote border areas of Kelantan. A fairly large number of Malays have been arrested by the Thai authorities for illegal entry, and have been returned to Kelantan after serving prison sentences in Thailand. Such persons would have saved themselves this hardship if they had taken the trouble to obtain a border pass.

Repatriation

During 1955 a total of 132 destitute persons were repatriated to their country of birth or citizenship. A breakdown of nationalities is as follows:

Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Indonesian	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
British (to United Kingdom)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Burmese	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Prosecutions

Action was taken in 434 individual cases, in respect of illegal entry. 168 persons were prosecuted, fines amounting to \$8,920 were paid. 74 persons were refused entry at frontier posts, about 100 persons were refused entry having arrived in small craft at West Coast ports, principally Port Swettenham and Malacca.

During the year some 618 Malays claiming local birth, applied at border posts for entry, but were not in possession of travel documents. In such cases a statement is taken and investigation carried out. These investigations resulted in 561 such persons being allowed to remain, 26 being refused entry (as they were unable to substantiate their local birth), 17 returned of their own accord to Thailand, and 14 cases were still under investigation at the end of the year.

Orders of Removal were issued in respect of nine persons, being persons who had entered the country illegally: 3 Chinese, 1 Indonesian, 2 Dutch, 2 Indian, 1 Stateless. A further 4 Chinese are detained in prison pending arrangements for their repatriation. One Indian at the end of the year was detained pending repatriation and has since been sent back to India, while another is still being detained pending arrangements for his return to Chittagong.

Appeals

A large number of appeals against decisions of the Department refusing entry or re-entry were addressed to the Minister for Home

Affairs. Few appeals were allowed, the cases having in all instances been thoroughly investigated before original refusal.

Quarters

During the early part of the year quarters for Immigration staff at Port Swettenham were completed, consisting of 1 Class VIII, 4 Class IX. The Department now has institutional quarters at Padang Besar, Changloon, Kroh, Rantau Panjang (Kelantan), Pengkalan Kubor (Kelantan), Kota Bharu, Penang, Port Swettenham, Malacca, Batu Pahat and Johore Bahru. Housing difficulties for staff still exist at Alor Star, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur.

Office Accommodation

It is becoming increasingly apparent that the office accommodation occupied by the department in certain places, e.g., Alor Star, Ipoh and Kuala Lumpur, is inadequate, and that both the staff and the public suffer accordingly. On the East Coast travel documents and Immigration permits and passes can be obtained only at Kota Bharu. New offices, possibly at Tumpat and Dungun, would ease the pressure on the existing office and would offer the public a better service.

During 1955, much progress was made in the building up and maintaining of records of undesirable immigrants; and a system of Warning Notices to all immigration offices and posts was developed, thus providing a safeguard to the security of the country as a whole.

Launches

Three launches, two at Penang and one at Port Swettenham were maintained throughout the year. Only by maintaining and running its own launches can the Department function efficiently at the ports.

Revenue

During 1955, the Department collected a total of some \$632,328, as compared with \$461,635 during 1954; an increase of approximately 37 per cent. Cost of the Department to Government during the year amounted to about \$856,606 including some \$41,323 on repatriation.

Close liaison with the Customs Department was fostered and maintained throughout the year, with the result that the two Departments work in close unison, particularly on the Siamese border. For instance, at Kroh and Changloon efficient Immigration control is effected though only two members of this Department are stationed at each place. In Pengkalan Kubor (Kelantan) the Immigration Department acts for the Customs Department. In some areas officers of the Department act as Public Vaccinators and Registration agents.

Relations with the public remained good, and very few complaints of delay were received. One of these few complaints was picturesquely phrased: it ran "..... if I tell the unsavoury truth, (at) this snail-bound speed in affairs you would not complete a couple of passports in a whole cycle of a year which means Government pays idlers profusely". When a polite letter to the complainant pointed out such delay as had occurred was not due to this department but to his own Government in Mukalla (E. Aden Protectorate) where his application had to be referred, he tendered an equally picturesque apology which included the following: "Now convincing (convinced) that you were not in the least responsible for the unfortunate slip-slope I regret my barbed expressions made you irritate". He went on to say that he was "crest fallen and jaw-dropped", and begged to apologise "for the arrogant words that hurled at you unreasoned reasons". Everything ended happily, he obtained the passport facilities he was seeking.

CATEGORIES OF PERSONS GRANTED DOCUMENTS OF ENTRY DURING 1955

AA	...	Alien Professionals	...	...	...	...	17
A	...	Non-alien Professionals	...	...	...	...	32
BA	...	Alien Cat. B (\$500 per month)	...	...	...	...	30
B	...	Non-alien Cat. B (\$500 per month)	...	...	...	...	321
CA	...	Alien Skilled Artisans	...	...	...	...	—
C	...	Non-alien Skilled Artisans	...	...	...	...	—
DA	...	Alien Cat. D (Economic Interest)	...	...	...	...	—
D	...	Non-alien Cat. D (Economic Interest)	...	...	...	...	—
JAM	...	Alien males on compassionate grounds	...	...	...	...	335
JAF	...	Alien females on compassionate grounds	...	...	...	...	I,333
JAY	...	Alien children on compassionate grounds	...	...	...	...	I46
JM	...	Non-alien males on compassionate grounds	...	...	...	...	I29
JF	...	Non-alien females on compassionate grounds	...	...	...	...	78
JY	...	Non-alien children on compassionate grounds	...	...	...	...	27
WA	...	Alien wives of residents	...	...	...	...	I,943
W	...	Non-alien wives of residents	...	...	...	...	I,555
YA	...	Alien children (under 12) of residents	...	...	...	...	I,528
R	...	Persons entitled to enter of own right	...	...	...	...	I,942
RAW	...	Alien wife deriving right of entry from husband	...	...	...	...	I,009
RAY	...	Alien children deriving right of entry from parents	...	...	...	...	I,256
RW	...	Non-alien wife deriving right of entry from husband	...	...	...	...	525
RY	...	Non-alien children deriving right of entry from parent	...	...	...	...	636
Y	...	Non-alien children (under 18) of residents	...	...	...	...	2,725
		Total	...	...	...	...	15,567

TABLE B
RETURN OF DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN 1955

No.	Particulars of Documents	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1.	Entry Permits China/Hongkong (H.Q. & K.L.)	214	186	237	244	267	345	350	316	368	314	416	326	3,583
2.	Entry Permits India—Pakistan—Ceylon	236	210	276	243	217	255	313	242	355	363	358	322	3,390
3.	Entry Permits, Others, including those issued on arrival	150	96	138	224	126	205	129	131	96	145	94	96	1,630
4.	Certificates under Reg. 3—China/Hongkong	119	81	140	152	161	116	183	163	177	202	213	187	1,894
5.	Certificates under Reg. 3—India/Pakistan/Ceylon	130	119	150	142	132	103	142	140	135	147	150	154	1,644
6.	Certificates under Reg. 3—in the form of endorsements on passport	901	1,181	1,270	883	652	845	950	1,022	614	883	1,030	1,018	11,249
7.	Certificates under Reg. 3, Others	20	20	25	26	24	22	14	24	26	28	15	27	271
8.	Re-entry Permits Indians (F. of M. 65)	1,143	1,174	1,314	1,112	956	963	812	805	783	682	689	946	11,379
9.	Re-entry Permits Indians/Pakistan/Ceylon (by endorsements)	948	972	959	976	720	816	837	713	676	703	673	923	9,916
10.	Re-entry Permits approved by H.Q./K.L., China/Hongkong (by endorsements)	26	84	189	243	310	302	270	264	332	310	210	220	2,760
11.	Re-entry Permits Aliens other than China/Hongkong (by endorsements)	102	121	142	175	96	104	98	150	184	131	162	256	1,721
12.	Re-entry Permits others (by endorsements)	173	143	140	163	126	127	116	120	152	71	160	90	1,581
13.	Re-entry Permits (Form 7A)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	6
14.	Re-entry Permits (Form 7)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	3	3	2	19
15.	Continuous Re-entry Permits	7	45	137	41	14	19	31	20	17	36	28	16	411
16.	Border Passes	4,345	3,169	3,345	3,905	2,962	4,028	2,176	4,230	3,214	2,834	2,980	6,866	44,054
17.	Certificates of Identity (I.D. 4)	83	139	277	325	313	363	326	375	447	369	283	297	3,597
18.	Emergency Certificates	39	37	32	49	32	31	65	50	35	31	42	51	494
19.	Consular Visas approved by H.Q.	50	59	90	75	75	87	58	106	91	90	110	133	1,024
20.	British Passports	565	1,025	1,078	685	576	691	766	793	851	750	890	799	9,469
21.	Visit Passes (Issued on or before arrival)	199	167	166	248	155	150	165	125	178	271	244	241	2,309
22.	Special Six months (endorsements on British Passports) for Hongkong	33	50	65	77	67	27	80	125	120	102	164	94	1,004
23.	Visas for Certificates of Admission other than China/Hongkong	3	4	3	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
24.	Visas for Certificates of Admission China/Hongkong	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

TABLE C
SHIPPING STATISTICS, 1955

1.	Number of incoming vessels (including small-craft) checked/boarded on arrival ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,509
2.	Number of passengers "landed" including passengers for Singapore cleared for immigration purposes in the Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,532
3.	Number of transit and through (Ships' stay in Port) passengers landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,616
4.	Number of persons (including crew and passengers) not allowed to land (NOTE I)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,701
5.	Number of vessels (including small-craft) checked out (NOTE II)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,079
6.	Number of passengers checked out	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,837
7.	<i>Small Craft arrivals:</i>																	
	Average monthly arrivals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		K. Perlis	Penang	Port Swettenham	Malacca	Batu Pahat	Tumpat (Kelantan)											
		359	146	79	63	34	29											

NOTE I—

The number of persons including crew and passengers not allowed to land comprises among others:

- (1) Alien deck passengers, mostly Chinese, in transit from India and Burma to China, who have no transit visa.
- (2) Alien seamen mostly Chinese travelling as passengers back to China/Hongkong after having been signed off ships in ports outside Malaya.
- (3) Persons arriving in small craft, mostly petty merchants from Indonesia, who try to pass themselves off as crew members, whereas they are not and do not possess travel documents.

NOTE II—

The discrepancy between the number of incoming vessels checked (item I) and the number of vessels checked out on departure (item 5) is accounted for by the fact that vessels carrying a crew all of whom are locally signed on are checked on arrival but not on departure. All Asian alien seamen are checked both on arrival and on departure.

TABLE D
AIR-CRAFT STATISTICS, 1955

		PENANG AIR PORT													
		Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
1.	Number of aircraft checked/boarded on arrival	...	...	36	31	33	34	32	35	34	32	31	32	40	403
2.	Number of passengers landed	...	...	373	345	355	403	417	433	330	386	352	413	428	4,792
3.	Number of transit passengers landed	...	...	70	49	75	61	42	61	78	54	69	29	93	717
4.	Number of passengers checked out	...	...	29	13	20	23	19	20	27	22	4	23	35	260

TABLE E
MALAYA MIGRATION STATISTICS

(A) ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS BY RACIAL GROUP
INTO MALAYA DURING 1955

(FIGURES INCLUDE ARRIVALS BY SEA, LAND AND AIR BUT EXCLUDE
MOVEMENTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA)

Racial Group	Adults		Children *		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
European	2,219	1,341	282	295	4,137
Eurasians	67	29	4	3	103
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	25,505	8,867	1,231	872	36,475
Malaysian † ...	78,251	56,086	4,853	3,986	143,176
Indian and Pakistani	24,677	3,275	1,743	1,333	31,028
Other Races ‡ ...	11,775	7,543	475	440	20,233
Total, All Races ...	142,494	77,141	8,588	6,929	235,152

(B) DEPARTURES OF PASSENGERS BY RACIAL GROUP
FROM MALAYA DURING 1955

(FIGURES INCLUDE DEPARTURES BY SEA, LAND AND AIR BUT EXCLUDE
MOVEMENTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA)

Racial Group	Adults		Children *		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
European	1,723	950	249	235	3,157
Eurasians	39	20	1	1	61
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	24,610	7,388	923	741	33,662
Malaysian † ...	84,485	73,696	5,984	5,106	169,271
Indian and Pakistani	22,035	2,931	1,620	1,317	27,903
Other Races ‡ ...	10,650	6,809	482	471	18,412
Total, All Races ...	143,542	91,794	9,259	7,871	252,466

* Under 12 years of age.

NOTE.—† “Malaysian” comprises Malays, Thai-Malays, and Patani-Malays. ‡ “Other Races” includes Indonesians and Thais.

(C) EXCESS (+) OR DEFICIT (—) OF ARRIVALS IN
RELATION TO DEPARTURES BY RACIAL GROUP
DURING 1955

(i.e. FIGURES IN TABLE A MINUS FIGURES IN TABLE B)

Racial Group			Adults		Children *		Total					
			Male	Female	Male	Female						
European	+	496	+	391	+	33	+	60	+	980
Eurasians	+	28	+	9	+	3	+	2	+	42
Japanese	—		—		—		—		—	
Chinese	+	895	+	1,479	+	308	+	131	+	2,813
Malaysian †	...		—	6,234	—	17,610	—	1,131	—	1,120	—	26,095
Indian and Pakistani			+	2,642	+	344	+	123	+	16	+	3,125
Other Races ‡	...		+	1,125	+	734	—	7	—	31	+	1,821
Total, All Races			—	1,048	—	14,653	—	671	—	942	—	17,314

* Under 12 years of age.

NOTE.—† “Malaysian” comprises Malays, Thai-Malays, and Patani-Malays. ‡ “Other Races” includes Indonesians and Thais.

Part III

CITIZENSHIP OF THE FEDERATION

There was a slight decrease in the number of citizens who applied for certificates, and in the number of persons who applied to be naturalised as Citizens of the Federation of Malaya during the year 1955.

The decrease was possibly due to the completion of the initial Register of Federal Electors and consequently the urgency to acquire citizenship by registration and by naturalisation has abated.

The number of persons who have been granted Certificates of Citizenship by operation of law under Clause 125 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1955 was 3,896. Details of the breakdown of this total by races and territories are given in Table A.

The numbers of persons who have been granted Certificates of Citizenship by Registration under Clauses 126, 127 and 129 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948 and by Naturalisation under Clause 131 of the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948 were 149 and 551 respectively. Details of the breakdown of these totals by races and territories are given at Tables B and C.

Similarly the number of persons who were granted Certificates as subjects of Their Highnesses the Rulers by registration or naturalisation

decreased substantially. The percentage of decrease when compared with the figures for 1954, are as follows:

By registration	29.4
By naturalisation	39.1

TABLE A

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP BY OPERATION OF LAW UNDER CLAUSE 125 OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948, DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1955 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	27	75	26	—	128
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley	59	959	170	28	1,216
Perak	7	505	60	9	581
Selangor and Head- quarters	36	523	206	36	801
Negri Sembilan ...	11	152	96	21	280
Malacca	95	373	82	29	579
Johore	15	81	7	2	105
Kelantan	19	29	16	—	64
Trengganu	9	7	3	—	19
Pahang	13	94	16	—	123
Total	291	2,798	682	125	3,896

TABLE B

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP BY REGISTRATION UNDER CLAUSES 126, 127 AND 129 OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948, DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1955 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	—	—	—	—	—
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley	—	19	12	1	32
Perak	—	4	3	—	7
Selangor and Head- quarters	—	4	18	1	23
Negri Sembilan ...	—	—	7	2	9
Malacca	2	34	8	7	51
Johore	—	—	2	—	2
Kelantan	—	1	—	—	1
Trengganu	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	—	1	23	—	24
Total	2	63	73	11	149

TABLE C

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED CERTIFICATES OF CITIZENSHIP BY NATURALISATION UNDER CLAUSE 131 OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AGREEMENT, 1948, DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1955 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

States and Settlements	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	—	—	3	—	3
Perlis	—	—	—	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley	—	15	72	4	91
Perak	—	1	30	1	32
Selangor and Head- quarters	1	12	87	7	107
Negri Sembilan ...	—	2	64	3	69
Malacca	1	18	123	5	147
Johore	1	8	12	1	22
Kelantan	—	1	1	1	3
Trengganu	—	—	—	—	—
Pahang	—	7	68	2	77
Total	3	64	460	24	551

TABLE D

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED CERTIFICATES AS SUBJECTS (STATE NATIONALS) OF THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RULERS BY REGISTRATION UNDER THE STATE NATIONALITY ENACTMENTS, 1952, DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1955 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

States	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	46	796	153	151	1,146
Perlis	3	12	1	—	16
Perak	9	613	348	16	986
Selangor	1,049	1,864	897	134	3,944
Negri Sembilan ...	3	261	152	12	428
Johore	179	545	109	2	835
Kelantan	35	52	10	6	103
Trengganu	—	18	3	1	22
Pahang	10	158	30	1	199
Total	1,334	4,319	1,703	323	7,679

TABLE E

NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN GRANTED CERTIFICATES AS SUBJECTS (STATE NATIONALS) OF THEIR HIGHNESSES THE RULERS BY NATURALISATION UNDER THE STATE NATIONALITY ENACTMENTS, 1952, DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY, 1955 TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

States			Malaysians	Chinese	Indians including Pakistanis and Ceylonese	Others	Total
Kedah	...	...	195	2,376	1,087	145	3,803
Perlis	...	...	19	144	18	3	184
Perak	...	...	1,247	4,320	6,990	253	12,810
Selangor	...	...	1,299	4,338	2,177	70	7,884
Negri Sembilan	...	...	493	1,559	1,862	114	4,028
Johore	...	...	99	402	227	2	730
Kelantan	...	...	24	279	79	16	398
Trengganu	...	...	1	327	201	16	545
Pahang	...	...	470	1,871	678	—	3,019
Total			3,847	15,616	13,319	619	33,401

Part IV

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS

During the year 1955 the system of National Registration continued to operate smoothly. No major changes were introduced.

The comparative tables show a slight increase of 5,716 in the number of new identity cards and a decrease of 11,981 in the number of replacement cards issued during the year.

The number of persons who applied for a change of address to be endorsed on their identity cards decreased by 134,861. This decrease is probably due to the resettlement programme having been to a large extent completed and to less frequent checks being made by the Security Forces and local Tenants Registration Units.

REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS' NEW ISSUES

Year	Children attaining age of 12 years		New Arrivals in the Fede- ration		Exchange of Singapore Cards		Discharged from the Armed Forces, Police and Insti- tutions, etc.		Total
1950	...	118,884	...	19,546	...	13,112	...	4,125	155,667
1951	...	119,792	...	17,262	...	13,833	...	4,455	155,342
1952	...	108,891	...	22,570	...	10,631	...	2,048	144,140
1953	...	121,485	...	24,608	...	12,328	...	3,902	162,323
1954	...	119,019	...	10,637	...	8,319	...	2,672	140,647
1955	...	125,233	...	11,861	...	6,803	...	2,466	146,363

REPLACEMENTS

Year	Damaged Cards	Cards taken or destroyed by bandits	Lost Cards	Full Cards (Change of address)	Other reasons	Total
1950	115,838	86,538	24,077	—	—	226,453
1951	159,585	64,912	32,020	10,637	—	267,154
1952	236,165	5,853	32,982	9,485	—	284,485
1953	203,319	349	31,402	8,849	13,367	257,286
1954	220,130	139	34,110	9,812	21,639	285,830
1955	206,688	55	35,553	9,403	22,150	273,849

CANCELLATIONS

Year	Death of holder	Removal out of the Federation	Other reasons	Total
1950	... 30,472 ...	13,697 ...	3,919 ...	48,088
1951	... 30,802 ...	18,371 ...	12,761 ...	61,934
1952	... 41,218 ...	22,841 ...	6,221 ...	70,280
1953	... 32,649 ...	23,993 ...	5,797 ...	62,439
1954	... 34,762 ...	24,845 ...	4,105 ...	63,712
1955	... 34,970 ...	22,312 ...	4,629 ...	61,911

ENDORSEMENT OF CHANGES OF ADDRESS ON IDENTITY CARDS

Year	By Registration Offices	By Registration Agents	Total
1953	... 154,677 ...	339,440 ...	494,117
1954	... 180,253 ...	378,668 ...	558,921
1955	... 120,326 ...	303,734 ...	424,060

Part V

PILGRIMAGE CONTROL

During the 1955 pilgrimage season, 3,520 pilgrims from the Federation, the Colony of Singapore and the Borneo territories sailed for Mecca; of these, 1,465 pilgrims embarked at Singapore and 2,055 at Penang.

The season began in early June and ended in late September, 1955.

The pilgrims left for Mecca in 2 ships, the mv. "Anking" and the mv. "Anshun", both owned by the China Navigation Company Ltd., of Hongkong. There were three sailings.

Six deaths occurred during the outward voyage and 23 during the return voyage. According to the Medical Officer's report, the total number of deaths in the Hedjaz of pilgrims from Malaya and the Borneo territories was 207.

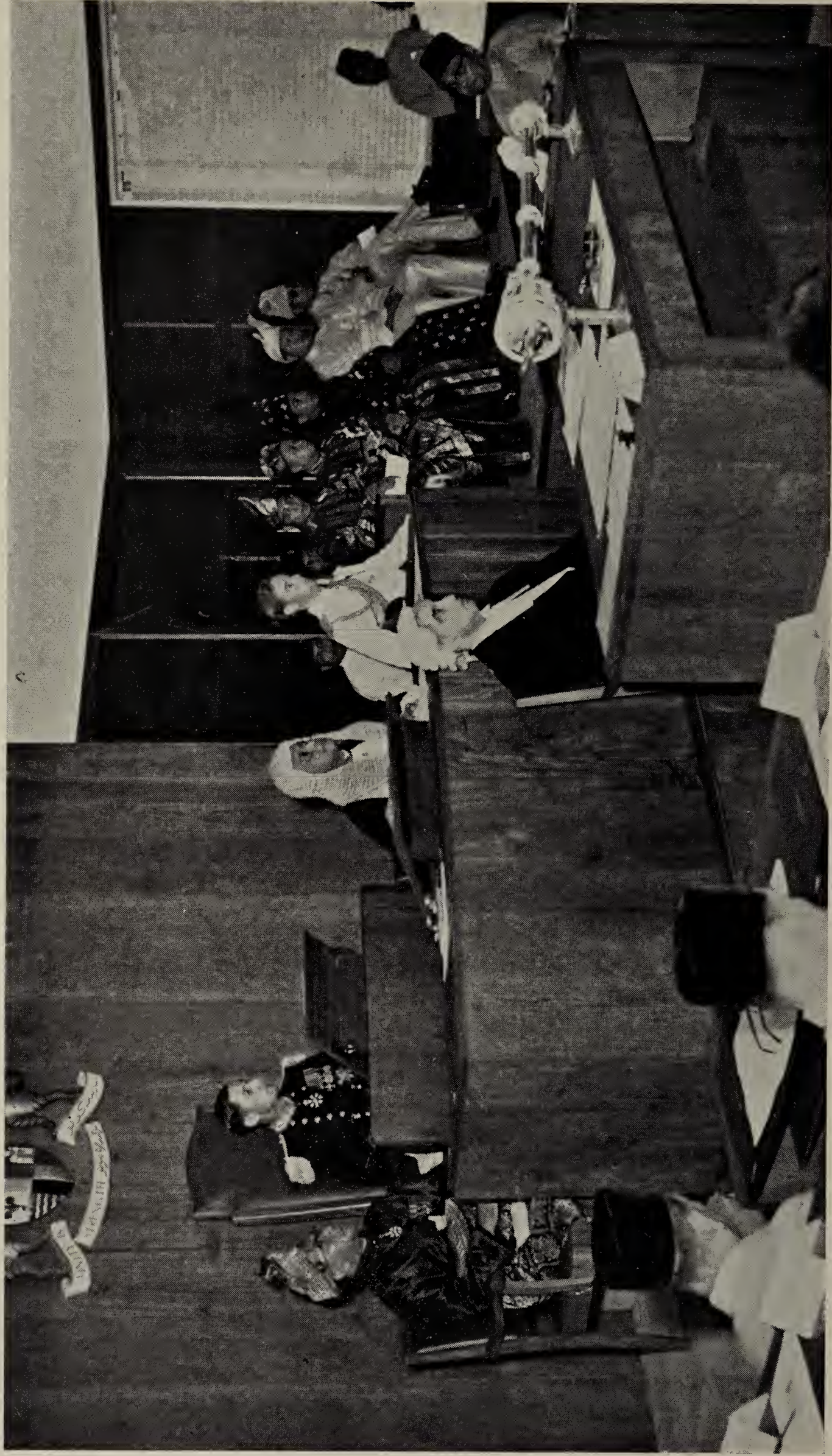
While in the Hedjaz the welfare and interests of the pilgrims were, as previously, looked after by the Malayan Medical Mission, which comprised a Medical Officer, two Hospital Assistants, one Nurse and two Hospital Attendants. In addition, the Malayan Pilgrimage Commissioner worked in close co-operation with officials of Her Majesty's Embassy at Jeddah, with whom close and cordial relations were established.

A fact-finding Mission, headed by Tuan Haji Mustapha Albakri, P.J.K., C.B.E., M.C.S. (formerly Member for Industrial and Social Relations) was appointed to investigate the general conditions under which the pilgrimage is performed and to make recommendations for future improvements.

A number of pilgrims who had remained behind in Saudi Arabia from previous pilgrimages returned to Malaya during December, 1955.



Y.T.M. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, Chief Minister of the
Federation of Malaya



Mr. Speaker (Raja Sir Uda) addressing the newly-constituted Federal Legislative Council at its inaugural meeting

Chapter III

OCCUPATION, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION

Part I

EMPLOYMENT

OCCUPATIONS

In previous years, information as to the number of labourers employed in the Federation of Malaya was obtained by sending questionnaire forms to all known employers. Results have never been wholly satisfactory and on the advice of the Statistics Department, this method of obtaining figures of the number of persons employed was revised in 1955. The alternatives to a census of employment which was not possible, were

- (a) a complete survey of a few selected industries, or
- (b) a sample covering all industries.

The need for some overall figure was paramount and it was therefore decided to take a sample covering all industries. The Registrar of Businesses provided the Statistics Department with a list of businesses from which a 6 per cent. random sample was selected. Limited companies were omitted from this list as they were few in number and it was possible to cover all of them. In addition, a 15 per cent. random sample was taken of all rubber estates over 100 acres and a few other special categories of activity, such as, Government, tin mining and public utilities were covered completely. The returns were analysed and collated by the Statistics Department.

The survey has undoubtedly provided a substantial amount of useful data. The data, however, is not as comprehensive as the Department would have liked nor are the figures for industry as reliable as was desired. A more detailed and more accurate classification of firms by industry than was available will undoubtedly increase the figures for some industries and reduce them for others. The figures for main groups such as "manufacturers", "commerce", "communication and services", etc., should however be little affected by alterations in the classification of firms. In other words sub-totals and totals are more accurate than figures for individual industries.

The data derived from the survey is given in Tables 1 to 5 on pages 36 to 45.

It will be noted that the figures are for all employees and not just for labourers. Included therefore are clerks, watchmen and other salaried employees as well as the manual labourers and skilled artisans who alone were included in previous tables.

Owing to the change in the method of compilation and owing to the fact that the returns for this year include persons other than labourers, a comparison between the figures collected this year and those collected in previous years will not be given in this year's report.

The year has been one of full employment in almost all industries; in the rubber industry particularly there has been a considerable shortage of labour throughout the year and no labourer has at any time gone without work. The firm price of tin was reflected in the size of the labour force on tin mines which apart from a slight drop in the middle of the year remained fairly static. The following figures are supplied by the Mines Department:

TIN INDUSTRY

1955	Number of persons employed		Average price per picul		Number of Mines	
					European	Chinese
January	...	39,899	...	\$341.36	...	118 ... 639
February	...	39,744	...	355.28	...	117 ... 634
March	...	39,563	...	354.25	...	116 ... 635
April	39,355	...	356.17	...	116 ... 630
May	39,215	...	356.58	...	117 ... 627
June	39,316	...	361.13	...	117 ... 623
July	39,137	...	367.97	...	117 ... 630
August	...	39,432	...	371.70	...	116 ... 636
September	...	39,447	...	372.37	...	119 ... 643
October	...	39,233	...	372.36	...	117 ... 649
November	...	39,506	...	375.70	...	114 ... 661
December	...	39,559	...	401.19	...	114 ... 667

NOTE.—Minor differences in the figures supplied by the Mines Department and those collected by the Labour Department are due to the different method of computing the number of mines.

Migrant Labour

Unlike many of the British Territories in Africa and elsewhere Malaya does not depend on migrant labour. The country now has a stable labour force and migration from other countries has virtually stopped.

There is, however, some movement within the country itself and, in particular, there is movement from Kelantan to Kedah during the padi harvesting season.

Emigrant Labour

Labour does not emigrate from Malaya to other countries.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

Full details of wage rates, earnings and hours of work in the major industries are given in Tables 6 to 10 on pages 46 to 52.

For some years it has been the practice to increase wages on rubber estates as the price of rubber increases and to decrease them as the price of rubber decreases. This principle has been accepted by both sides of the rubber industry and has continued throughout the year. Wages for each quarter are fixed according to a sliding scale agreed between the parties and are related to the average price of rubber during the preceding three months. The year started with an increase of two steps on January 1st by which time the price of rubber was nearing the dollar mark. On April 1st, the average price of rubber having risen to 95 cents during the preceding quarter there was a further increase, while in the 3rd quarter the average price of rubber rose to \$1.39, resulting in yet another increase. The fall in the price of rubber during the final quarter will, however, lead to some reduction in wage rate at the beginning of 1956.

Table 12 shows the rates actually paid under the agreement for tasks of 300, 350 and 450 trees. The majority of tappers actually tap between 300 and 350 trees and very few tap as many as 450 trees. The price of rubber on which the earnings were based during each of the four quarters of 1955 was as follows:

(i) First Quarter	...	95 5/12 cents
(ii) Second Quarter	...	95 1/3 cents
(iii) Third Quarter	...	\$1.39
(iv) Fourth Quarter	...	\$1.25

Wage rates on oil palm, coconut, pineapple and tea estates are not fixed by collective agreements but vary to some extent from estate to estate. The rates for oil palm and coconut estates tend, however, to rise and fall with rates on rubber estates.

In the tin industry the price of tin was firm throughout the year with a rise towards the end of the year. In December, members of the Malayan Mining Employers Association gave increased wages which had the effect of compensating the workers for their compulsory weekly holiday as well as giving those in the lower paid categories an overall rise. The new daily rates will be found in Table 12. In addition to the daily rates a supplementary allowance is also paid on European owned mines. From December, 1955 two rates of supplementary allowance were payable, namely \$26 per month for those earning under \$4.75 per day and \$31 for those earning \$4.75 and over per day. These allowances are paid on condition that the employee has not absent himself during the month without the authority of the employer.

On Chinese tin mines a Tin Price Bonus is tied to the price of tin and is calculated according to the price of tin for the month previous to that for which wages are due. From January to June inclusive the Bonus was 14 per cent. of the basic wage; in July the average price of tin for the preceding month having reached \$361, the bonus was raised to 16 per cent. and remained at this level until the end of the year.

In other industries there had been a general increase in wages and earnings partly due to the improved price of rubber, partly due to trade union activities and partly due to the fact that wage rates in Singapore have also increased.

Wage rates paid to unskilled workers in Government remained unchanged throughout the year but negotiations for an increase started towards the end of the year. Wages in Kuala Lumpur Municipality and in the Central Electricity Board had already increased.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FEDERATION
AS ON 31-8-1955 SHOWING ADULTS (BY SEX) AND YOUNG
PERSONS AND RACES

Industry	Total	Adults (by sex) and Y. Persons			Races				Total No. of Estab- lishments
		Men	Women	Y. Per- sons	Malay- sians	Chinese	Indians	Others	
Estates :									
Rubber	278,200	146,600	115,100	16,500	49,800	82,000	144,900	1,500	2,529
Oil Palm	13,418	7,904	4,299	1,215	1,682	3,304	8,319	113	56
Tea	4,098	1,718	1,646	734	463	866	2,692	77	30
Coconut	10,102	5,708	3,442	952	993	303	8,710	96	106
Pineapple	3,250	2,206	895	149	437	2,507	272	34	11
Cocoa	130	97	33	—	126	—	3	1	1
Mining :									
Tin	39,617	35,006	4,591	20	6,318	27,075	5,632	592	755
Coal	1,060	983	65	12	24	421	594	21	1
Iron	2,215	2,128	78	9	1,493	319	348	55	2
Gold	806	710	92	4	124	496	164	22	2
Other Minerals ...	252	227	25	—	93	125	30	4	6
Manufacturing and Processing:									
Sawmilling	4,941	4,618	299	24	410	4,390	141	—	389
Tin Smelting	664	654	10	—	241	193	194	36	2
Cigarette, Cigars and Tobacco	2,215	1,348	805	62	22	897	1,296	—	115
Engineering Works and Foundries	3,440	3,260	118	62	19	3,314	107	—	289
Food Manufacture, etc.	4,737	3,989	553	195	156	3,414	1,094	73	826
Printing and Pub- lishing	2,936	2,742	151	43	400	1,735	729	72	126
Motor Vehicle Re- pairs, etc.	3,090	2,876	21	193	336	2,300	368	86	773
Others	23,791	18,340	5,043	408	2,897	17,470	2,721	703	3,459
Carried forward ...	398,962	241,114	137,266	20,582	66,034	151,129	178,314	3,485	6,949

TABLE I—(cont.)

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FEDERATION
AS ON 31-8-1955 SHOWING ADULTS (BY SEX) AND YOUNG
PERSONS AND RACES—(cont.)

Industry	Total	Adults (by sex) and Y. Persons			Races				Total No. of Esta- blishments
		Men	Women	Y. Per- sons	Malay- sians	Chinese	Indians	Others	
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	398,962	241,114	137,266	20,582	66,034	151,129	178,314	3,485	6,949
Finance and Com- merce:									
Banking, Insu- rance, etc. ...	10,789	8,213	2,031	545	2,442	4,829	3,302	216	1,583
Produce Dealers...	18,420	14,714	3,262	444	2,717	14,022	1,408	273	7,329
Retail Distributors	56,768	47,756	6,514	2,498	6,839	38,954	10,432	543	32,329
Others ...	20,678	18,844	1,282	552	1,728	13,596	4,752	602	6,301
Communication and Services:									
Transport Land ...	11,948	11,391	557	—	2,257	8,164	1,450	77	602
Entertainments, Cinema, etc. ...	3,682	2,970	712	—	715	2,162	706	99	330
Hotel, Restaurants, etc. ...	17,836	14,449	1,867	1,520	1,399	12,904	3,422	111	10,678
Laundries ...	3,972	2,875	820	277	203	3,413	335	21	3,271
Others ...	12,501	10,892	1,388	221	3,427	5,256	3,598	220	4,486
Government and Semi-Government:									
Government De- partments ...	111,451	97,604	13,079	768	64,147	13,548	29,886	3,870	—
Police Force ...	21,476	21,437	39	—	17,363	1,960	1,102	1,051	—
Municipalities ...	6,663	6,274	327	62	1,794	1,031	3,617	221	3
Public Utilities ...	19,576	19,182	368	26	6,436	2,103	10,549	488	3
Military Forces, Civilian Staff ...	11,563	9,555	1,945	63	3,787	3,570	3,887	319	—
Totals ...	726,285	527,270	171,457	27,558	181,288	276,641	256,760	11,596	73,864

TABLE 2

ANALYSIS BY OCCUPATION OF THE NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FEDERATION AS ON
31ST AUGUST, 1955

Industry	Total	Occupation			
		Tappers/ Harvesters	Weeders	Factory Workers	Others
Estates—					
Rubber ...	278,200	178,500	65,600	11,900	22,200
Oil Palm ...	13,418	2,909	5,763	1,362	3,384
Tea ...	4,098	1,852	1,277	407	562
Coconut ...	10,102	1,527	3,956	2,049	2,570
Pineapple ...	3,250	726	831	—	1,693
Cocoa ...	130	55	72	—	3
Totals ...	309,198	185,569	77,499	15,718	30,412

TABLE 2—(cont.)

ANALYSIS BY OCCUPATION OF THE NUMBER OF
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE FEDERATION AS ON
31ST AUGUST, 1955—(cont.)

Industry					Total	Admin./ Super- visory	Clerical	Skilled and semi- Skilled	Others
Mining—									
Tin	...	...	...	...	39,617	2,255	1,370	7,323	28,669
Coal	...	...	...	...	1,060	27	79	397	557
Iron	...	...	...	...	2,215	52	195	1,001	967
Gold	...	...	...	...	806	48	27	130	601
Other Minerals	...	...	...	...	252	7	10	63	172
Total					43,950	2,389	1,681	8,914	30,966
Manufacturing and Processing—									
Sawmilling	...	...	...	...	4,941	329	290	2,268	2,054
Tin Smelting	...	...	...	...	664	27	87	50	500
Cigarettes, Cigars, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,215	47	143	1,210	815
Engineering Works and Foundries	...	...	...	...	3,440	234	131	2,176	899
Food Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	4,737	592	315	1,152	2,678
Printing and Publishing	...	...	...	...	2,936	349	451	1,643	493
Motor Vehicle Repairs	...	...	...	...	3,090	442	300	1,155	1,193
Others	...	...	...	...	23,791	1,721	2,073	6,755	13,242
Total					45,814	3,741	3,790	16,409	21,874
Finance and Commerce—									
Banking, Insurance, etc.	...	...	...	...	10,789	1,173	2,580	784	6,252
Produce Dealers	...	...	...	...	18,420	2,069	3,501	2,375	10,475
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	56,768	10,346	9,712	12,186	24,524
Others	...	...	...	...	20,678	3,413	5,454	4,956	6,855
Total					106,655	17,001	21,247	20,301	48,106
Communication and Services—									
Transport Land	...	...	...	...	11,948	1,184	1,070	4,282	5,412
Entertainments, Cinema, etc.	...	...	...	...	3,682	375	376	708	2,223
Hotel, Restaurant, etc.	...	...	...	...	17,836	3,046	935	2,935	10,920
Laundries	...	...	...	...	3,972	384	78	1,585	1,925
Others	...	...	...	...	12,501	1,619	874	4,813	5,195
Total					49,939	6,608	3,333	14,323	25,675
Government and Semi-Government—									
Government	...	...	...	...	111,451	2,591	15,190	10,191	83,479
Police Force	...	...	...	...	21,476	2,215	244	2,098	16,919
Municipalities	...	...	...	...	6,663	263	443	1,351	4,606
Public Utilities	...	...	...	...	19,576	824	2,441	2,442	13,869
Military Forces (Civilian Staff)	...	...	...	...	11,563	—	1,868	1,865	7,830
Total					170,729	5,893	20,186	17,947	126,703

TABLE 3

ANALYSIS BY STATE/SETTLEMENT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Industry	Kedah and Perlis		Penang		Perak		Selangor		Negri Sembilan	
	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees
Rubber ...	273	38,308	56	6,234	413	44,671	373	51,343	355	37,079
Oil Palm ...	—	*	1	62	6	3,703	29	3,918	6	248
Tea ...	—	*	—	*	4	320	3	1,624	—	*
Coconut ...	2	38	32	1,589	34	5,220	26	3,114	1	2
Pineapple ...	—	*	—	*	1	446	1	67	—	*
Mining:										
Tin ...	37	1,023	—	*	475	22,720	166	10,676	26	1,116
Coal ...	—	*	—	*	—	*	1	1,060	—	*
Iron ...	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*
Gold ...	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*
Other Minerals ...	—	*	—	*	4	44	1	6	—	*
Manufacturing and Processing:										
Sawmilling ...	62	†	38	†	114	1,551	62	1,044	2	†
Tin Smelting ...	—	*	1	637	—	*	1	†	—	*
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco ...	19	606	—	*	43	†	18	1,152	6	†
Engineering Works and Foundries ...	13	†	42	†	91	2,138	118	619	—	*
Food Manufacturing, etc.	86	†	147	1,147	179	593	165	1,071	49	†
Printing and Publishing ...	2	†	39	1,319	24	575	49	948	4	†
Motor Vehicle Repairs, etc.	59	†	67	†	184	1,009	195	876	52	†
Others ...	240	832	672	3,061	921	5,393	829	8,319	126	2,760

* Nil. † Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 3—(cont.)

ANALYSIS BY STATE/SETTLEMENT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES SHOWING THE
NUMBER OF PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—(cont.)

Industry	Malacca		Johore		Pahang		Kelantan		Trengganu		Total	
	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees
Rubber ...	192	16,298	579	62,043	196	13,554	54	7,143	38	1,527	2,529	278,200
Oil Palm ...	—	*	9	5,146	4	292	1	49	—	*	56	13,418
Tea ...	—	*	1	13	22	2,141	—	*	—	*	30	4,098
Coconut ...	—	*	9	110	1	21	—	*	1	8	106	10,102
Pineapple ...	—	*	9	2,737	—	*	—	*	—	*	11	3,250
Mining:												
Tin ...	11	127	31	1,061	7	2,768	—	*	2	126	755	30,617
Coal ...	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	1	1,060
Iron ...	—	*	1	299	—	*	—	*	1	1,986	2	2,215
Gold ...	—	*	—	*	2	806	—	*	—	*	2	806
Other Minerals ...	—	*	1	202	—	*	—	*	—	*	6	252
Manufacturing and Processing:												
Sawmilling ...	23	†	51	1,404	1	†	35	†	1	†	389	4,941
Tin Smelting ...	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	2	664
Cigarettes, Cigars and Tobacco ...	—	*	29	*	—	*	—	*	—	*	115	2,215
Engineering Works and Foundries ...	10	†	15	†	—	*	—	*	—	*	289	3,440
Food Manufacturing, etc. ...	30	†	117	1,105	14	†	39	†	—	*	826	4,737
Printing and Publishing ...	1	†	—	*	—	*	7	†	—	*	126	2,936
Motor Vehicle Repairs, etc. ...	36	†	128	558	27	†	21	†	4	†	773	3,090
Others ...	132	649	389	2,137	39	137	101	—	10	59	3,459	23,791

* Nil. † Less than 500 employees.

TABLE 3—(cont.)

ANALYSIS BY STATE/SETTLEMENT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES SHOWING THE
NUMBER OF PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—(cont.)

Industry	Kedah		Penang		Perak		Selangor		Negri Sembilan	
	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees
Finance and Commerce:										
Banking, Insurance, Pawnshops, etc. ...	162	†	233	639	427	3,270	351	3,122	18	†
Produce Dealers ...	359	925	350	3,334	2,460	4,569	1,759	4,865	515	†
Retail Distributors ...	3,572	4,846	3,325	8,028	7,666	11,766	5,202	11,804	1,912	5,752
Others ...	587	1,191	1,082	6,652	1,325	2,824	919	4,779	288	574
Communication and Services:										
Transport—Land ...	42	875	66	1,987	152	1,901	158	3,008	49	579
Entertainments, Cinema, etc. ...	—	*	20	†	61	946	171	1,261	19	†
Hotels, Restaurants, etc. ...	896	1,206	1,262	2,139	2,416	2,780	2,234	4,185	615	1,197
Laundries ...	273	†	375	609	614	836	645	966	264	†
Others ...	345	†	552	1,721	1,047	3,355	895	4,586	304	†
† Government and Semi-Government:										
Government Departments (State only) ...	—	9,187	—	5,296	—	16,133	—	10,358	—	6,601
Municipalities ...	—	*	1	3,514	—	*	1	2,250	—	*
§ Total ...	6,756	61,120	8,305	49,247	18,237	137,000	13,999	137,048	4,256	58,202

* Nil. † Less than 500 employees.

† Federal Government Departments, the Police Force, the Public Utilities and the Civilian Staff of the Military Forces have been omitted from this heading as there is no information as to their geographical distribution by State.

§ These totals include the sum of the figures shown against each industry plus the undisclosed figures which have been represented by †.
The data for rubber estates was not analysed by State/Settlement; State/Settlement figures are therefore estimates based on information available from previous years.

TABLE 3—(cont.)

ANALYSIS BY STATE/SETTLEMENT OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES SHOWING THE
NUMBER OF PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES—(cont.)

Industry	Malacca			Johore			Pahang			Kelantan			Trengganu			Total	
	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Places	No. of Employees	No. of Employees
Finance and Commerce:																	
Banking, Insurance, Pawnshops, etc. ...	112	2,260 ...	222	...	...	39	...	...	17	...	...	...	2	...	1,583	10,789	
Produce Dealers ...	289	757 ...	940	...	2,714 ...	422	...	...	121	...	...	...	114	...	7,329*	18,420	
Retail Distributors ...	1,590	2,470 ...	5,180	...	7,342 ...	1,486	...	1,811 ...	1,343	...	1,857 ...	...	1,053	...	32,329	56,768	
Others ...	298	866 ...	1,035	...	2,739 ...	254	...	...	350	...	...	...	163	...	6,301	20,678	
Communication and Services:																	
Transport—Land ...	25	533 ...	75	...	2,149 ...	32	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	602	11,948	
Entertainments, Cinema, etc. ...	14	† ...	30	...	† ...	9	...	...	6	...	...	...	—	...	330	3,682	
Hotels, Restaurants, etc. ...	584	1,292 ...	1,540	...	2,200 ...	504	...	1,555 ...	388	...	1,100 ...	...	239	...	10,678	17,836	
Laundries ...	192	† ...	530	...	† ...	151	...	...	156	...	† ...	...	71	...	3,271	3,972	
Others ...	183	† ...	665	...	929 ...	171	...	...	224	...	† ...	...	100	...	4,486	12,501	
† Government and Semi- Government:																	
Government Depart- ments (State only)	—	3,511 ...	—	...	12,968 ...	—	...	4,116 ...	—	...	5,023 ...	...	—	...	—	77,184	
Municipalities ...	1	899 ...	—	...	* ...	—	...	...	—	...	* ...	...	—	...	3	6,663	
§ Total ...	3,531	30,410 ...	11,007	...	108,579 ...	3,185	...	28,930 ...	2,810	...	17,981 ...	...	1,763	...	73,850	639,273	

* Nil. † Less than 500 employees.

† Federal Government Departments, the Police Force, the Public Utilities and the Civilian Staff of the Military Forces have been omitted from this heading as there is no information as to their geographical distribution by State.

§ These totals include the sum of the figures shown against each industry plus the undisclosed figures which have been represented by †.

The data for rubber estates was not analysed by State/Settlement; State/Settlement figures are therefore estimates based on information available from previous years.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE "SELECTED INDUSTRIES" BY RACE AND
STATE/SETTLEMENT AS ON 31ST AUGUST, 1955

State/Settlements	Total	Malaysians	Chinese	Indians	Others
Kedah and Perlis...
Penang
Perak
Selangor
Negri Sembilan
Malacca
Johore
Pahang
Kelantan
Trengganu
Total
	639,273	137,077	261,588	233,143	7,465

The above figures cover the same industries as those listed in Table 3, namely, Estates, Mines, Manufacturing and Processing, Finance and Commerce, Communication and Service, State and Settlement Governments and Municipalities.

TABLE 5C
ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEES ON RUBBER ESTATES IN THE FEDERATION SHOWING
ADULTS (BY SEX) AND YOUNG PERSONS AS ON 31ST AUGUST, 1955
(The figures are in thousands)

Size Group (Planted Acreage)	Acreage Tapped	Direct Labour			Contract Labour			Total			Grand Total		
		Men	Women	Young Persons	Men	Women	Young Persons	Men	Women	Young Persons			
100 and under 500 ...	266 ...	12.5	9.8	1.4	23.7 ...	7.2	4.9	1.7	13.8 ...	19.7	14.7	3.1 ...	37.5
500 „ 1,000 ...	178 ...	13.1	10.2	1.6	24.9 ...	3.6	2.8	0.6	7.0 ...	16.7	13.0	2.2 ...	31.9
1,000 „ 2,000 ...	346 ...	27.0	21.2	2.9	51.1 ...	6.3	6.3	0.9	13.5 ...	33.3	27.5	3.8 ...	64.6
2,000 „ 5,000 ...	501 ...	37.5	29.2	3.9	70.6 ...	10.3	8.5	0.8	19.6 ...	47.8	37.7	4.7 ...	90.2
5,000 and over ...	321 ...	20.1	15.5	2.0	37.6 ...	9.0	6.7	0.7	16.4 ...	29.1	22.2	2.7 ...	54.0
Total ...	1,612 ...	110.2	85.9	11.8	207.9 ...	36.4	29.2	4.7	70.3 ...	146.6	115.1	16.5 ...	278.2

TABLE 6

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON RUBBER ESTATES IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955

Sample: 441 Rubber Estates

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	2,515	559	194	3,268	3 14	121 09	8	29	103 95
Tappers (Piece Rated):									
Indians ...	—	—	30,207	30,207	—	—	7	25	72 00
Chinese ...	—	—	5,888	5,888	—	—	6½	25	88 92
Malaysians	—	—	7,783	7,783	—	—	7	24	62 23
Tappers (Daily Rated):									
Men ...	2,211	—	—	2,211	2 46	—	7	26½	68 78
Women ...	2,306	—	—	2,306	2 34	—	7	26	64 92
Field Workers:									
Men ...	9,015	42	125	9,182	2 30	91 44	7½	21	57 23
Women ...	9,965	5	95	10,065	1 79	73 00	7½	23	42 22
Y. Persons	2,514	—	17	2,531	1 37	—	7½	23	32 77
Factory Workers:									
Artisans ...	417	320	16	753	3 07	118 98	8	28	103 51
Others—									
Men ...	3,126	111	60	3,297	2 72	127 15	7½	27	83 86
Women	649	5	6	660	2 11	75 00	8	25½	54 75
Total ...	32,718	1,042	44,391	78,151	—	—	—	24½	67 16

EMPLOYED THROUGH CONTRACTORS

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	53	462	20	535	3 69	137 18	7¼	27	135 56
Tappers:									
Indians ...	10	—	1,623	1,633	3 15	—	7	24	74 83
Chinese ...	512	—	13,768	14,280	3 16	—	6½	24	86 12
Malaysians	129	—	3,450	3,579	2 83	—	7	23	68 24
Weeders All ...	730	1	1,342	2,073	2 62	45 00	7	22¼	66 84
Arsenite									
Sprayers All	48	—	368	416	3 37	—	7½	24	99 86
Factory Workers ...	4	7	30	41	3 60	123 30	8½	21½	98 44
General Workers ...	62	4	234	300	3 43	80 00	7½	23	93 50
Total ...	1,548	474	20,835	22,857	—	—	—	24	81 42

Young Persons are workers under the age of 16 years.

The above wages statistics cover the same sample as the labour force statistics in Tables 5A, B and C. The sample was selected at random by the Department of Statistics from their records of estates of 100 acres and over. All estates over 5,000 acres were taken, 50 per cent. of those between 2,000 and 4,999 acres, 33½ per cent. of those between 1,000

and 1,999 acres, etc., giving an overall sample of approximately 15 per cent. of the total number of estates. Whereas the labour force statistics include all employees on estates, the figures in the above table are for manual estate workers only and represent approximately 38 per cent. of the total number of manual workers on all rubber estates over 100 acres in the Federation.

Amenities

The following is a list of the amenities enjoyed by the workers on 1,005 rubber estates over 100 acres in size which were inspected during the second half of 1955. These inspections were normal routine inspections and are not related to the sample in respect of which labour force statistics and wages statistics were obtained. Amenities statistics collected for the sample would show a larger number of workers benefitting from the amenities since a greater proportion of estates over 2,000 acres was included in the sample than is normally covered during any particular period by routine inspections. These large estates employ well over half the total labour force on estates and generally speaking give better amenities. The 1,005 rubber estates for which amenities are given below include both members of the Malayan Planting Industries Employers' Association and non-members.

Of the total labour force 81 per cent. of the workers including those directly employed and those employed through contractors, lived on the estates in accommodation provided free by the employers. The amenities for the resident workers were as follows:

- 9 per cent. had a co-operative shop.
- 73 per cent. had free cinema shows on the property.
- 65 per cent. had a public wireless set.
- 15 per cent. had a reading room/canteen.
- 83 per cent. had free piped water supply.
- 25 per cent. had free electric light in their lines.

Of the total labour force employed on the Estates

- 62 per cent. received free treatment at a Group Hospital on the property or on a nearby estate.
- 89 per cent. received free medical attention from a Visiting Medical Practitioner.
- 72 per cent. were attended to by a qualified dresser resident on the estate.
- 97 per cent. had a pay day once a month.
- 2 per cent. had a pay day twice a month.
- 1 per cent. had a pay day three times a month.

In addition

- 136 estates employing 45 per cent. of the total labour force had football teams.

78 estates employing 27 per cent. of the total labour force had other types of sport teams.

358 estates employing 85 per cent. of the total labour force had creches.

108 estates employing 32 per cent. of the total labour force had toddy shops.

64 per cent. of the total labour force were eligible for sick pay varying from 4 to 28 days per year, and 82 per cent. received on the average 3 days paid holiday per year.

19 per cent. of the directly employed workers on 68 estates ran Works Committees, and an average of approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land per 100 resident labourers were cultivated by the labourers for their own use.

27 per cent. of the estates had schools on the property which were attended by 12,907 children of all races. 12,144 infants were given free milk in the creches, and 1,514 older children were given a free meal each day.

All workers were covered by the Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE 7

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON COCONUT ESTATES IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955

Sample: 10 Estates

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	95	2	—	97	2 95	155 00	8	27	91 08
Harvesters:									
All ...	143	—	326	469	2 51	—	8	23	88 65
Weeders:									
Men ...	219	—	5	224	2 14	—	8	$24\frac{1}{2}$	54 45
Women ...	354	—	387	741	1 74	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	42 06
Y. Persons...	190	—	60	250	1 13	—	8	24	30 97
Husking and Splitting:									
Men ...	71	—	188	259	2 63	—	$8\frac{1}{2}$	24	92 11
Splitting:									
Women ...	61	—	12	73	1 75	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	25	44 97
Kiln:									
All ...	218	—	74	292	2 14	—	8	$24\frac{1}{2}$	52 51
Transporters: (collectors)									
All ...	4	—	22	26	2 20	—	8	$25\frac{1}{2}$	46 80
Mixed Duty Workers:									
Men ...	165	4	—	169	2 40	105 00	8	26	64 89
Total ...	1,520	6	1,074	2,600	—	—	—	$23\frac{3}{4}$	60 07

Young Persons are workers under the age of 16 years.

88 per cent. of the labour force were resident on the estates and were provided by the employers with free quarters, piped water supply, and electric light. In addition 90 per cent. enjoyed free cinema shows on the property, 71 per cent. had a public wireless and 44 per cent. had reading rooms. 720 children attended schools on 9 of the estates. 97 per cent. of the total labour force were given free Medical Attention by a Visiting Medical Practitioner and had a dresser resident on the estate. 93 per cent. were served by an employer's or Group Hospital on their own or on a nearby estate.

All workers were given 2 or 3 days paid holiday a year, and 96 per cent. were eligible for 7 to 14 days sick pay a year.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE 8

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON OIL PALM ESTATES IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955

Sample: 9 Estates

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	149	13	—	162	3 10	151 14	7½	26	93 55
Harvesters:									
All ...	8	—	586	594	3 00	—	7	22	84 63
Weeders:									
Men ...	259	—	—	259	2 28	—	7¼	24	58 46
Women ...	578	—	128	706	1 90	—	7¼	21	40 38
Y. Persons...	151	—	70	221	1 29	—	7¾	24	30 46
Transporters:									
Men ...	50	1	111	162	3 29	105 00	6½	24	82 12
Women ...	12	—	288	300	1 25	—	7	22	54 46
Factory Workers:									
Artisans ...	134	5	—	139	4 95	153 60	7½	27	154 30
Others:									
Men ...	321	2	19	342	2 91	99 00	7¼	25½	96 16
Women	30	—	3	33	2 00	—	6¾	26	63 03
Total ...	1,692	21	1,205	2,918	—	—	—	23	69 18

Young Persons are workers under the age of 16 years.

TABLE 8—(cont.)

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS
OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON OIL PALM ESTATES IN
THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST,
1955—(cont.)

Sample: 9 Estates—(cont.)

EMPLOYED THROUGH CONTRACTORS

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	4	58	—	62	5 50	138 81	7½	26½	136 54
Weeders: All	232	—	539	771	2 34	—	7	22	66 31
Arsenite Sprayers ...	—	—	18	18	—	—	7	27½	139 22
Harvesters: All ...	40	—	288	328	4 01	—	6½	23½	100 95
Pruners: All...	—	—	25	25	—	—	6	23	108 58
Transporters: All ...	24	5	49	78	5 04	147 00	6½	22½	87 12
Stackers: All	—	—	2	2	—	—	6½	27½	83 97
Total ...	300	63	921	1,284	—	—	—	23	81 69

91 per cent. of the total labour force were resident on the estates and were provided by the employers with free quarters and piped water supply. In addition 37 per cent. of the resident population had free electric light, 67 per cent. had a reading room/canteen, 95 per cent. had free cinema shows, 93 per cent. had a public wireless and 26 per cent. had co-operative shops on the estates.

All the estates had Visiting Medical Practitioners and resident dressers and in addition 90 per cent. of the total labour force were served by a group hospital on the property or on a nearby estate. 86 per cent. of the total labour force were given holidays with pay (usually three days per year) and 76 per cent. were eligible for sick pay varying from seven to 14 days per year.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE 9

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS
OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON TEA ESTATES IN THE
FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955

Sample: 7 Estates

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	68	9	—	77	3 12	147 55	7½	29	109 09
Pluckers:									
Men ...	8	—	259	267	4 00	—	7¼	24½	73 33
Women ...	1	—	514	515	3 00	—	7½	24	67 62
Y. Persons...	—	—	265	265	—	—	7	25½	48 68
Pruners: All...	17	—	26	43	2 20	—	7	23	68 68
Field Workers:									
Men ...	240	—	24	264	2 41	—	7¾	23½	61 64
Women ...	212	—	11	223	2 18	—	7¼	26	61 10
Y. Persons...	63	—	—	63	1 66	—	8	26	38 79
Factory Workers:									
Artisans ...	9	17	—	26	3 70	185 12	8	27	157 80
Others:									
Men ...	147	6	—	153	2 56	50 00	8	24	80 80
Women ...	94	—	—	94	1 90	—	8	24	54 98
Total ...	859	32	1,099	1,990	—	—	—	24½	66 65

EMPLOYED THROUGH CONTRACTORS

Occupation	Numbers				Rate of Pay		Normal hours of work per day	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Piece Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
					\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	—	1	—	1	—	200 00	8	26	200 00
Weeders: All	—	—	21	21	—	—	8	26	70 71
Pluckers: All	—	—	45	45	—	—	8	26	80 44
Factory Skilled Workers ...	—	—	24	24	—	—	8	26½	140 83
Total ...	—	1	90	91	—	—	—	26	95 44

Young Persons are workers under the age of 16 years.

All the workers both directly employed and those employed through contractors were resident on the estates and were provided by the employers with free quarters and piped water supply. In addition 19 per cent. had free electric light, 99 per cent. enjoyed free cinema shows on the property, 85 per cent. had a public wireless, 20 per cent. had reading rooms and 41 per cent. had co-operative shops, 318 children attended schools on five of the estates.

All the workers were given free medical attention by a Visiting Medical Practitioners and all the estates employed a resident dresser. 65 per cent. of the total labour force were served by an employer's or Group Hospital on their own or on a nearby estate. 78 per cent. of the labour force were given three days paid holiday a year and the same number were eligible for seven to 14 days sick pay per year.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE 10

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON TIN DREDGES IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955

Sample: 9 Tin Dredges

Occupation	Numbers			Rate of Pay		Average hours worked per day including overtime	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
				\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen	4	8	12	7 58	295 75	8	28½	314 67
Headmen	87	7	94	4 23	180 43	9¾	30	161 73
Workshop:								
Skilled men	141	6	147	4 60	96 17	9½	29½	200 33
Semi-skilled men ...	35	—	35	3 67	—	8½	29½	142 97
Unskilled men	37	1	38	2 98	45 00	8¼	30	115 13
Outside Workers:								
Drivers	34	3	37	4 42	130 00	8¼	29¼	161 12
Unskilled men	372	17	389	3 09	110 21	8¼	29½	114 34
Unskilled women ...	64	—	64	2 87	—	7¾	30½	106 11
Dredge Crew:								
Skilled men	102	1	103	5 16	315 00	8¼	29¼	185 35
Semi-skilled men ...	73	—	73	3 71	—	8	29½	117 58
Unskilled	546	—	546	2 83	—	8¼	26½	98 62
Apprentices (All) ...	72	—	72	3 20	—	8¼	29½	123 19
Lorry Drivers	3	9	12	3 92	122 94	8¼	22	138 58
Tin-ore Washers	73	1	74	3 06	142 50	8	28¼	106 59
Total	1,643	53	1,696	—	—	—	28½	126 77

The whole labour force on the 9 dredges was directly employed; 65 per cent. were resident on the dredge property and were provided by the employers with free quarters. Of those resident, 98 per cent. had

free electric light and 93 per cent. piped water supply. 82 per cent. had free cinema shows on the property, 53 per cent. had reading rooms; 14 per cent. had a public wireless set and 41 per cent. had co-operative shops.

94 per cent. of the total labour force were given free Medical attention by Visiting Medical Practitioners, and 51 per cent. were treated on the dredge property by Resident Dressers. 42 per cent. were served by the employer's hospital or by a hospital on a nearby property. 97 per cent. of the total labour force were given 5 days paid holiday per year, and 67 per cent. were eligible for sick pay varying from seven to 30 days per year.

All workers were covered by the Provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE II

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON CHINESE TIN MINES IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955

Sample: 77 Tin Mines

DIRECTLY EMPLOYED

Occupation	Numbers			Rate of Pay		Average hours worked per day including overtime	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
				\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Foremen ...	3	82	85	3 61	201 27	—	—	223 68
Asst. Foremen ...	8	141	149	2 99	139 71	—	—	156 57
Clerks ...	—	115	115	—	134 80	—	—	149 14
Cooks...	1	78	79	2 00	84 17	—	—	91 43
Watchmen ...	—	76	76	—	88 03	—	—	94 97
Engine Drivers:								
1st class Cert. ...	1	41	42	2 60	153 94	8	30	167 99
2nd class Cert. ...	4	38	42	2 34	105 36	8	31	112 98
Without Cert. ...	1	27	28	2 60	78 04	7½	31	85 63
Chargemen:								
With Cert. ...	—	33	33	—	158 63	8	28½	175 22
Without Cert. ...	—	45	45	—	79 44	8½	29	89 57
Excavator Drivers } Bulldozer Drivers }	12	29	41	4 60	126 06	8½	29½	151 04
Unskilled Labourers:								
Pong Sau ...	121	3	124	1 95	140 00	11	25½	119 20
Chap Kung } Kongsi Kung }	1,248	1	1,249	1 92	160 00	11	27	97 30
Female Malays ...	47	—	47	1 90	—	7	31	67 00
Female Chinese ...	295	—	295	1 95	—	10	25½	77 52
Female Indians ...	42	—	42	1 90	—	7	31	79 25
Male Indians ...	251	—	251	2 35	—	8	29½	104 49
Pok Chau:								
Males (Chinese) ...	303	—	303	2 10	—	10	28	111 30
Females (Chinese)	48	—	48	1 51	—	10½	28	76 36
Total ...	2,385	709	3,094	—	—	—	—	107 76

TABLE II—(cont.)

STATISTICS OF WAGE RATES, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF EMPLOYEES ON CHINESE TIN MINES IN THE FEDERATION FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1955—(cont.)

Sample: 77 Tin Mines—(cont.)

EMPLOYED THROUGH CONTRACTORS

Occupation	Numbers			Rate of Pay		Average hours worked per day including overtime	Average days worked per month	Average monthly earnings
	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated	Total	Daily Rated	Monthly Rated			
				\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.
Engine Drivers:								
1st class Cert. ...	—	76	76	—	149 90	8	30	157 80
2nd class Cert. ...	—	61	61	—	104 38	8	30	106 83
Without Cert. ...	—	65	65	—	77 85	8	30	81 27
Chargemen:								
With Cert. ...	3	25	28	2 25	136 32	8	30	148 21
Without Cert. ...	6	64	70	2 25	64 05	8	30	79 70
Excavator Drivers } Bulldozer Drivers }	—	20	20	—	137 25	7½	30	142 75
Total ...	9	311	320	—	—	—	—	113 67

The following are some of the more important amenities enjoyed by workers on Chinese Tin Mines. They are in respect of 130 mines as opposed to the wages statistics given above which were collected for 77 mines. These 130 mines employed approximately 23 per cent. of the total number of workers on Chinese Mines.

71 per cent. of the total labour force employed were provided by the employers with free accommodation. 82 per cent. of this resident labour force had free electric light, 52 per cent. had piped water supply and 24 per cent. had a public wireless set or rediffusion on the mine. Of the total labour force, resident and non-resident, 59 per cent. of the men and 47 per cent. of the women received free food, the average cost to the employer for feeding one person being estimated at \$39 per month. All workers received double pay or holidays on certain festival days during the year, the number of days given varying from three to 12 days. 96 per cent. of the total labour force received free medical attention either from a mine's doctor or at a hospital or at a group dispensary and 52 per cent. of the workers were eligible for up to 30 days sick leave on half pay per year.

All workers were covered by the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, and women workers were eligible for maternity allowance.

TABLE 12

300 TREES

Price of Rubber	...	...	...	80/90 c.			...	90/100			...	120/130			...	130/140		
			Date	S	A	T		S	A	T		S	A	T		S	A	T
Piece Rated Tappers	...	...	1- 1-55	1.60	.80	2.40	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 4-55	—	—	—	...	1.75	.80	2.55	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 7-55	—	—	—	...	1.75	.80	2.55	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1-10-55	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.55	.80	3.35
			1- 1-56	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.35	.80	3.15	...	—	—	—
Daily Rated Tappers	...	...	1- 1-55	1.35	.80	2.15	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 4-55	—	—	—	...	1.45	.80	2.25	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 7-55	—	—	—	...	1.45	.80	2.25	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1-10-55	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.05	.80	2.85
			1- 1-56	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	1.90	.80	2.70	...	—	—	—

350 TREES

Price of Rubber	...	...	...	80/90 c.			...	90/100			...	120/130			...	130/140		
			Date	S	A	T		S	A	T		S	A	T		S	A	T
Piece Rated Tappers	...	...	1- 1-55	1.80	.80	2.60	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 4-55	—	—	—	...	1.95	.80	2.75	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 7-55	—	—	—	...	1.95	.80	2.75	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1-10-55	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.75	.80	3.55
			1- 1-56	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.55	.80	3.35	...	—	—	—
Daily Rated Tappers	...	...	1- 1-55	1.50	.80	2.30	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 4-55	—	—	—	...	1.60	.80	2.40	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1- 7-55	—	—	—	...	1.60	.80	2.40	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—
			1-10-55	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.20	.80	3.00
			1- 1-56	—	—	—	...	—	—	—	...	2.05	.80	2.85	...	—	—	—

TABLE 12—(cont.)

450 TREES

Price of Rubber	...	...	...	80/90 c.			...	90/100			...	120/130			...	130/140		
				S	A	T		S	A	T		S	A	T		S	A	T
Piece Rated Tappers	...	Date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daily Rated Tappers	...	Date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Field Workers	...	Date	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTES.—

(i) S = Standard Rate. A = Cost of Living Allowance. T = Total.

(ii) The rates refer to males, females and young persons so far as tappers are concerned. Females and boys under 16 working as field workers receive 4/5th of the male rates.

(iii) The new Agreement which came into force on 1-10-55 provides for a sliding cost of living allowance which is tied to the index figure for the labourers budgets as follows:

Index Figure	Cost of Living Allowance
135-145	\$1.00
125-135	.90
105-125	.80
95-105	.70
85-95	.60

TABLE 13
MALAYAN MINING EMPLOYERS ASSOCIATION

WAGE RATES

Classification	Wage Range	
	(New consolidated rates)	
Dredge Hands to include all shift, day, jig pump, deck, bucket, shore, palong, cable and sampan labourers assistant greasers and similar categories	\$2.90 - \$3.40	p.d.
Leading Dredge Hands to include key employees, kepalas, etc. ...	\$3.50 - \$7.30	p.d.
Shift Chargemen	\$4.50 - \$6.50	p.d.
No. 1 Winchmen	\$5.20 - \$7.50	p.d.
No. 2 Winchmen	\$3.60 - \$4.80	p.d.
No. 1 Greasers	\$3.20 - \$4.00	p.d.
Steam and Diesel Engine Drivers	\$3.50 - \$5.00	p.d.
Firemen	\$3.20 - \$5.00	p.d.
Artisans—1st Grade	\$6.00 - \$8.00	p.d.
Artisans—2nd Grade	\$5.00 - \$6.00	p.d.
Artisans' Assistants	\$3.20 - \$4.50	p.d.
Excavator and Tractor Drivers	\$4.00 - \$7.50	p.d.
Car, Lorry and Loco Drivers	\$95.00 - \$125.00	p.m.
Miscellaneous Unskilled labour to include gardeners, grass cutters, store labourers, etc.	\$2.50 - \$3.20	p.d.
Apprentices—		
1st year	\$3.00	p.d.
2nd year	\$3.25	p.d.
3rd year	\$3.65	p.d.
4th year	\$4.10	p.d.
5th year	\$4.75	p.d.

NOTES.—

- (1) Where monthly rates are paid the appropriate range will be found by multiplying the daily rate by 26.
- (2) In addition to the above rates a supplementary allowance is paid of \$26 per month for those earning less than \$4.75 per day, and \$31 for those earning \$4.75 and over per day. This allowance is payable provided the employee does not absent himself from work during the month without the authority of the employer.

COST OF LIVING

Methods of Construction of Cost of Living Indices

Six cost of living indices are published monthly in the Federation of Malaya. These indices are best considered as two sets. The first set consists of a European index and two indices for Asian clerical grades. The second set covers labourers only and provides separate indices for the three main races, Malay, Chinese and Indian.

The data used for weighting the first set of indices were obtained from a budget survey carried out in 1947. Schedules were prepared asking for detailed expenditure during the month of January, 1947 on items of food, clothing, transport, rent, etc. These schedules were sent to heads of government departments and selected commercial firms, who were asked to distribute them to suitable married Europeans and married clerks. Approximately 600 schedules were distributed, the enquiry being restricted to Kuala Lumpur only. The nil response was heavy and only 166 completed forms were returned. These completed forms were scrutinised and any form showing disproportionately heavy expenditure in total or on certain items was rejected. The remaining forms were then sorted by race and for each race the total expenditure and the expenditure on individual items were calculated. The

expenditure on each item was taken as a proportion of total expenditure, and these proportions were multiplied by 1,000. The resultant figures were taken as the weights to be applied in the calculation of the cost of living indices.

These weights are applied to the price relatives calculated with 1939 prices as base 100. Index numbers for each major group item of expenditure, e.g. food, clothing, etc., are published as well as an overall index.

The prices of the various items included in the indices are collected either monthly or quarterly, some from one centre only, others from several. Thus prices of foodstuffs and men's clothing are collected monthly from fifteen centres throughout the Federation. The prices of ladies clothing are collected monthly, but from Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh. This is an unfortunate restriction necessitated by the importance of keeping a strict supervision on a set of items which change rapidly in quality and style.

The budgets used in estimating the second set of indices are hypothetical ones prepared by the Labour Department, a separate budget being drawn up for each race. The quantity of each item included in the budget is multiplied by its average monthly price. Items are grouped together, e.g. rice and rice equivalents, other foodstuffs, clothing and bedding, etc., and the total expenditure on each group is compared with the expenditure at a base date. A similar comparison is made for total expenditure.

Movements in the Indices

COST OF LIVING INDICES

				1953	1954	1955				1955
				Average	Average	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	Average
European and Asian Clerical Grades—										
						(1939 = 100)				
European	...	...	...	295	292	294	292	293	294	294
Malay	...	...	...	416	387	375	369	367	370	371
Chinese, Indian and Eurasian	...	...	...	409	382	372	366	364	366	368
Labourers—										
						(1947 = 100)				
Indian	...	...	...	126	113	110	107	108	109	109
Chinese	...	...	...	116	109	107	106	106	107	106
						(1949 = 100)				
Malay	...	...	...	134	126	123	121	121	122	122

Perusal of these indices reveals the comparative stability of the European index over the past three years and the steady downward trend in the remaining indices until the middle of 1955. Since June, 1955 all indices have shown little movement, except for a slight rise in December. Throughout 1955, in fact, movements in the indices have been unimportant and the fall that has taken place in the components such as "food" and "transport" has been offset by small changes in the other components. The stability of the indices in a year when rubber prices rose rapidly and wage rates rose in a number of industries can be

accounted for by the increase in imports and local production and the imposition of an anti-inflationary cess on rubber exported from the Federation.

Part II

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT

ORGANISATION AND DUTIES

The Labour Department is a Federal Department with its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. Deputy Commissioners for Labour are stationed in the States and Settlements and branch offices are located in Alor Star, Sungei Patani, Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, Tapah, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Seremban, Malacca, Muar, Kluang, Johore Bahru, Bentong, Kuantan and Kuala Krai.

The functions of the Department include the following:

Advisory

- (a) To advise Government on labour matters and legislation.
- (b) To prepare reports and to collect labour statistics.

Judicial

- (a) To settle claims for Workmen's Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance or, if amicable settlement is not possible, to bring such claims before the Arbitrator.
- (b) To hear and decide claims by labourers against their employers for unpaid wages, wages in lieu of notice, maternity allowances, etc., irrespective of the amount claimed, and to enforce the Order when made.
- (c) To prepare labour legislation.

Enforcement

- (a) To inspect all places where manual workers are employed.
- (b) To administer the Labour Code in all its facets, and to inspect all places of employment.
- (c) To improve housing conditions at places of employment.
- (d) To administer and enforce the Weekly Holidays Ordinance.
- (e) To administer and enforce the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Ordinance, regarding labour and employment in public entertainment.
- (f) To enforce the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance.

Industrial Relations

- (a) To assist in the encouragement of the formation of Works Committees and other Industrial Relations Machinery.

- (b) To endeavour to prevent disputes arising, and, when they do arise, to endeavour to settle them by conciliation methods.
- (c) To administer the Industrial Courts Ordinance regarding reference of disputes to Arbitration and the setting up of Courts of Inquiry.

Employment and Training

- (a) To run an Employment Exchange Service.
- (b) To advise Government on Vocational Training in Industry.

Miscellaneous

- (a) To administer the Indian Immigration Fund and, in particular, to repatriate South Indian labourers entitled to free passages and to administer the Government Choultry.
- (b) Generally to advise labourers or employers who need advice.

The powers of the officers of the Labour Department are mainly derived from the Labour Codes, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, the Weekly Holidays Ordinance, the Employees Provident Fund Ordinance and the Children and Young Persons Ordinance.

Certain junior officers do not have full powers under all the laws which are administered by the Department and certain powers are vested in the Commissioner for Labour only.

There is at present little specialization and all officers do all aspects of labour work.

The Labour Department is not concerned with the following duties:

- (1) The inspection of machinery, boilers and safety devices for the protection of workers.
- (2) The registration of trade unions under the Trade Unions Enactment of 1940.
- (3) Stimulating the formation of trade unions and assisting actively in their development.
- (4) Social welfare matters in general.
- (5) Housing conditions in Municipal areas.

Employment Exchange Service

There has been no further expansion of the Employment Exchange Service during the year and it seems unlikely now that there will be further expansion until such time as some form of unemployment insurance is introduced. The Employment Exchange Service has continued to provide a useful service to the public although many employers still prefer to engage their workers by the old system of direct engagement, often through the introduction of another employee. Whilst this prejudice against new institutions is natural, Employment

Exchanges are endeavouring to dispel it by giving greater publicity to the activities of the Exchanges and by continued effort to improve upon the service given both to employer and employee. Exchanges now exist at Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Seremban, Malacca and Johore Bahru and in addition Labour Offices elsewhere also act as unofficial exchanges. The Exchanges cater for both men and women seeking employment and deal with all types of vacancies.

21,168 persons comprising 17,195 men and 3,973 women registered for the first time at the Exchanges during the year. Of the men, 7,446 were Malays, 3,618 were Chinese, 5,655 were Indians and 476 other races; of the women, 984 were Malays, 2,310 Chinese, 538 Indians and 141 others. 1,342 new employers made use of the Exchange for the first time.

Lists of outstanding vacancies known to the Department were circulated monthly to all Labour Offices. These vacancies were for the most part for estate labour since, with the price of rubber never falling below \$1 except for three months in the year, rubber tappers were in constant demand. All experienced rubber tappers were therefore assured of employment throughout the year and even general labourers who learnt tapping found no difficulty in obtaining jobs.

The sub-committee of the Federal Labour Advisory Board appointed in September, 1954, to act as an Employment Exchange service. Federal Advisory Committee did not meet during the year. By the end of the year Local Advisory Committees had been formed in Penang and Ipoh. Plans for the Kuala Lumpur Committee were unfortunately held up, but it is hoped the Committee will be formed early in 1956.

The Department continued to assist in finding work for discharged Special Constables, both for those who opted for assistance in finding employment under the Special Constable Resettlement Scheme and for those who had completed a six-month course of training in a Trade School. In neither case, however, did the Departments' efforts to assist these men meet with much success owing to the very limited number of openings in industry for unskilled and semi-skilled men, the type required by the Special Constables.

During the year the Department was asked to find suitable employment for 27 Indian detainees after rehabilitation—approved employment being a condition for their release. All of these were successfully placed in employment and in addition one Chinese girl detainee was also found work.

The Department was also asked to assist the Federation Armed Forces in placing in employment discharged servicemen who had completed a 6-month carpentry course and in obtaining offers from Government Departments or civilian firms to attach ex-servicemen to

them for six months' training in a trade. Great difficulty was experienced in finding jobs for those men who completed the carpentry course, as the training was only in rough carpentry and there was practically no demand for this type of workman. The attachment to civilian firms found a little more response and by the end of the year 30 men had been so placed.

Details of the work of the Employment Exchanges during 1955 are given in the attached summary.

Name of Office	Period	No. of job-seekers registering for the first time			No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies filled
		Men	Women	Total		
Penang	1954 ...	2,897	841	3,738	905	692
Ipoh	Opened on 28-1-54 ...	2,354	641	2,995	849	769
Kuala Lumpur ...	1954 ...	6,658	1,617	8,275	3,093	2,983
Klang	Opened on 8-2-54 ...	1,038	132	1,170	1,836	1,782
Seremban	Opened on 17-5-54 ...	1,106	126	1,232	337	280
Malacca	Opened on 1-4-54 ...	1,308	134	1,442	299	233
Johore Bahru ...	Opened on 20-2-54 ...	1,834	482	2,316	933	728
Totals ...		17,195	3,973	21,168	8,252	7,467

Employees Provident Fund

The Department is responsible for the enforcement of the Ordinance and this is done not by means of specialist inspectors but through the normal machinery of the Department. It would be a waste of time and money if special E.P.F. inspectors travelled long distances to inspect places of employment when those places of employment have to be inspected in any case by officers of the Labour Department. The Department is provided each month with a list of defaulters and this list is investigated by the officers of the Department. Those employers who are found to be in default are called upon to pay, and if they refuse, are prosecuted. More than \$1,378,000 was recovered in this manner. There were 128 prosecutions of employers for failing to remit subscriptions.

In addition to dealing with arrears, officers of the Department who go on inspections always investigate whether the E.P.F. subscriptions are being properly calculated and are being properly remitted. A constant watch is kept on places of employment which should be sending in subscriptions and which do not in fact do so.

Considerable difficulty is still being experienced in dealing with cases where labour is employed by persons who at first sight appear to be contractors. In such cases it is often difficult to prove who is the employer or, in fact, to prove that there is an employer at all. The number of labourers who now work in gangs on a co-operative basis has increased; and this may be partly due to the effect of the Ordinance.

During the year the scope of the Ordinance was increased to include additional types of employees, in particular, building labourers.

The following figures show the state of the Fund at the end of the year:

(1) Total number of employers registered	...	...	13,127
(2) Total number of contributors registered	...	...	840,318
(3) Total amount paid into the Fund by employers and employees	...	...	\$ 193,384,352.89
(4) Total number of employees who have withdrawn their credits	...	...	31,331
(5) Total amount withdrawn	...	...	\$ 5,582,875.96
(6) Total number of withdrawals during December, 1955	...	...	1,031
(7) Total sum withdrawn during December, 1955	...	...	\$ 269,906.38
(8) Average amount withdrawn during December, 1955, per employee (includes interest and employers' contribution)	...	...	\$ 261.07

Children and Young Persons Ordinance

The work of safeguarding the conditions of employment of children and young persons continues. The Department issues licences under the Children and Young Persons Ordinance for children to perform in public entertainment, whether as professionals or as amateurs. Close liaison was maintained with the Singapore Labour Department as many travelling troupes enter the Federation from Singapore.

Eleven persons were prosecuted for allowing children to work at night and six persons for offences involving the issue of licences for children to perform in public. There were also three other prosecutions for miscellaneous offences under the Ordinance.

Labour Court

Under section 93 of the Labour Code officers of the Labour Department are empowered to hear and decide claims by labourers against their employers relating to conditions or period of employment, advances of goods or money, wages, maternity allowance, etc., irrespective of the amount so claimed. The advantages in this procedure are that both employers and employees have the case heard speedily without the expense and waste of time incurred in going to court.

During 1955, 6,014 labourers made use of the Labour Court and sums totalling \$437,143 were ordered to be paid. Of this amount \$264,675 was known to have been paid by the end of the year as a result of these orders. The difference between these two figures is due to the fact that the Department is not always able to recover money due from the employer to his labourers by reason of bankruptcy or inability of the employer to pay. It even happens on occasions that the employer disappears. In addition, it often happens that the parties settle matters amongst themselves and do not report the figure at which settlement was reached.

The parties to labour cases heard in a Labour Court have a right to appeal to the Supreme Court within 14 days. There were no appeals during 1955.

Weekly Holidays Ordinance

The Weekly Holidays Ordinance, 1950, continued to be enforced by the Department throughout the year. The law requires every shop in which assistants are employed (with certain exceptions) to close for the whole of Sunday or the whole of Friday. The law is, on the whole, being well observed, and only a small minority of shops endeavour to flout it. It would be still better observed if the shop assistants for whose benefit it was enforced would co-operate more with the Department to enforce their rights.

During the year, 219 persons were prosecuted for failing to close on the appropriate day, and 139 persons for other offences against the Ordinance.

Inspections

It is no use having Labour laws unless those laws can be properly enforced not merely in the towns but throughout the country. Such enforcement must largely depend on the inspection service which the Department can provide. The Department has therefore given priority to inspection work and has endeavoured to inspect every place of employment at least once in 16 months. Not merely are places of employment inspected but the recommendations made are followed up and additional visits are undertaken to ensure that the recommendations have been carried out. The Department concentrates on estates of over 25 acres, on mines, and on other places of employment where there are more than 10 employees. The smaller places are not overlooked. The Department has listed some 8,544 places of employment but a few are still being discovered. Of these places of employment 6,640, or 77.7 per cent. were fully inspected; that is to say a full enquiry was carried out on the spot into all the employment conditions existing there. The number of places inspected compares favourably with the total figure of 5,743 for 1954, and 3,482 for 1953. Due to the better organisation of inspection programmes, the mileage travelled to carry out inspections has been reduced. In addition to full inspections, follow up visits have been made to 7,998 places of employment.

It is pleasant to be able to record the assistance which was given to the Department in their inspection work by the trade union in the planting industry. The union is now co-operating with the Department to ensure improved conditions.

Labour Legislation

The new Employment Bill was passed by Legislative Council during the year but has not yet been brought into force. The Employment



The Ubudiah Mosque—Kuala Kangsar



Penghulu Luak, Ulu Muar, paying obeisance to His Highness the Yang di-Pertuan Besar, Negri Sembilan,
on the occasion of His 57th Birthday

Ordinance has brought up-to-date those sections which deal with the relationship between employer and worker and has greatly clarified the law in this respect. The Commissioner for Labour will still have power to hear and decide claims for wages due by labourers and the right is given to labourers to claim unpaid wages from a principal if that principal has in the course of, or for the purpose of, his trade or business contracted with the employer for the execution by the employer of the whole or any part of the work undertaken by the principal. The right of the labourer to claim against the principal is limited to one month's wages, and the right must be exercised within one month of the time on which the wages fall due. The Ordinance lays it down that no labourer shall be required to work on more than 6 days in one week or on more than 48 hours in one week but no overtime rates are fixed for labourers who work in excess of these periods. The provisions requiring employers to pay maternity allowance to female labourers before and after confinement have been redrafted and the High Commissioner in Council is now required to fix a daily rate of allowance which will be paid to all women irrespective of their earnings before confinement.

The Employees Provident Fund Amendment Ordinance was passed during the year and reduced the waiting period from 3 months to one month and widened the scope of the Ordinance to include additional employees, particularly those employed in the building trade.

No Wage Regulation Orders have yet been made by the High Commissioner in Council under the Wages Councils Ordinance, 1947.

SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance

The Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1952, which replaced previous legislation on the subject, continued to be administered by officers of the Department throughout the year. All accidents of whatever nature are reported to the Department and every accident so reported is individually investigated in order to ensure that the proper amount of compensation is paid. It is normally possible to obtain satisfactory settlement in almost all cases but where a settlement cannot be reached, the claim is referred to the Arbitrator, and officers of the Department act on behalf of the workmen or their dependants. In all 8,202 cases were completed during 1955, resulting in approximately \$3,624,200 being paid to injured workmen or to their dependants. At the end of the year a further 2,414 cases were pending. Further details of the cases handled can be found in the following Tables.

It has been decided to include Silicosis within the list of occupational diseases covered by the Ordinance although it has not yet been proved conclusively that this disease exists in the Federation.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1955 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES BY OCCUPATION, EXTENT OF THE INJURY AND COMPENSATION PAID

No. of Cases	Extent	Compensation \$	Occupation																		
			Professional and Technical	Managerial and Clerical	Sales and related occupations	Rubber Tappers	Factory Workers Rubber Estates	Harvesters Oil Palm Estates	Harvesters Coconut Estates	Toddy Tappers	Field Workers on Estates	Other Estates Occupations	Timber Feller	Persons engaged in Fishing, Forestry and Hunting	Mining and Quarrying	Operating Transport	Sawmill Workers	Crafts, Manufacturing, etc.	Unskilled Labourers	Engineering, etc.	Services
7,271	Temporary Disability	...	5	32	23	1,017	173	222	46	5	1,468	96	162	197	211	367	186	364	2,268	389	40
704	Permanent/Partial Disability	...	3	5	1	66	21	11	—	18	93	3	18	15	23	58	44	57	212	53	3
9	Permanent Total Disability	...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—
218	Fatal	...	—	4	1	12	2	—	—	6	26	—	18	9	8	41	6	17	54	13	1
8,202	Total	...	8	41	25	1,097	196	233	46	29	1,589	99	198	221	242	467	236	438	2,538	455	44

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1955 SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES BY EXTENT OF INJURY AND PERIOD OF DISABILITY

Extent	Under 2 weeks	Over 2 weeks up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks up to 13 weeks	Over 13 weeks up to 6 months	Over 6 months up to 1 year	Over 1 year up to 2 years	Over 2 years up to 3 years	Total No. of cases
Temporary Disability	...	2,092	1,523	178	32	3	—	7,271
Permanent/Partial Disability	...	78	324	207	71	8	3	704

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS DURING 1955 ANALYSED BY CAUSE OF ACCIDENT AND INDUSTRY

Causes	Industry														Total							
	Rubber Estates of 100 acres and over	Rubber Estates below 100 acres	Coconut Estates	Oil Palm Estates	Logging	Other Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	Tin Dredging	Tin Mining	Quarrying	Other Mining	Sawmills	Other Manufacturing	Manufacturing	Construction		Public Utilities	Commerce	Railways	Road Transport	Water Transport	Other Transport	Service
Prime Movers ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transmission Machinery	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lifting Machinery	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	2	6	23	26	46	23	2	—	2	1	19	1	1	—
Working Machinery	37	1	1	—	1	4	10	2	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	
Railways ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	1	12	—	—	
Ships ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	3	—	1	
Vehicles ...	202	—	11	24	26	17	16	11	27	7	26	17	14	87	8	18	4	2	2	10	31	
Explosion, Fire ...	12	1	1	1	2	2	2	7	12	7	2	3	15	7	4	1	5	2	—	2	4	
Poisonous corrosive, etc. substances	65	2	—	4	—	1	6	11	3	4	2	6	10	39	1	—	3	—	11	—	7	
Electricity	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	3	1	—	
Fall of Persons ...	812	6	46	128	20	47	92	81	16	29	34	14	50	188	23	21	27	17	62	27	29	
Stepping or Striking, against objects	368	2	71	125	19	35	123	72	14	23	60	17	81	80	12	11	37	13	137	15	56	
Falling Objects ...	525	1	74	112	134	66	79	126	60	80	234	33	94	184	16	25	74	34	301	22	41	
Falls of Ground	7	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Handling without machinery	24	—	4	5	10	3	23	24	1	7	12	2	17	20	2	3	9	8	31	2	5	
Hand Tools	369	—	84	84	73	49	28	39	6	10	83	15	27	72	4	4	24	2	22	6	34	
Animals ...	128	—	8	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Miscellaneous ...	30	—	6	2	1	2	11	13	—	—	4	4	3	8	1	—	—	1	2	—	3	
Total	2,587	13	307	499	289	229	401	406	153	187	483	141	365	725	77	83	218	130	606	86	217	8,202

Accommodation

Most labourers working on estates and mines live in accommodation provided for them by their employers. The old-fashioned type of accommodation consisted of barracks with rooms 10' × 10' or 12' × 10' placed back-to-back. These were usually raised and cooking was done underneath. These are more and more being replaced by a new type of line which gives greatly improved accommodation. The Department now insists that the living-room should be not less than 160 sq. ft., which is larger than the area required by Municipal and Town Board authorities. In addition, each family must be provided with extra space of not less than 112 sq. ft., usually in the form of a verandah, and an individual kitchen of not less than 48 sq. ft. Lines are now built of brick or stone or of timber and are mostly roofed either with aluminium sheeting or sometimes with tiles.

During the year approval has been given for the erection of 7,845 new units, each of which will house a family, and approval has also been given to the conversion of old buildings to provide 2,512 new units. This gives a total of 10,357 modern units. The figures for 1955 were 4,595 modern units and 1,424 conversions.

Over the past six years 38,967 modern units have been approved by the Department. This is sufficient to house about 100,000 workers. There is still much to be done as about 17 per cent. of all accommodation on estates still consists of old back-to-back type lines.

Conditions in Shops

For some considerable time it has been realised that working conditions in shops and restaurants, particularly those in which Indians are employed, have been unsatisfactory.

A report by the Department on conditions in shops was prepared in 1954. There are proposals that a Wages Council should shortly be set up for such places of employment.

Unemployment

There is at present no system of measuring the extent of unemployment or under-employment. Indeed without a fully comprehensive Unemployment Insurance Scheme embracing all categories of workers it is difficult to see how accurate figures relating to unemployment can be obtained.

There is no evidence of any unemployment among manual workers both skilled or unskilled and there is plenty of evidence that there is considerable need for additional labour in the plantation industry. The improved price of rubber has resulted in many rubber smallholdings being reopened and these have given a great deal of additional employment and have attracted persons away from vegetable cultivation and even from padi cultivation.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Apprenticeship and Vocational Training

There is little regulated apprenticeship in the Federation other than that provided by the Technical Departments of Government. In private industry, which is largely composed of small establishments, training is in the main haphazard. Youths usually pick up a trade by watching and assisting a skilled artisan. When they have acquired a modicum of skill it is not unknown for some of them to obtain work with another employer in a semi-skilled capacity in order to earn a better wage. Despite this, the standard of skill reached by the best type of Chinese mechanic and by some other types of Chinese craftsman is high, and the Federation is extremely fortunate to have these skilled workmen available. The fact that the Chinese are largely in control of the building industry and that they engage labour through labour contractors who employ only their friends and relations makes it difficult to improve standards in that industry.

The International Labour Office arranged for the loan to the Federation of an expert on apprenticeship and vocational training under its Technical Assistance Programme for 1955. The expert arrived at the end of the year and will remain for 12 months. It is hoped that he will not only be able to make a survey and report on the position but that he will also be able himself to initiate improvements and perhaps to institute a proper system of apprentice training.

Vocational Training is given in Junior Technical Trade Schools of which there are four (in Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Johore Bahru), in the Technifactory in Kuala Lumpur and in Secondary Vocational Schools. There are now two of the latter in Kuala Lumpur and it is expected that two more will be opened in Penang and Malacca early in 1956. At the Penang and Johore Bahru Trade Schools, training has been provided for ex-Special Constables and for fishermen selected by the Fisheries Department.

A Technical College in Kuala Lumpur provides advanced post-secondary school technical education in engineering subjects, and in addition 2-year courses for technicians reserved solely for Government Departments have been introduced.

On the site of the Rural and Industrial Development Authority's dockyard in Kuala Trengganu, a Training School has been started for training rural Malays in boat building, carpentry, blacksmithing and other rural crafts.

Training Within Industry

Training Within Industry has not yet been introduced into the Federation.

Part III

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT

Consequent upon the coming into power of the Alliance Government on August 1st, 1955, the Machinery Department was transferred from the portfolio of the Member for Industrial and Social Relations to the Minister for Transport. The subjects of "Factories" and "Dangerous Trades" accompanied the Department.

The Department is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the Machinery Ordinance (No. 18 of 1953) which is an enabling Ordinance "relating to the construction, installation, operation and inspection of machinery and the regulation of the control and working thereof so as to ensure the safety, health and welfare of workers thereon".

The establishment comprises a Chief Inspector, a Deputy Chief Inspector and 11 Inspectors, with 3 leave reserves. Since the war it has not been found possible to recruit and retain suitable qualified officers to fill the establishment. During the year one Inspector was recruited, reducing vacancies to two. Branch offices were maintained at Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Seremban, Muar and Johore Bahru, with the Headquarters office at Kuala Lumpur.

The Ordinance prescribes that certain categories of machinery shall be thoroughly inspected annually, and during 1955 approximately 12,639 such inspections were made as compared with 11,562 in 1954. Inspectors also carried out 1,532 inspections other than annual inspections. All these inspections entailed 7,372 visits to factories, mines, estates, etc., and Inspectors travelled 92,853 miles by road alone for this purpose. Fees are charged for annual inspections and largely pay for the cost of running the Department. In very few cases were the activities of communist terrorists allowed to interfere with inspections and then only at the behest of the Security Forces. The following table gives details of inspections carried out:

Annual Inspections				Other inspections and tests			
Steam Boilers	...	...	597	Steaming Inspections	...	...	234
Prime Movers	...	...	4,712	Extra Visits	...	...	244
Unfired Pressure Vessels	...	...	1,979	Surprise Visits	...	...	857
Installations	...	...	5,351	Hydraulic Tests	...	...	197
Total			12,639				1,532

The Board of Examiners constituted under Section 4 of the Ordinance (of which all Inspectors are members with the Chief Inspector as Chairman) examined 26 candidates for engineer's certificates of competency (10 being successful), 37 candidates for dredgemaster's

certificates of competency (14 being successful) and 1,185 candidates for engine-driver's certificates of competency (658 being successful). Fees are charged for these examinations and also for any certificates of competency which may be issued by the Board under certain circumstances without examination. 49 such certificates without examination were issued. Certificates are issued in respect of steam and internal combustion plant and dredges and are valid for the lifetime of the holder. The Department thus exercises some control over the operation of such machinery, which has a very beneficial effect both from a safety and an economic point of view.

All accidents which result in the injured person being unable to pursue his normal duties for four days or more and which occur in establishments covered by the provisions of the Ordinance, must be reported. The more serious or technically important of these cases are formally investigated by an Inspector, mainly with a view to obtaining information which may be of use in formulating new policies and designing new methods to combat machinery hazards. Occasionally as a result of investigation some contravention of the Ordinance or the Regulations is discovered and a prosecution made. A total of 377 machinery accidents were reported during the year, as compared with 321 in 1954. 111 of these accidents were considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant a formal investigation. Comparative details with 1954 are as follows:

	1954	1955
Total No. of accidents reported	321	377
No. involving death	8	14
No. involving death or grievous hurt	90	94
No. involving permanent disability (including death)	47	69
No. investigated	113	111

It is thought that the increase in "reported" accidents is because there is an improvement in reporting by owners and does not mean a deterioration in the position. The increase from 8 fatal accidents in 1954 to 14 in 1955 is of no real significance, because when an accident occurs the seriousness of the injuries and of the number of persons involved is often a matter of chance.

Possibly the best basis of comparison with previous years is the total number of accidents involving death or grievous hurt. This is as follows:

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
82	66	98	90	94

As the introduction of the Machinery Ordinance, 1953, to Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu increased the number of reportable accidents and as there has been an increase in the volume of installed

machinery in the Federation of about 40 per cent. since 1951, the position is considered to be not unsatisfactory considering the shortage of staff.

184 of the above accidents involved contact with moving machinery. Details are as follows:

Description of Machinery	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Prime movers	1	3	4
Transmission machinery	2	13	15
Hoisting machines and tackle	2	12	14
Rolls—Creping	—	12	12
Rolls—Sheeting	—	7	7
Rolls—Other	—	12	12
Woodworking—Circular Saws	1	24	25
Woodworking—Band Saws	—	14	14
Woodworking—Miscellaneous machines	—	16	16
Machines—Reciprocating motion	—	23	23
Machines—Rotary motion	1	27	28
Other Machines	—	14	14
Totals	7	177	184

The remaining 193 accidents did not involve contact with moving machinery and the injuries inflicted were due to the following causes:

Description	Fatal	Non-fatal	Total
Explosions and Scalds	2	14	16
Chemical burns and gassing	1	5	6
Persons falling	1	35	36
Fall of materials	2	35	37
Handling goods	—	74	74
Hand tools	1	15	16
Miscellaneous	—	8	8
Totals	7	186	193

The above figures are in respect of occurrences. The number of persons injured was 386, as 6 cases involved more than one person. (15 persons were involved in these 6 cases).

There has again been a very gratifying decrease in the number and severity of accidents in rubber estate factories due to various measures introduced by the Department during the past five years. The only serious accidents on creping machines were because the standard platform guards were not fitted. However, there was a number of cases where the operator had his finger nails torn off and finger ends lacerated and undoubtedly the platform guard prevented more serious injuries. Similarly with sheeting battery accidents—in the only three serious cases, the tunnel guard had either not been fitted or had been removed. This was also the case in respect of the only two accidents on laminating machines.

There has been a large increase in the number of serious accidents on circular saws. In the 1954 Report it was stated that the decrease in the number of such accidents appeared to be inexplicable and that the Department could not take much credit for it. The 1955 figures show how true this was. Sawmilling in this country is extremely hazardous work and one receives the impression that safety precautions are not being observed as well as they might be. It is however thought that the dangerous practice of "packing" the saw while running has been considerably curtailed—certainly there was not one serious accident last year due to this. Most other accidents on woodworking machinery were incurred by operators of overhand planning machines and bandsaws. In such cases the injuries are not usually serious.

Of the more serious accidents, those connected with hoisting machines were the most numerous, thus displacing transmission machinery. In both these categories of machinery the hazards involved are many and varied, and every year there are some fatal cases.

1955 was a good year for the dredging industry in that the number and severity of accidents were both low. The managements of dredging companies continue to co-operate willingly in any matter relating to safety, and this has played a large part in the relatively good standard attained throughout the industry. Of the three fatalities during the year, not one was caused by entanglement with moving machinery. One death was caused by a fall and the other two by the slipping of a top tumbler gear wheel during a hoisting operation. It is thought that this is also a record year in that no serious accidents have been caused by the starting of dredge machinery while a workman was still working thereon.

As a result of a number of accidents on extrusion presses used for making beehoon, experiments were carried out in Penang and Perak with various types of automatic guards and three suitable designs evolved. All such presses have now been fitted with the most suitable.

Certain types of accidents have been investigated by the Department only since the advent of the 1953 Ordinance. Included are those involving compressed gas cylinders and various explosions occurring on industrial premises. In one case involving the former a labourer in a rubber estate factory was fatally gassed by ammonia fumes when a connection failed. In another case eleven inhabitants of a nearby house were gassed when a cock on a chlorine gas cylinder thought to be empty could not be or was not closed. Fortunately there were no serious after effects. Two explosions in a rubber goods factory were caused by the ignition of rubber solution due to the build up of static electricity on a spreading machine. It is hoped that the installation of fume extraction equipment will prevent a recurrence. In two cases an "empty" drum

exploded when an oxy-acetylene burner and welding rod respectively were applied—in one case with fatal results. In the other only minor injuries were incurred. In one drum there was oil vapour and in the other hydrogen released by the action of sulphuric acid on the metal of the drum. While it is believed that there have been several cases of furnace explosion or “flashback” in oil-fired steam boilers, only one case was reported. Investigation showed that the boiler attendant did not know the proper way to restart the boiler after flame failure. The injured man received second degree burns. This reveals a weakness which must be remedied in the Departmental engine-driver examinations for certificates of competency—questions on oil firing techniques are not usually asked as it is a relatively new development in this country.

A particularly gruesome accident occurred when an attendant was drawn into the suction pipe of a vertical gravel pump and his mangled remains discharged up the delivery pipe to the palong. This sort of accident has occurred at intervals since the beginning of the mining industry, but usually the victim is drowned by being held under water against the suction pipe. From time to time abortive attempts have been made to devise some protection which will not adversely affect the method of operation. As a result of this case another attempt was made. Vertical pumps are more amenable to treatment than horizontal pumps, and in October a guard was in operation in Perak which appears to have solved the problem. It was still under trial at the end of the year. The Mines Department very kindly provided the money necessary to have the experimental prototypes made.

In October funds were made available for the printing of safety posters. Although posters are available from the United Kingdom and other sources, they are not suited to local conditions. Three designs were adopted and suitable slogans overprinted in the appropriate languages. It is hoped that such posters will induce both management and workers to improve those aspects of industrial safety which lie mainly within their own power to control. While mechanical methods to prevent accidents must remain the main line of attack, many employers and employees require educating in safe methods of working. Typical of an unsafe method is the case of the greaser employed at the haulage gear of a hill railway who lost most of his right hand when wiping down a traction sheave while in motion. To do so he had to climb through handrails and had no doubt been performing this very same act on many occasions during the many years he had been employed there.

A disturbing feature of the year's work was the increasing number of accidents which occurred to young persons under the age of 16 years. The provision in the old F.M.S. Machinery Enactment which prohibited

such persons from operating machinery was not included in the 1953 Ordinance as it was the intention to frame suitable Regulations. Consideration is being given to amending legislation to cover this gap in the law.

The increasing use of power-driven machinery for agricultural purposes has been a matter for some concern in that such machinery is usually lacking in even elementary safety devices. There is doubt whether such machinery comes within the purview of the Machinery Department as it is usually tractor-driven. A suitable amendment to the Ordinance to clarify this is under consideration.

Serious defects were discovered in machinery in 113 cases in which there was a current certificate of fitness. In all cases the certificate was suspended under the provisions of section 14 of the Ordinance, and further operation of the plant prohibited until appropriate repairs effected. This is a large increase over previous years and is the result of certain owners informing Inspectors that repairs have been carried out when such is not the case.

There were 71 charges brought against 44 persons in respect of breaches of the Ordinance and Regulations, 67 of them being successful. A total of \$9,085 in fines was imposed by the Courts. In all cases officers of the Department prosecuted. 32 of the breaches were in respect of unguarded machinery [Rule 30 (i)], and 23 in respect of operating plant without a certificate of fitness (section 6).

Fifteen Enquiries were held by the Senior Inspector under the provisions of section 17 (3) which prescribes that where it appears that an accident may have been due to failure to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance or Regulations or that it might have been prevented if proper precautions had been observed, the Senior Inspector shall hold an enquiry into the circumstances thereof. For this purpose the Senior Inspector has the powers of a First Class Magistrate. Two of the enquiries related to breakdown of machinery.

Five hundred and one new compression-ignition oil engines were installed during the year, 338 of them of British make (aggregate of 23,580 H.P.). The remaining 163 (24,796 H.P.) were mainly of U.S.A. or German manufacture. The European estate and dredging industries rely on British engines and the Chinese mining industry favours American and Continental engines. No doubt the terms of sale and after-sales service influence the purchaser in his choice. In respect of design, the higher speed and more portable type of engine is now thoroughly established in the mining industry. As yet there are no gas turbines in the Federation, although it is understood there is one in Singapore.

The following table shows the number of factories, estates, workshops, etc., in the Federation which were visited by Inspectors in the course of their duties. Mines are not included.

Aerated water factories	...	...	...	...	63
Aluminium products factories	...	...	...	...	4
Biscuits and bakeries	...	...	...	...	74
Brickworks	...	...	...	...	40
Brush-making factories	...	...	...	...	6
Boat-building yards	...	...	...	...	4
Cement works	...	...	...	...	1
Cloth weaving factory	...	...	...	...	1
Coir fibre factory	...	...	...	...	1
Concrete products works	...	...	...	...	7
Distilleries	...	...	...	...	6
Electro-plating shops	...	...	...	...	15
Engineering workshops	...	...	...	...	503
Fertilizers factories	...	...	...	...	4
Food canning factories	...	...	...	...	3
Glass polishing shops	...	...	...	...	29
Goldsmiths	...	...	...	...	10
Gutta percha factory	...	...	...	...	1
Ice and cold storage plants	...	...	...	...	105
Jelutong factory	...	...	...	...	1
Latex bulking plants	...	...	...	...	37
Latex knife factory	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries	...	...	...	...	7
Match factories	...	...	...	...	3
Mills—Rice	...	...	...	...	421
Rice products	...	...	...	...	103
Coffee	...	...	...	...	163
Flour	...	...	...	...	84
Oil	...	...	...	...	107
Sago	...	...	...	...	77
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	207
Oxygen and acetylene works	...	...	...	...	3
Palm oil factories	...	...	...	...	36
Pewter ware factory	...	...	...	...	1
Potteries	...	...	...	...	14
Printing works	...	...	...	...	137
Pineapple canning factories	...	...	...	...	8
Quarries	...	...	...	...	159
Rubber factories estate	...	...	...	...	749
Rubber goods factories	...	...	...	...	37
Rubber mills	...	...	...	...	115
Sawmills	...	...	...	...	321
Soap factory	...	...	...	...	2
Tobacco factories	...	...	...	...	68
Tanneries	...	...	...	...	2
Tea estate factories	...	...	...	...	16
Tin can and drum factories	...	...	...	...	11
Tyre retreading shops	...	...	...	...	84
Wire fencing works	...	...	...	...	8
Woodworking shops	...	...	...	...	190
Paper mill	...	...	...	...	1
Plastic factories	...	...	...	...	2
Sauce factories	...	...	...	...	17
Miscellaneous factories	...	...	...	...	8
Total					4,077

Part IV

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

TRADE UNIONISM

General Review

1955 has been a year of marked progress for the Malayan Trade Union Movement. Apart from its continued success in the work of covering new fields of organisation and further increasing the total membership, there have been positive signs, during the year, of the movement continuing to gather strength and stability through consolidation and more effective organisational methods.

At the end of the year there were 242 registered trade unions and 39 unions pending registration with a total membership of 150,480. This shows an increase of 30,495 over the 1954 figure which was 119,985.

Of the 29 trade unions that were registered during 1955, three were national unions—the National Union of Plantation Workers, the National Union of Teachers and the National Union of Government Office Workers—each of which formed by the amalgamation of the various unions in the respective groups previously functioning as separate units. During the year the Selangor Mill and Factory Workers Union having decided to expand its scope and sphere of activity changed its name to the National Union of Factory and General Workers thus adding to the list of trade unions that were developing into national organisations.

Among the 26 unions that were removed from the Register during the year, were three federations of employees' unions—the Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Uniformed Staff Unions, the Pan-Malayan Federation of Transport Workers Unions and the Malayan Teachers' Union (a federation of unions catering for Government and Aided English School Teachers) and they allowed their certificates to be cancelled after their affiliates had been amalgamated and re-organised into respective single national unions. Five unions catering for plantation workers and the nine teachers' unions also surrendered their individual certificates after their respective amalgamation had been registered. The certificates of at least three other unions were cancelled with their membership having been transferred to other larger organisations catering for similar trades or occupations.

Of the other groups of unions with similar occupational and industrial interests that have long been considering the question of strengthening

their organisational position through closer unity the following groups were in the actual process of amalgamation at the close of the year:

Malayan Railwaymen,
Government Medical Staff,
Central Electricity Board Clerical and Technical Staff,
Government Daily-rated Employees,
Indian School Teachers,
Estate Staff and
Non-Government Clerical and Administrative Staff.

Asian Plantation Workers' Conference

An event of major importance in 1955 was the holding of the Asian Plantation Workers' Conference at Kuala Lumpur from the 28th September to the 1st October. The four-day international conference, the first of its kind to be held in Malaya, was organised by the Asian Regional Organisation (A.R.O.) of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (I.C.F.T.U.) and was attended by Plantation Workers' delegates from India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Siam, Philippines and Malaya.

The Conference was declared open by the Federation's Chief Minister and the General Secretary of the National Union of Plantation Workers, Malaya, was elected Conference Chairman.

Among other important matters the Conference discussed the development of trade union organisation among plantation workers in Asia and considered certain pressing requirements of Asian plantation workers together with effective methods for solution of those special problems.

Malayan Trade Union Council

As indicated in the Report for the previous year steps were taken early in 1955 to revive the activities of the Malayan Trade Union Council with a view to maintaining and strengthening its position as the central co-ordinating trade union body acting as the focal point for the common interests of both organised and unorganised workers throughout the Federation of Malaya.

The Fifth Annual Delegates Conference of the M.T.U.C. was convened at Kuala Lumpur in April, 1955. The three-day Conference was attended by 101 delegates and 16 observers representing 48 affiliated trade unions.

All the resolutions submitted for discussion at the Conference including the three emergency resolutions on the \$280 million rubber replanting scheme, supply of strategic materials to China and Trade Union nominations to the Federal Legislative Council, were remitted to the M.T.U.C. Central Committee for consideration and appropriate action.

New officers including the members of the Central Committee were elected. The Hon'ble Mr. P. P. Narayanan, the General Secretary of the National Union of Plantation Workers, was elected to the presidency of the M.T.U.C. which post he had previously held for the first two years consecutively after the formation of the M.T.U.C. in 1950.

During the period immediately following the Delegates Conference there appeared a marked increase in the tempo of interest in the trade union movement. There were many indications that the newly elected officers of the M.T.U.C. were willing to face up to the reorganisation of that body and to seek ways and means of consolidating its position and building up a strong and independent trade union movement.

At the first meeting of its full Central Committee, the M.T.U.C. appointed a special committee to study and plan a vigorous trade union membership campaign. The special committee was entrusted with the task of encouraging and assisting the various trade unions in their efforts to increase their membership as well as studying the trade union structure in general with a view to making recommendations for reorganisation and re-grouping of certain trade unions in order to further strengthen their bargaining position. Emphasis was also given to obtaining greater interest of the Chinese worker and the purely Chinese unions in the work of the M.T.U.C.

Towards the close of the year senior officials of the M.T.U.C. visited several of the States and Settlements in the course of a "get-to-the-people" tour. The purpose of this special tour, as stated by the M.T.U.C. Working Committee in its circular to its affiliated unions, was "to try to convince the workers of the need for trade union solidarity if the Malayan workers are to enjoy better standards of living in a new Malaya".

Throughout the year the M.T.U.C. continued to maintain its direct association with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and other international bodies. During 1955 Malayan trade union representatives attended the following Oversea Conferences and Educational Courses:

- (i) I.T.F. Asian Transport Workers Conference at Tokyo.
- (ii) I.C.F.T.U. Fourth World Congress at Vienna.
- (iii) I.L.O. Plantation Conference at Geneva.
- (iv) I.L.O. General Conference at Geneva.
- (v) I.L.O. Internship at Geneva.
- (vi) I.C.F.T.U. Trade Union College at Calcutta.

Trade Union Education

The Training and Publications Section of the Trade Union Adviser's Department established in 1953 specifically to provide organised

educational facilities for the trade unions continued its regular programme of Training Courses throughout the year with further success.

During 1955, 12 week-end Training Courses were conducted and approximately 400 trade union officials and members participated in them. Two of these Courses, specially arranged by the Training Section for the benefit of the trade unionists on the East Coast, were held at Kota Bahru and Kuala Trengganu. All the other Classes were conducted at the request of individual trade unions which organised these Courses specifically for their own members. This was an indication of the gradual appreciation by the unions of the need to introduce and undertake their own educational work for their members—a healthy development which has throughout been encouraged by the Trade Union Adviser's Department.

Apart from conducting these regular Training Courses, several unions were encouraged during the year to organise special educational meetings for their members. These meetings were held in the evenings mostly at the places of employment. Officers of the Trade Union Adviser's Department were invited to address these meetings and the talks were given in Malay, Tamil, Chinese and English.

During the year the following publications were prepared and published by the Trade Union Adviser's Department for use in connection with its educational work:

- (i) "Economics for Trade Unionists"—in Malay, Tamil and Chinese.
(Booklet No. 2 in the "Trade Union Education" series—the abridged text of a talk in Elementary Economics by Charles Gamba, M.A., Lecturer in Economics, University of Malaya—the English version of this booklet was issued towards the end of 1954).
- (ii) "Notes on Wages Council Ordinance, 1947"—in Chinese.
(Booklet No. 2 in the "Trade Union and Labour Legislation" series—the English, Tamil and Malay versions were issued during 1954).
- (iii) "I am a Trade Unionist"—in Tamil and Chinese.
(A reprint of Booklet No. 1 in the "Trade Union Education" series originally issued in 1953).
- (iv) "Industrial Relations—Principles and Practices"—in English.
(Booklet No. 3 in the "Trade Union Education" series).

Industrial Relations Machinery

It is the declared policy of the Government of the Federation of Malaya to assist and encourage the growth and development of a strong,

free and responsible trade union movement. The main purpose of this policy is to encourage the introduction of a system of industrial relations in the country whereby workers and employers will be able to deal with rates of pay and conditions of employment and other mutual problems within their particular trade or industry through voluntary joint negotiation and consultation between representatives of their respective organisations.

The Trade Union Adviser's Department was established and has been functioning for the specific purpose of implementing this policy. The officers of this Department whilst carrying out their duties of advising and assisting trade unions, also endeavour to promote an active interest on the part of the workers as well as the employers in the principles and procedures of collective bargaining and free joint negotiation. Every opportunity is taken to stress the need for and the advantages of agreed joint negotiating and consultative machinery within industries and services and also to render where it is needed, all necessary assistance in the establishment and the proper operation of such joint machinery. 1955 records appreciable progress in this field.

All the formal joint machinery established during the past few years in the various trades and industries, including the two National Whitley Councils for employees in the Public Service, continued to function successfully during the year. Joint Councils established in 1955—the constitutions of which with the exception of the one for the Rubber Industry were drafted by the Trade Union Adviser's Department—included the following:

Joint Consultative Council for the Plantation Industries

The Memorandum of Agreement establishing a Joint Consultative Council for the Plantation Industries was signed on the 26th March, 1955. The parties to the agreement were the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association on one part and the National Union of Plantation Workers, Malaya, and the Federation of All-Malayan Estate Staff Unions on the other part.

The principal objects of this joint Consultative Council are to provide a regular means of consultation between the organisations concerned on matters of mutual concern and on the encouragement of joint consultation at all levels so as to ensure good human relations in the industry.

The first meeting of this Council was held in August and another meeting was held towards the close of the year.

Eastern Mining and Metals Company Joint Industrial Council

This Joint Industrial Council forming a permanent machinery of joint negotiation and consultation between the Eastern Mining and

Metals Company, Dungan and the East Coast Mining and Industrial Workers' Union, was established on the 5th May, 1955. The first meeting of this Council was held on the same day as the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement.

The constitution of this Joint Council contains a rather unusual clause which makes provision for dealing with individual grievances. Another remarkable feature of this Council is that both parties have agreed to bind themselves to go to arbitration to resolve any mutually unsettled dispute.

Cargo Handling Corporation Joint Council (Clerical and Supervisory Grades)

A Memorandum of Agreement between the Cargo Handling Corporation Limited, Port Swettenham and the Harbour Trade Union, Port Swettenham, for the establishment of a Joint Council for Clerical and Supervisory Grades, was signed on the 31st August, 1955. Another Joint Council covering the daily-rated employees of the Corporation had been in operation since 1953.

Kuala Lumpur Municipality Joint Industrial Council (daily-rated employees)

The parties to this Joint Industrial Council which was established on the 3rd September, 1955, are the Kuala Lumpur Municipality and the Kuala Lumpur Municipality Workers' Union.

This Joint Industrial Council was put into operation almost immediately after its establishment and had to deal with 19 items of varied nature submitted by the Union. It is a credit to both parties that all these items were satisfactorily disposed of and amicable agreement was reached even before the close of the year.

Prai Wharf Joint Council

This Joint Council which came into operation on the 20th November, 1955, was formed by agreement between the loading and unloading contractor to the Malayan Railway at Prai Wharf and the Prai Wharf Workers Union.

At the close of the year representatives of the Malayan Mining Employers Association and of the Malayan Mining Employees Unions were holding discussions on the possibility of introducing formal joint machinery for the Tin Industry and they have requested Trade Union Adviser's Department to draft a constitution. Other trades and undertakings that were in the actual process of setting up joint machinery for negotiation and consultation between the management and the staff include Joo Seng Rubber Company, Limited, Kuala Kangsar, Municipalities of Malacca and George Town for their

daily-rated employees, Penang Harbour Board, and Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, all of which have requested the Trade Union Adviser's Department to draft the constitutions.

It has always been recognised that the establishment of joint machinery at the national level alone is not sufficient to ensure good employer-employee relations in the respective trades and industries. The foundations of industrial relations are in fact laid in the day-to-day human relationship between the management and the work-people at the actual place of work—the estate, the mine, the factory or the workshop. The best way to avoid conditions which cause discontent at this level and to promote and maintain satisfactory human relations between management and workers is to bring both sides closer together as human beings and to provide for regular joint discussion and consultation on those matters in which the two sides are mutually interested and many of which affect the daily life of the worker.

There have been indications that employers and trade unions are more and more appreciating the need and value of such regular joint discussions.

Management/work-people joint meetings at the local level are becoming more frequent and this practice is gradually spreading to various industries. During the year local level regular machinery in the form of Works or Industrial Committees were set up in several establishments including certain Government Departments.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Introduction

Reorganisation and consolidation within the Trade Union Movement was very marked during the year. Factors which have led to this may be attributed to the results obtained in the field of industrial relations and to the political atmosphere prevailing in the country. The intensification of the activities of the Malayan Trade Union Council and the election of nominees to represent trade union interests in the Federal Legislative Council also evoked much interest.

The process of amalgamation and absorption at State and national level reduced the number of local unions although there is scope for more amalgamation.

On 31st December, 1955, there were 242 unions in the Register consisting of 235 employees' unions and 7 employers' unions as against a total of 239 on 31st December, 1954. During 1955, 26 unions were removed from the Register and 29 unions were added to the Register. 14 of the unions removed from the Register amalgamated to form 2 National Unions registered during the year. The total paid-up

membership of employees' unions on 31st December, 1955, increased by 32,279 over the figure on 31st December, 1954.

The 137 Civil Servants' unions representing 58.3 per cent. of the employees' unions had a total membership of 52,061, an increase of 9,805 over the figure for last year. The remaining 98 employees' unions representing trades and industries had a total membership of 93,688, an increase of 22,474 over the last years' figure.

There are 47 trade unions in the Register, established on a national basis. 34 of these are national unions of Civil Servants on departmental basis, and the remaining 13 are national unions representing trade, industries and occupations outside Government.

According to available information 118 out of the 235 employees' unions were affiliated to the Malayan Trade Union Council. The membership of Unions affiliated to the Malayan Trade Union Council on 31st December, 1955 was 111,878.

Legislation

The Trade Unions Enactment No. 11 of 1940 as amended up to 1949 and further amended by Trade Unions (Amendment) Ordinance, No. 4 of 1955 constituted the principal legislation governing the registration of Trade Unions.

The Trade Unions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, enabled registered Trade Unions to:

- (a) enlist persons of 16 years of age as members subject to certain voting limitations in respect of those under 18 years of age;
- (b) appoint non-members as Trustees;
- (c) effect a merger by transferring engagements;
- (d) print one set of rules instead of two;
- (e) file changes of officers within 14 days instead of seven;
- (f) spend its funds, subject to its rules, to assist another registered trade union or a member in the furtherance of trade disputes;
- (g) establish political funds subject to certain limitations.

The Ordinance also laid down certain obligations to file separate accounts in respect of funds for which special subscriptions are collected, inspection of the accounts of various funds by contributors to such funds and specified those matters on which a secret ballot must be taken.

Subsidiary legislation was published enabling teachers in Government English schools to join the National Union of Teachers, a trade union consisting of persons not employed by Government but having the same professional qualifications. This appeared as Legal Notification No. 477 on 17th November, 1955.

Membership

The membership of employees' unions on 31st December, 1955, exceeded the figure on 31st December, 1954 by 32,279. An approximate break down of employees' unions as at 31st December, 1955, by races and sexes is set out below:

	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Indians ...	87,708	3,026	90,734	62 per cent.
Chinese ...	20,500	2,295	22,795	16 per cent.
Malays ...	27,024	2,401	29,425	20 per cent.
Others ...	2,417	378	2,795	2 per cent.

On comparison with the 1954 Report the membership of Employees' Unions increased by 28.4 per cent.

Finances

The table below shows the percentage of the various items of income and expenditure to total income summarised from the returns in respect of 230 employees' unions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1955.

Total income for the year 1954/1955 = \$1,566,925.57.

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INCOME				PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE TO TOTAL INCOME			
		1953/54	1954/55			1953/54	1954/55
Entrance fees ...	...	4.3	3.3	Establishment Expenditure ...	...	7.9	11.1
Subscriptions ..	...	78.9	79.8	Salaries, Allowances and Wages ...	...	37.8	35.9
Levies ...	...	—	—	Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	6.1	5.9
Sale of Rules, etc.	...	3.6	3.1	Stationery, Printing and Postages ...	...	10.3	8.9
Donations ...	...	2.5	1.4	Compensation in Trade Disputes ...	...	0.4	0.6
Other Income ...	...	10.7	12.4	Benevolent, Educational, Social and Religious activities ...	...	9.7	11.9
				Affiliation Fees to Federations of Trade Unions	...	2.2	1.8
				Other Expenses ...	...	21.0	17.3
				Excess of Income over Expenditure ...	...	4.6	6.6

The table below shows the annual contributions per employee member towards the various heads of income and how these sums were expended during the financial year ended 31st March, 1955. The total paid-up membership on 31st March, 1955, was 125,796.

INCOME				EXPENDITURE			
		1953/54	1954/55			1953/54	1954/55
		\$ c.	\$ c.			\$ c.	\$ c.
Entrance fees ...	...	52	41	Establishment Expenses	...	97	1 38
Subscriptions ...	...	9 72	9 93	Salaries, Allowances and Wages ...	...	4 66	4 47
Levies ...	...	—	—	Rents, Rates and Taxes	...	75	74
Sale of Rules, etc.	...	44	39	Stationery, Printing and Postages ...	...	1 26	1 10
Donations ...	...	30	17	Compensation in Trade Disputes ...	...	05	07
Other Income ...	...	1 32	1 55	Benevolent, Educational, Social and Religious activities ...	...	1 19	1 48
				Affiliation Fees to Federations of Trade Unions	...	27	23
				Other Expenditure ...	...	2 59	2 16
				Savings ...	...	56	82
		<u>12 30</u>	<u>12 45</u>			<u>12 30</u>	<u>12 45</u>

An extract from the annual returns as at 31st March, 1955, showing the total number of all unions with membership grouped under occupation, trade or industry is set out below as Table "A".

TABLE A

EMPLOYEES UNIONS

Extract from the Annual Returns as at 31-3-55

Civil Servants Unions

Occupation, Trade or Industry	No. of Unions	Paid-up Membership
Clerical Workers	12	1,734
Education (i) Administrative	1	59
(ii) English School Teachers	11	1,596
(iii) Indian School Teachers	8	675
(iv) Malay School Teachers	7	6,153
(v) Chinese School Teachers	1	119
Electrical	2	1,853
General Labour	15	6,839
Harbour or Port Employees	3	1,786
Information and Broadcasting	3	125
Junior Staffs	5	456
Medical	25	5,565
Miscellaneous	11	1,539
Municipal	8	5,430
Postal and Telecommunications	6	2,455
P.W.D.	4	1,904
Railways	9	4,759
Technicians	2	541
	<hr/> 133	<hr/> 43,588

Industrial Unions

Occupation, Trade or Industry	No. of Unions	Paid-up Membership
Building Employees	3	915
Clerical Workers	4	1,507
Factory Workers	3	911
Gold and Silver Smiths	3	1,482
Harbour or Port Employees	6	1,734
Mechanics	8	3,361
Medical	2	70
Mining (i) Coal Mining	2	284
(ii) Tin Mining	6	3,678
Miscellaneous	18	5,036
Rubber Estate Employees	11	59,042
Rubber Estate Staffs	11	1,842
Teachers (i) Chinese Schools	2	460
Timber and Firewood	4	615
Tobacco Employees	5	295
Transport—(i) Road Transport	5	728
(ii) Water Transport	4	248
	<hr/> 97	<hr/> 82,208

Employers' Unions

Trade or Industry						No. of Unions	Paid-up Membership
Miners	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	* 181
Planters	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	* 453
General	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	* 65
Bus Owners	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	* 16
Lighter Owners	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	* 36
Cattle Owners	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	85
Bakery Owners	...	...	...	...	...	I ...	* 8
						7 ...	844

* Mixed membership by companies and individuals.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

General

The year has been one of expanding trade union activity. This was due to the increasing prosperity of the country, owing to the rise in the price of rubber; to the lessening of Emergency restrictions; to the effect of strikes and industrial unrest in Singapore; and to the greatly increased political activity arising from the Elections and the approach of self-government.

The improvement in the situation in the rubber industry, noted in the last Report, has continued and it would be fair to say that the industrial relations which now exist in the industry are a model for South East Asia. It will be recalled that, in November, 1954, the numerous small trade unions in the industry amalgamated to form the National Union of Plantation Workers. At the beginning of the year the membership of this union was still only a small proportion of the total number of workers in the industry but their influence was already large. By the end of the year the membership was believed to be approaching 60,000. The union is organised both on a national and a state and district level. In March the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association, the National Union of Plantation Workers and the Federation of all Malayan Estates Staff Union signed an agreement setting up a Joint Consultative Council for the planting industries and this Council has worked well during the year and has discussed such matters as a six day week, holidays with pay, the collection of trade union dues by employers, the sizes of tasks, ladder tapping, dismissal and splinter unions. The Consultative Council has also discussed the formation of works committees on places of employment and methods of preventing theft of rubber.

In August, after joint negotiation between the NUPW and the MPIEA, a new wage agreement was agreed which covered the wages and earnings of employees in the industry for prices of rubber between 40 cents a pound and \$1.50 a pound. The new agreement gave slight increases to most employees.

There has been a very great change since 1953 in the attitude of employers, and of the directors of the rubber companies, towards trade unionism. It is now almost universally recognised by the employers that the union has a part to contribute in the prosperity of the industry and managers are turning more and more to the union in cases where they have disputes or difficulties. In many districts local industrial relations machinery has been set up.

In the tin industry, the position is still far from satisfactory. The tin industry is divided into two sections, the dredging section and the Chinese section. Many of the mines in the Chinese section are now worked on the "pok chau" system whereby the labourers work the mine and hand over part of the tin to the lessee and divide the remaining profits among themselves. Mines which work on this system do not appear to need the services of a trade union. In the dredging section, the trade union for the first part of the year was weak, whereas the employers were highly organised. No industrial relations machinery has been set up and industrial relations have consisted largely of correspondence with an occasional *ad hoc* meeting. Towards the end of the year, however, the union appeared to be reviving and the necessary Chinese leadership was making itself apparent. It seemed hopeful that a Joint Consultative Council and perhaps also a Joint Negotiating Council might be set up early in 1956. At one time there seemed a possibility that a rival union might arise but although the rival union was registered, the Malayan Mining Employees Union is still the union which represents the industry.

Trade union activity in other industries has been particularly strong in the manufacturing industry. The Selangor Mill and Factory Workers Union has expanded into a National Union of Factory and General Workers and has put in demands to many individual factories with some success. Unfortunately there has been little or no attempt to set up industrial relations machinery although in some factories there are works committees. One of the principal difficulties in setting up industrial relations machinery in the manufacturing industry is the disunity of the employers and their complete inability to come together and form any sort of organisation. In fact many employers are sufficiently short-sighted to welcome a strike or a dispute in a rival factory.

On the whole, industrial relations have been reasonably good throughout the year but there is still much need for more industrial relations machinery for dealing with disputes.

Disputes

Officers of the Labour Department were called upon to intervene in a considerable number of disputes, but there has been a growing

and satisfactory tendency for disputes to be settled by the Trade Union directly with the employer. Notable disputes were:

(a) The Penang Harbour Board

This dispute started in 1954, and was reported in the Report for that year. As the dispute was one which was likely to cause loss and inconvenience to the public, it was decided that a Court of Inquiry should be set up, and this reported in January. The employers were somewhat reluctant to accept the recommendations made, but an agreement was eventually reached a few minutes before a strike was due to begin.

(b) The Central Electricity Board

The Union of daily rated employees claimed that those of their members who had transferred from Government employment in 1949 should have received an increment in compensation, and demanded that this increment should now be given retrospectively. After more than 20 hours of discussion in the Labour Department, agreement was reached giving considerable concessions.

(c) Kuala Lumpur Municipal Council

Claims for increased wages were made and it appeared at one time as if a strike was likely to take place. But a settlement was eventually reached whereby fairly substantial wage increases were granted.

Strikes

There is still a tendency among the less advanced unions to strike first and negotiate afterwards. There are also always a large number of very small impromptu strikes which suddenly occur on estates, often due to some local irritation. In 1955 there were in all 72 strikes resulting in a loss of 79,931 man-days, which is equivalent to about 80 days per 1,000 workers. 49 of the strikes were in the rubber industry, 5 in the mining industry and 18 in other industries. Comparative figures for previous years are:

1949	...	29	strikes causing a loss of	5,390	man-days
1950	...	48	„ „	37,067	„
1951	...	58	„ „	41,365	„
1952	...	96	„ „	44,489	„
1953	...	48	„ „	38,957	„
1954	...	81	„ „	50,831	„

It will be seen that there was a slight decrease in the number of strikes, but that the man-days lost increased considerably, although the figure still compares favourably with that of many other countries. Of the man-days lost, 54,027 were lost in connection with two strikes, the Tronoh Mines strike and attendant sympathy strikes, and the Fung Keong strike.

In the Tronoh Mines dispute, a strike was called on one dredging property over the dismissal of 2 apprentices and of the Branch Secretary of the Union. The strike as such was a failure, and the three dredges operated by the Company were working fully again after a short period, having taken on alternative labour. The Union then called a sympathy strike on two succeeding Sundays. This strike was fairly widespread, but the dredges belonging to the mine where the dispute originated were not affected. Most of the strikers were eventually re-employed by the industry. Arising from this dispute a riot took place, and a Court of Inquiry has now been appointed to report on its origins.

The strike in the Fung Keong Rubber Factory in Klang started as a result of the dismissal of an employee and of the management refusing to discuss wage increases. It immediately developed into a dispute over union recognition, in which the Union had the support of the Malayan Trade Union Council. Although this strike did not affect the public to any extent, and although it was not of any great importance in itself, it was felt that the allegations that the Management had refused to recognise the Union justified the setting up of a Court of Inquiry. This Court reported that the dispute was mainly because the Company had refused to recognise the Union. The strike was still in progress at the end of the year.

There was also an 18 day strike of the employees of the General Transport Company in Kuala Lumpur, a Company which runs buses and taxis. The demand was for increased remuneration and for the re-instatement of a dismissed conductor. A settlement was finally reached whereby some increases in pay were given.

Chapter IV

FINANCE AND TAXATION

Part I

PUBLIC FINANCE

The budgetary system of the Federation of Malaya follows the arrangements provided in the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948. State and Settlement Governments have their own agreed sources of revenue from which they derive their own income to meet part of the expenditure upon services laid down as the responsibility of State and Settlement Governments. All sources of revenue other than those specifically allocated to States and Settlements are Federal—and it is from these revenues that Federal expenditure is met and allocations are made to State and Settlement Governments to balance their budgets.

FEDERAL FINANCES

The Treasury accounts for 1955 have not yet been completed and therefore figures for 1955 are provisional throughout this report. A comparative table of Federal revenue is as follows:

FEDERAL REVENUE

Heads of Revenue					1953 Actual \$	1954 Actual \$	1955 Provisional \$
CLASS I—							
1.	Customs	...	...	...	310,535,928	318,133,445	486,287,970
2.	Excise	...	...	...	6,742,131	5,978,945	7,084,669
3.	Licences	...	...	...	22,406,931	28,035,304	30,288,145
4.	Inland Revenue	...	...	...	168,847,703	140,127,962	121,934,436
5.	Business Registration	...	...	...	5,353,273	5,007,780	5,027,172
CLASS II—							
6.	Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements-in-aid	...	...	...	12,346,183	14,950,756	20,538,712
CLASS III—							
7.	Posts	...	...	...	10,571,130	10,664,610	12,025,160
8.	Telecommunications	...	...	...	17,225,535	19,515,339	22,538,713
CLASS V—							
9.	Rents on Government Property				274,314	323,423	420,330
10.	Interest	...	...	...	12,178,118	11,653,248	14,244,644
CLASS V—							
11.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	48,818,541	62,842,944	68,844,008
CLASS VI—							
12.	Colonial Development and Welfare Fund	...	...	...	4,920,015	4,938,508	4,311,252
					<u>620,219,802</u>	<u>622,172,264</u>	<u>793,545,211</u>

More detailed comments on heads of revenue under Class I of the above table are made in Part II of this chapter. The provisional total revenue for the year 1955 of \$793.5 million exceeds the estimate by \$187.0 million. This is due largely to the increase in the revenue derived from the export duty on rubber which amounted to \$174 million as against an estimate of \$48 million. The total revenue included contributions by Her Majesty's Government of \$59.7 million towards an interest free loan to the War Damage Fund, \$0.5 million towards the cost of initial equipment and camps for new units of the Federation Military Forces, and \$4.3 million for Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

Comparative figures for 1954 and 1955 showing Federal expenditure met from Federal revenue and general revenue balances are given in the table below, with Departments grouped in portfolios as on the 31st December, 1955. State and Settlement expenditure on such services as Agriculture, Drainage and Irrigation, Education, Forestry, Game, Medical and Health, Public Works, and Veterinary, is not included in this table.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURE BY PORTFOLIOS

Portfolio (Subjects being grouped as at 31st December, 1955)	1954 Actual \$	1955 Provisional \$
High Commissioner, Judicial, Audit, Keeper of the Rulers' Seal and Secretary to Government... ..	5,826,620	6,067,736
Chief Secretary	12,179,348	19,464,119
Legal Secretary	1,514,504	1,540,384
The Treasury	158,362,660	178,655,617
Home Affairs	17,589,727	15,462,788
Defence and Internal Security ...	88,631,306	89,364,179
Natural Resources	9,047,601	9,635,004
*Health... ..	14,890,172	15,608,470
*Education	10,815,342	13,740,746
Industrial and Social Relations ...	5,148,304	5,333,804
Posts and Telecommunications ...	28,268,771	25,882,823
Works	47,354,480	48,644,615

* A sum of \$8,341,593 was spent from the Education Development Fund in 1955. The State and Settlement Governments spent \$29,374,840 on Health and \$73,914,299 on Education in all during 1955.

Portfolio (Subjects being grouped as at 31st December, 1955)				1954 Actual \$	1955 Provisional \$
Local Government, Housing and Town Planning	...	...	...	278,202	355,581
Transport	...	...	...	6,398,576	6,196,059
Agriculture	...	...	...	5,389,039	5,439,550
Emergency	...	...	...	146,572,203	122,679,697
Total				558,266,855	564,071,172
Total Allocation to States and Settle- ments to augment their revenues				155,750,998	149,661,988
Total Expenditure met from Federal Revenue and general revenue balances				714,017,853	713,733,160

The total provisional Federal revenue of \$793.5 million exceeds the provisional expenditure of \$713.7 million by \$79.8 million. The actual surplus for the year, after the completion of the 1955 accounts, will be transferred to the General Revenue Balance.

PUBLIC DEBT

The Loan Ordinance, 1951, authorised the raising of a loan of \$100,000,000 for expenditure on rehabilitation and development. Against this, an issue of \$60,000,000 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Registered Stock was made in 1954; and on 14th February, 1955, applications were invited for subscription to a local issue of \$41,250,000 4 per cent. Registered Stock 1965/75 at \$97.50 (the excess being applied in accordance with Section 3 (i) of Loan Ordinance, 59/51 to cover the expense of issue). The list was closed on 22nd February, when applications totalling \$49,269,500 had been received. With the exception of two major applicants allotment was made in full to the applicants.

The Public Debt of the Federation of Malaya is as follows:

Issue	Date of Final Maturity	Interest payable on	Outstanding
External—			
(1) 3 per cent. 1935	... 1970	June and December 15	... £ 4,000,000
3 per cent. 1954	... 1970	June and December 15	... 2,900,000

Issue	Date of Final Maturity	Interest payable on	Outstanding
(2) 3 per cent. 1949 ...	1976	May and November 15 ...	£ 8,050,000
3 per cent. 1954 ...	1976	May and November 15 ...	1,895,000
			<u>£ 16,845,000</u>
			<u>= \$144,385,715</u>
Internal—			
(3) 4½ per cent. 1931 ...	1959	January and July 1 ...	\$ 16,000,000
(4) 3 per cent. 1936 ...	1966	June and December 15 ...	15,000,000
(5) 3 per cent. 1940 ...	1959	April and October 1 ...	20,000,000
(6) 3 per cent. 1941 ...	1960	January and July 15 ...	10,000,000
(7) 2½ per cent. 1946 ...	1956	January and July 15 ...	12,500,000
(8) 3 per cent. 1946 ...	1966	January and July 15 ...	54,000,000
(9) 3¾ per cent. 1951 ...	1971	May 31 and November 30	24,825,200
(10) 5 per cent. 1951 ...	1972	June and December 15 ...	7,500,000
(11) 5 per cent. 1952 ...	1972	April 30 and October 31 ...	50,000,000
(12) 5 per cent. 1953 ...	1972	June and December 15 ...	10,000,000
(13) 4¾ per cent. 1953 ...	1973	January and July 6 ...	40,000,000
(14) 4¾ per cent. 1954 ...	1974	January and July 31 ...	60,000,000
(15) 4 per cent. 1955 ...	1975	March and September 1 ...	41,250,000
(16) Premium Bonds ...	1961	... ..	1,155,560
			<u>\$362,230,760</u>
Grand Total ...			<u>\$506,616,475</u>

The accumulated Sinking Funds in respect of the above loans on 31st December, 1955, amounted to \$111,388,000.

Other liabilities not included in the loans given above are:

Loan from the Government of Singapore, interest free for ten years	\$ 30,000,000
Interest free Loan from Her Majesty's Government to the War Damage Fund (the proportions repayable respectively by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have not yet been determined)	138,857,143
Federation of Malaya's share of the Straits Settlements funded debt—34 per cent. of \$35,000,000 (in respect of which the Federation of Malaya's share of the accumulated Sinking Fund on 31st December, 1955 was approximately \$8,979,458)	11,900,000

Local Treasury Bills unexpired on 31st December, 1955 of 11 and 12 months tenure amounted to \$10,550,000 the issue of these Treasury Bills is authorised by Treasury Bills (Local) Ordinance, 1946.



The Old Dutch Clock Tower, Malacca



An Aborigine voter

Federal Elections in Kedah

A Malay School being used as a Polling Station



The Treasury Deposit Receipts Ordinance, 1952, authorises the Financial Secretary to accept Treasury Deposits up to a maximum of \$100,000,000 for periods of 3, 4 or 5 years at rates prescribed by the High Commissioner in Council. The Treasury Deposits accepted up to 31st December, 1955, amounted to \$99,300,000.

Development Expenditure on Loan Account

While Federal expenditure shown in the table earlier in this Chapter includes considerable non-recurrent expenditure on Public Works and Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes, non-recurrent expenditure on major development or rehabilitation schemes of an economic nature charged separately to a loan account was specifically excluded. A comparative table showing such expenditure on loan account by departments or independent authorities for the 3 years 1953, 1954 and 1955 is set out below.

Department or Authority				1953 Actual	1954 Actual	1955 Provisional
				\$	\$	\$
Drainage and Irrigation	...	...	...	5,758,232	5,241,788	4,334,564
Central Electricity Board	...	...	...	463,723	6,000,000	—
Malayan Railway	...	...	...	12,440,341	10,077,022	4,091,053
Public Works	...	...	...	8,522,615	16,411,281	19,166,662
Telecommunications...	...	...	...	3,929,962	8,188,302	8,844,162
Housing	...	...	...	849,642	10,449,364	7,841,740
Rural and Industrial Development Authority	...	...	...	4,000,000	1,600,000	1,000,000
Municipalities	...	...	...	—	6,100,000	4,700,000
New Town Development	...	...	...	—	3,045,923	423,743
Survey	...	...	...	—	804,172	968,976
Marine	...	...	...	445,490	249,952	12,419
Forest	...	...	...	60,296	418,193	214,914
Veterinary	...	...	...	8,273	27,930	39,041
Total Loan Expenditure				36,478,574	68,613,927	51,637,274

FEDERAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The statement on pages 98 and 99 shows the actual assets and liabilities of the Federation of Malaya on the 31st December, 1954, and the provisional assets and liabilities on the 31st December, 1955.

Liabilities					Actual 31st December, 1954		Provisional 31st December, 1955	
					\$	\$	\$	\$
Loans:								
Unexpended Balances—								
Malayan Union	222,633		222,633	
Federation of Malaya, 1949	6,327,736		3,616,137	
Federation of Malaya, 1951	12,896,732		26,890,692	
Federation of Malaya, 1953	<u>25,552,643</u>	44,999,744	<u>15,584,801</u>	46,314,263
Special Development Reserve—								
Premium Bonds	1,136,170	...	1,153,550
Treasury Deposits	49,200,000	...	99,300,000
Treasury Bills	93,758,712	...	10,185,374
Due to other Governments	430,422	...	899,625
Sundry Funds:								
Rubber Industry Replanting Fund				...	4,989,976		4,344,299	
Rubber Industry Anti Inflationary Cess		48,289,022	
State/Settlement Treasurers			1,767,983		1,587,000	
Others	<u>5,022,764</u>	11,780,723	<u>3,883,666</u>	58,103,987
Deposits:								
Custodian of Enemy Property			39,474,351		4,973,800	
Education Development Fund Board				...	1,361,054		3,000,000	
State/Settlement Treasurers			18,415,689		19,800,000	
Others	<u>11,321,296</u>	70,572,390	<u>17,372,601</u>	45,146,401
Sundry Accounts:								
State/Settlement Treasurers			1,564,815		140,000	
Miscellaneous	<u>4,506,346</u>	6,071,161	<u>3,787,911</u>	3,927,911
Reserve Fund—								
Recoverable Advances from Loans	62,665,453	...	83,870,760
General Revenue Surplus:								
As at 31st December, 1954	374,428,331	374,428,331	
Add Provisional Surplus for year 1955 (after adjusting depreciation of investments of \$18,650,011)	<u>63,162,040</u>	<u>437,590,371</u>
						<u>715,043,106</u>		<u>786,492,242</u>

LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

Assets				Actual 31st December, 1954		Provisional 31st December, 1955	
				\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash:							
In Treasuries and Banks	...	...	...	71,664,824		88,081,275	
Imprests	...	...	...	593,183		869,298	
In Transit	...	...	...	6,407,960		800,000	
In Agencies	...	...	...	16,005		46,995	
Fixed Deposits—Security	...	...	...	109,778		657,175	
Joint Colonial Fund	...	...	...	63,000,000		71,614,286	
					141,791,750		162,069,029
Investments:							
General Revenue Surplus (excluding Central Electricity Board)	...	...	...	270,049,950		310,190,030	
Central Electricity Board	...	...	...	38,319,000		38,319,000	
Specific Funds and Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,507,844		43,500,000	
					310,876,794		392,009,030
Advances from Loan Funds:							
(Recoverable)	...	...	...	...	64,182,167	...	86,171,637
Advances:							
Due by other Governments	...	...	...	67,170		61,027	
Food Supplies	...	...	...	32,953,972		12,422,250	
Loan Works	...	...	...	58,288,393		71,230,835	
Unallocated Stores	...	...	...	28,058,194		25,967,043	
War Damage Commission	...	...	...	44,074,351		...	
State/Settlement Treasurers	...	...	...	7,563,321		7,500,000	
Others	...	...	...	13,355,223		14,705,449	
					184,360,624		131,886,604
Loans:							
Rehabilitation Loans—							
Tin Mines	...	...	...	2,216,457		1,809,372	
Loans to Municipalities	...	...	...	7,833,352		8,004,291	
State/Settlement Treasurers	...	...	...	700,154		680,000	
Others	...	...	...	3,081,808		3,862,279	
					13,831,771		14,355,942
					715,043,106		786,492,242

STATE AND SETTLEMENT FINANCES

The sources of revenue of the Governments of the Malay States and of the Settlements are set out in the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948. These sources are as follows:

1. Toddy Shops.
2. Lands, Mines and Forests.
3. Licences: other than those connected with mechanically propelled vehicles, electrical installations and registration of businesses.
4. Entertainments Duty.
5. Fees in Courts, other than the Supreme Court, District or Sessions Courts, and Courts of First Class Magistrates.
6. Fees and Receipts in respect of specific services rendered by departments of State or Settlement Governments for which charges are made.
7. Town Boards, Town Councils, Rural Boards, Local Councils and similar local authorities other than—
 - (a) Municipalities established under any Municipal Ordinance; and
 - (b) those Town Boards, Town Councils, Rural Boards, Local Councils and similar local authorities upon which there shall be conferred power under any written law to retain their revenues and control the spending thereof.
8. Receipts in respect of Water Supplies including Water Rates.
9. Rents on State and Settlement property.
10. Interest on State and Settlement Balances.
11. Receipts from Land Sales and Sales of State and Settlement Property.
12. Fines and Forfeitures in Courts other than the Supreme Court, District or Sessions Courts, and Courts of First Class Magistrates.
13. Share in the Malaya and British Borneo Currency Surplus Fund.

The heads of expenditure which are the responsibility of State and Settlement Governments are as follows:

1. Agriculture (excluding Headquarters, Federal Institutions and Research).

2. British Advisers and Resident Commissioners.
3. Civil Service (State and Settlement Posts).
4. Clerical Service (State and Settlement Posts).
5. District and Land Offices and Registrars of Titles.
6. Drainage and Irrigation (Staff and Works in States or Settlements).
7. Education (excluding Headquarters and Federal Institutions).
8. Forests (excluding Headquarters and Research).
9. Game (excluding Headquarters and National Park).
10. Government Gardens and Plantations.
11. Judicial (Subordinate Courts other than Supreme Court, District or Sessions Courts, and Courts of First Class Magistrates).
12. Marine (excluding Headquarters, Lights and the ports of Port Swettenham, Penang and Malacca).
13. Medical and Health (excluding Headquarters, Research, Federal Institutions, Federal Public Health, Quarantine).
14. Mentri Besar and State Secretariats; Settlement Secretariats.
15. Mines (State and Settlement Services).
16. Miscellaneous (States and Settlements).
17. Political Pensions and Compassionate Allowances.
18. Public Works (excluding Headquarters, Federal Institutions and Federal Works).
19. Purchase of Land for State or Settlement purposes.
20. Religious Affairs and Courts.
21. Rulers and Chiefs.
22. State and Settlement Treasuries.
23. Town Boards.
24. Veterinary (excluding Headquarters, Federal Institutions and Research).
25. Any other Department, staff, institution, research or work of a State or Settlement.

Allocations to the States and Settlements have for 1955, as in the past, been made by the Federation Government from Federal revenue, so that their total income may cover expenditure. For 1955, the

provisional revenue, expenditure and Federal allocations in respect of each State and Settlement are shown in the table below:

State/Settlement				Revenue	Expenditure	Federal Allocation
				\$	\$	\$
Johore	...	...	...	19,136,900	45,336,900	26,200,000
Kedah	...	...	...	7,679,091	22,012,042	14,332,951
Kelantan	...	...	...	3,617,448	11,554,852	7,937,404
Malacca	...	...	...	3,335,948	10,788,804	7,452,856
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	7,499,789	20,588,189	13,088,400
Pahang	...	...	...	7,051,180	17,111,805	10,060,625
Penang	...	...	...	6,735,480	20,507,208	13,771,728
Perak	...	...	...	23,094,044	54,326,780	31,232,736
Perlis	...	...	...	580,920	3,094,585	2,513,665
Selangor	...	...	...	17,097,005	36,775,682	19,678,677
Trengganu	...	...	...	5,451,823	8,844,769	3,392,946
Total				101,279,628	250,941,616	149,661,988

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

There are three Municipalities with financial independence. Their comparative tables of revenue and expenditure are shown below:

				1953 Actual \$ million	1954 Actual \$ million	1955 Provisional \$ million
Kuala Lumpur Municipality	Revenue	...	...	6.0	7.2	8.2
	Expenditure charge against revenue	...	...	6.1	6.9	8.0
Malacca	Revenue	...	...	2.5	2.6	2.6
	Expenditure charge against revenue	...	...	2.2	2.1	2.4
Penang	Revenue	...	...	15.1	16.2	17.4
	Expenditure charge against revenue	...	...	14.2	15.4	17.9

Part II

FEDERAL DUTIES AND TAXES

CUSTOMS

Import Duties

There was no change in the rate of import duties made in 1955, apart from certain minor administrative alterations made in certain items. These alterations had no substantial effect upon the revenue collected.

The amended import tariff which came into force in September, 1954 is the reason for the considerable increase in customs revenue for the year 1955, over the figures for the whole of 1954.

Comparative figures for the main items for the years 1954 and 1955 are as follows:

						1954 \$ million		1955 \$ million
Tobacco, cigarettes and cigars	...	...	...	...	...	93.87	...	99.83
Petroleum	...	...	...	...	...	36.77	...	39.72
Malt Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	18.89	...	22.92
Spirits	...	...	...	...	...	14.98	...	18.76
Textiles and apparel	...	...	...	...	...	12.86	...	15.93
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	7.67	...	14.15
Paper	...	...	...	...	...	.92	...	2.69
Matches	...	...	...	...	...	2.11	...	2.31
Fresh and dried fruits	...	...	...	...	...	.54	...	2.26
Customs duties assessed on postal parcels	...	...	...	...	...	1.50	...	2.24
Chocolates, sweets and Confectionery	...	...	...	...	...	.95	...	1.75
Musical instruments and wireless sets	...	...	...	...	...	.93	...	1.73
Medicinal preparations...	...	...	...	...	...	1.36	...	1.62
Cycle tyres and accessories	...	...	...	...	...	.81	...	1.43
Sewing machines	...	...	...	...	...	.24	...	1.24
Motor tyres and tubes	...	...	...	...	...	.84	...	1.22
Pigments, paints and varnishes	...	...	...	...	...	.26	...	1.19
Cosmetics and perfumes	...	...	...	...	...	.81	...	1.14
Wines	...	...	...	...	...	.91	...	1.13
All other items	...	...	...	...	...	8.61	...	17.64
						<u>205.83</u>	...	<u>250.90</u>

Export Duties

Export duty on rubber was amended with effect from 1st June, 1955. This amendment, together with the steady high prices of rubber during the year led to a considerable increase in the revenue obtained from this commodity. Comparative figures for 1954 and 1955 are as follows:

						1954 \$ million		1955 \$ million
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	52.61	...	174.06
Tin and tin-in-ore	...	...	...	...	...	53.59	...	54.79
Other items	...	...	...	...	...	6.10	...	6.55
						<u>112.30</u>	...	<u>235.40</u>

EXCISE

There were, as in 1954, eleven distilleries, three match factories and one playing card factory in operation in 1955. The Excise revenue collected was \$7.24 million, an increase of \$1.25 million on the 1954 figure.

INLAND REVENUE

Income Tax

The Income Tax Ordinance was amended during 1955. The amendments concerned Sections 31 (5) (b), 33 (2) (b) and 35 (2) (d) of

the principal Ordinance. The effective date of the amendments to Sections 31 and 33 was 1st January, 1954, whilst the amendment to Section 35 became effective on 1st January, 1956. The rate of tax chargeable on the income of companies remained at 30 per cent. There were no changes in the rate of tax applicable to persons other than companies which remained as follows:

For every dollar of the first \$	500	of chargeable income	3 per cent.
„	„ next	500	„ „ 4 „
„	„ „	500	„ „ 5 „
„	„ „	500	„ „ 6 „
„	„ „	1,000	„ „ 7 „
„	„ „	2,000	„ „ 8 „
„	„ „	2,000	„ „ 10 „
„	„ „	3,000	„ „ 12 „
„	„ „	5,000	„ „ 15 „
„	„ „	35,000	„ „ 20 „
„	„ exceeding	50,000	„ „ 30 „

In the case of individuals resident in the Federation, \$3,000 is deductible from assessable income if the individual is unmarried. A further allowance of \$2,000 is made to a married man. Allowances are also made in respect of children up to nine in number, for life assurance premiums paid, and for obligatory or contractual contributions to approved pension or provident funds. A Double Taxation Relief Arrangement with the United Kingdom is in operation.

There were 65,445 return forms issued for the year of assessment 1955, an increase of approximately 3,500 over the number issued in 1954. The number of assessments issued during 1955 was 42,107, a decrease of 1,634 compared with the previous year. The gross tax assessed in 1955 was \$106.4 million, compared with approximately \$103 million net in the year 1954. Net collections of Income Tax during 1955 were \$107.2 million, a decrease of approximately \$15 million compared with the previous year.

During 1955, new branch offices were opened in Alor Star, Taiping, Teluk Anson and Seremban, bringing the total number of branches in the Federation to 10.

Close co-operation with the Singapore Income Tax Department continued and that Department assessed and collected approximately \$9.2 million during the year on behalf of the Federation Government.

Estate Duty

There were no amendments to the Estate Duty Enactment during 1955. The rates of Estate Duty are on a graduated scale commencing at one per centum where the principal value of the estate exceeds \$1,000 and ending at forty per centum where the principal value exceeds \$5,000,000.

A total of 3,817 estates were finalised during 1955, as compared with 2,819 during 1954. The Estate Duty collected in 1955 was approximately \$3.1 million as compared with approximately \$1.6 million during 1954.

There are Estate Duty offices in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

Stamp Duty

Stamp duty is charged on a wide range of documents. The duty collected in 1955 amounted to \$3.32 million approximately.

Betting and Sweepstakes

Under the provisions of the Betting and Sweepstakes Ordinance a tax of 10 per cent. is payable on all bets placed on a totallisator and of 20 per cent. in respect of sweepstakes promoted by racing clubs. The tax collected during 1955 was \$3.83 million approximately.

Business Registration and Licensing

During 1955 there were no amendments to the Registration and Licensing of Businesses Ordinance. Licence fees are payable by businesses operating in the Federation as follows:

(a) in the case of a business carried on by a company:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (i) where the subscribed capital is less than \$100,000 or there is no subscribed capital | \$ 300 |
| (ii) where the subscribed capital is \$100,000 or more, but less than \$500,000 ... | 600 |
| (iii) where the subscribed capital is \$500,000 or more... .. | 1,000 |
| (iv) where the subscribed capital cannot be determined by the Registrar or the subscribed capital is in a foreign currency | a fee of \$300 or \$600 or \$1,000 as shall be decided by the Registrar |

(b) in the case of a business carried on by any person or persons other than a company:

- (i) if the business is carried on wholly or partly in urban areas, the sum of \$100 in respect of every associate of the business with a maximum of \$300;
- (ii) if the business is carried on wholly in rural areas, the sum of \$25 in respect of every associate of the business, with a maximum of \$75

(c) in the case of a business carried on by a stallholder:

- (i) if the business is carried on wholly or partly in urban areas \$25
- (ii) if the business is carried on wholly in rural areas ... \$10

The number of businesses licensed as at 31st December, 1955, was 85,297 as compared with 85,120 as at 31st December, 1954. The net revenue collected during 1955 was \$5,027,172, compared with \$5,028,647 during 1954.

New businesses licensed during 1955 totalled 8,818 whilst 8,641 businesses ceased trading during the year. The following table shows the number of businesses carried on by the different communities:

			As at 31-12-54 \$	Per- centage	As at 31-12-55 \$	Per- centage
CHINESE—						
Sole-Proprietorship	...	...	52,618		53,519	
Partnership	...	...	8,418		8,466	
			<u>61,036</u>	71.71	<u>61,985</u>	72.67
INDIAN—						
Sole-Proprietorship	...	...	11,764		11,234	
Partnership	...	...	1,619		1,563	
			<u>13,383</u>	15.73	<u>12,797</u>	15.00
MALAY—						
Sole-Proprietorship	...	...	8,227		7,843	
Partnership	...	...	174		195	
			<u>8,401</u>	09.86	<u>8,038</u>	09.42
EUROPEAN AND ETC.—						
Sole-Proprietorship	...	...	245		257	
Partnership	...	...	89		89	
			<u>334</u>	00.39	<u>346</u>	00.41
LIMITED COMPANIES	...	...	1,966		2,131	
			<u>1,966</u>	02.31	<u>2,131</u>	02.50
Total	...	...	<u>85,120</u>	100	<u>85,297</u>	100

Part III

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

This is a Federal Department within the portfolio of the Financial Secretary. It collects Customs and Excise Duties which are Federal revenue as described in Part II of this Chapter and also a small amount of additional Federal revenue in the form of fees, rents and miscellaneous receipts and sales. It also collects and credits to Below-the-Line Account the cess on tin and the various cesses on rubber. In addition the Department collects State and Settlement revenue in respect of toddy shops, liquor trade and other licences and royalty on iron ore.

Comparative statements of Federal revenue, below-the-line account collections, and State and Settlement revenue collected, and departmental expenditure, is as follows:

			1954 \$ million	1955 \$ million
Federal revenue...	...	...	325.01	494.76
Below-the-Line Account...	...	...	68.97	125.67
State and Settlement Revenue	...	...	9.08	10.80
Total Collections	...	...	<u>403.07</u>	<u>631.23</u>
Expenditure (Departmental)	...	...	8.90	8.30
Expenditure on duty refunds and drawbacks...			1.32	.84
Total Expenditure	...	...	<u>10.22</u>	<u>9.27</u>

During the year the senior officers and administrative assistants and junior administrative assistants temporarily filling Division I posts, employed in the Department were 19 short of the approved establishment of 110 senior officers. The strength of Assistant Customs Officers, Preventive Officers, Revenue Officers and Revenue Officers (female) was 133 below the approved establishment of 1,453.

The strength of the clerical staff and marine staff was 3 below the approved establishment of 455.

Preventive

The number of convictions obtained during the year was 1,207. Total fines imposed amounted to approximately \$.68 million of which approximately \$.32 million was paid. 3,583 cases were compounded and in respect of these cases, together with forfeitures and other fines, a total sum of approximately \$.46 million was collected.

Suppression of opium smoking

The policy of total suppression of opium smoking was maintained during 1955. Comparative figures of seizures and prosecutions for the past four years are given below:

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Raw opium ...	3,075.5 kg.	1,501.2 kg.	526.6 kg.	475.9 kg.
Prepared opium ...	141.8 „	298.5 „	280.2 „	475.9 „
Opium Dross ...	30.4 „	18.8 „	12.7 „	104.4 „
Opium pipes ...	1,669 pieces	1,333 pieces	665 pieces	235 pieces
Persons prosecuted	1,292	1,759	1,185	663

Part IV

BANKRUPTCY

The following data indicate the volume of insolvency in 1955 in comparison with that of the last two years:

	1953	1954	1955
Receiving Orders against Firms and individuals ...	85	95	93
Wage Earners' Adminis- tration Orders ...	31	23	31
Estimated Gross Liabilities...	\$6,870,570.63	\$3,345,594.37	\$2,881,670.31
Estimated Total Assets ...	\$1,174,004.22	\$ 508,580.11	\$1,026,184.60
Estimated loss to Creditors ...	82.91%	84.80%	64.39%

The incident of insolvency of Firms by traders is set out in the following table:

Type of Business				No. of Cases		Estimated Liabilities
						\$ c.
General Merchants	...	...	...	17	...	708,148.15
Tin Miners	...	...	...	4	...	189,738.47
Physicians	...	...	...	2	...	36,843.90
Building Contractors	...	...	...	9	...	327,070.10
Land Owners	...	...	...	5	...	241,502.63
Textile Dealers	...	...	...	1	...	6,957.50
Timber Contractors	...	...	...	1	...	6,294.71
Eating Stall-keeper	...	...	...	1	...	7,315.84
Hawkers	...	...	...	1	...	18,330.65
Fruit Dealer	...	...	...	1	...	96,692.65
Housewives	...	...	...	3	...	18,585.00
Government Employees	...	...	...	8	...	48,638.47
Commercial Employees	...	...	...	4	...	37,274.44
Total				57	...	1,743,392.51

Thirty-one Wage Earners' Administration Orders were made in 1955 of which 28 were in respect of Government employees.

A Wage Earners' Administration Order can be made for the summary administration of the estate of a salaried employee who does not engage in trade where the salary does not exceed \$500 a month.

The Official Assignee wound up the affairs of seven societies whose registration had been refused or cancelled under the Societies Ordinance, 1949. The total assets so far realised amount to \$31,391.92. The majority of these societies were still in the process of winding-up at the close of the year.

One hundred and thirty-eight Dividends were declared and paid up during the year and the amount distributed was \$326,290.96. On 31st December, 1955, \$691,901.55 was standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account in cash and \$361,137.83 in investments. The increase in the amount of cash in hand was attributed to amounts realised in a number of large bankruptcies and winding-up proceedings where payment of an interim dividend was not possible during the year from the estates of bankrupts and it is expected that during the current year after payments of dividends, whenever permissible, the amount of cash in hand will be appreciably decreased.

The revenue earned by the Department amounted to \$48,737.83.

On the 31st December, 1955, there were 2,391 undischarged bankrupts and debtors in the Federation of Malaya.

Part V

PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR

The appointments continue to be those of “the Public Trustee, Federation of Malaya,” provided for in the Public Trustee Ordinance, 1950; and of “the Official Administrator, Federation of Malaya,” which is an administrative appointment created by the High Commissioner for the purpose of appointing one officer to discharge the functions of the various State and Settlement Official Administrators. By and large, such functions are the same in each State and Settlement, variations being, on the whole, of minor importance.

Both appointments are held by the same officer who also holds the appointment of Custodian of Enemy Property to which reference is made in the next section. So far as the present section is concerned, the Public Trustee continues to undertake the management of certain testamentary trusts and trusts created *inter vivos*.

With regard to these functions, no fundamental change has taken place (except as hereinafter mentioned) during the year. More precise particulars are set out in the Annual Report for 1954 to which reference should be made for full information.

The Small Estates (Distribution) Ordinance, 1955, was passed into law during the year (*see* Ordinance No. 34 of 1955); but only in one State—Kelantan—were arrangements made for its provisions to be brought into effect. In that State the provisions of the Ordinance became effective on the 1st December, 1955.

The Ordinance is of importance to the Department inasmuch as Part IV confers upon the Official Administrator powers summarily to administer the estates of persons dying intestate leaving property not exceeding \$2,000 in value provided that such property does not include any land. This provision will facilitate the work of the Department in various aspects and the branch office at Kota Bharu (Kelantan) was, at the end of the year, preparing to take advantage of it within certain rather stringent limits imposed by shortage of staff and inadequacy of office space. This shortage and this inadequacy continue to be the determining factors so far as the activities of the Department on the East Coast are concerned: many cases have been turned aside.

The Small Estates (Distribution) Rules, 1955, providing forms to be used in connection with the above Ordinance, were published as L.N. 495 on the 1st December, 1955.

The various offices remain as stated in the Annual Report for 1954, the agency arrangements as at the end of the year being the same, that is to say, the Departments in Johore and Malacca were represented by

the bankruptcy official (the Assistant Official Assignee) established in each of those places.

As from the 1st January, 1955, the Custodian of Enemy Property Department was completely merged with the office of the Public Trustee for administrative purposes but the statutory office of the Custodian of Enemy Property remained completely separate; and, in fact, at the end of the year the functions of the latter office were still being discharged from Custodian of Enemy Property headquarters in Victory Avenue, Kuala Lumpur. Scarcity of suitable premises have prevented a physical merger.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S COMMON FUND

A section is included in the Schedule in respect of the Public Trustee's Common Fund which was created in 1933. The Fund was set up to ensure complete security of capital coupled with a moderate return of income; and investment policy is directed and controlled by a Board (known as "the Public Trustee Investment Board") for which provision is made by Section 13 of the Public Trustee Ordinance, 1950. The Board consists of the Accountant-General (as Chairman), the Solicitor-General, the Public Trustee and two other public officers nominated by the High Commissioner.

It is provided by Section 10 of the Ordinance that all capital moneys available for investment shall be paid into the Common Fund but Section 11 enables testators and settlors to direct other forms of investment.

The rates of interest payable on such moneys are determined by the High Commissioner and are published in the *Gazette* each December for the ensuing year.

SCHEDULE

Estates and Trusts

	Official Administrator	Public Trustee
Under Administration on 1st Jan., 1955 ...	564 ...	442
Accepted during the year 1955 ...	199 ...	118
	<hr/> 763 ...	<hr/> 560
Winding up completed in 1955 ...	177 ...	95
	<hr/> 586 ...	<hr/> 465

PROPERTY UNDER ADMINISTRATION

Official Administrator

	As at 1st Jan., 1955 \$	Added in 1955 \$	Disposed of in 1955 \$	As at 31st Dec., 1955 \$
Cash and Investments ...	474,751	382,555	174,334	682,972
Immovable Property ...	1,475,537	293,696	163,501	1,605,732
Miscellaneous ...	358,264	201,823	212,574	347,513
	<hr/> 2,308,552	<hr/> 878,074	<hr/> 550,409	<hr/> 2,636,217

Public Trustee

	As at 1st Jan., 1955 \$	Added in 1955 \$	Disposed of in 1955 \$	As at 31st Dec., 1955 \$
Cash and Investments ...	2,868,672	519,339	558,632	2,829,379
Immovable Property (estimated) ...	2,078,659	135,208	283,583	1,930,284
Miscellaneous ...	122,497	23,664	96,423	49,738
	<u>5,069,828</u>	<u>678,211</u>	<u>938,638</u>	<u>4,809,401</u>
Grand Totals ...	7,378,380	1,556,285	1,489,047	7,445,618

NOTE.—The comparatively large disposals of cash and investments under Public Trustee in 1954 were due, in the main, to the withdrawal of deposits by the Custodian of Enemy Property.

Miscellaneous

	Cases	Value \$
Number of Estates accepted for administration by the Public Trustee under p. 21 (6) of the Federation War Damage Scheme 1950 ...	78	32,240
Number of Estates distributed in accordance with directions given by the Official Administrator under the provisions of Sec. 44 of the Police Ordinance, 1952 ...	96	unknown

The Public Trustee's Common Fund

The rates of interest for 1955 were $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. p.a. on deposits not at call, otherwise 1 per cent. p.a.

DEPOSITS HELD

	\$
1st January, 1955 ...	2,218,646
Additions during the year ...	<u>404,656</u>
	2,623,302
Withdrawals during the year ...	<u>284,283</u>
31st December, 1955 ...	<u>2,339,019</u>

Investments at Cost at the 31st December, 1955, amounted to \$2,726,942 and cash held on current account amounted to \$207,043.

Part VI

CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY

The broad outline of the purposes and functions of the Custodian of Enemy Property remains unchanged. As summarised in the Reports for 1953 and 1954 they follow the principles and practice of the Administration of Enemy Property Department in the United Kingdom which are applied throughout the Commonwealth.

As from the beginning of the year 1955, the department was for administrative purposes completely merged with the Public Trustee Office, the Public Trustee acting as Custodian in addition to his other duties.

The passing of an Ordinance to make provision for adapting to the Federation, the Japanese Treaty of Peace Order 1952 brought forward to another, and, it is hoped, a final stage the work of the Custodian in relation to Japanese enemy property. This Ordinance—The Peace Treaties Orders (Application to the Federation) Ordinance, 1955—provided, *inter alia*, for the appointment of an Administrator of Japanese Property, and by virtue of this provision the Public Trustee Federation of Malaya and Custodian of Enemy Property was appointed to be Administrator. He was also, in terms of the Treaties of Peace and the various Property Agreements made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Governments of Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria, appointed to be Administrator of Hungarian, Roumanian and Bulgarian property. This gave him powers of administration in respect of such rights and interests of these countries or their nationals as may have or might thereafter come within the custody, control and administration of, or might have vested in or might thereafter vest in, the Custodian of Enemy Property in the Federation of Malaya.

JAPANESE ENEMY PROPERTY

With the marked improvement in the price of rubber during 1955 an opportunity to dispose of the valuable rubber interests seemed to have arisen. Accordingly approval was given to the disposal of the remaining 13 estates in custody and administered by the E.E.I.M. (Enemy Estates in Malaya) Organisation. These estates comprised a total titled acreage of 41,770 acres with a planted acreage of 29,250 acres, seedling and budded rubber. The public invitation for their purchase brought in 60 offers in all for one or more of the estates. The total sum realised by the sales subsequently effected amounted to \$12,717,327.

Other properties disposed of during the year included 11 urban properties, with or without buildings, in the towns of Seremban, Malacca, Pontian and Kota Tinggi. Two other plots of land, one with building in the town of Seremban, were acquired by Government for public purposes. The total sum realised by the sale of these properties amounted to \$233,452.

The sale of a portion of the Schedule II Cess Credits standing to the credit of the Custodian's account in respect of the sold estates in the books of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board brought in \$423,365.

In all, disposals of immovable properties and Cess Credits during 1955 accounted for \$13,374,144.

Of a total sum of \$48,057,146 representing Japanese liquid assets held by the Custodian at the end of the year a sum of \$46,000,000 was transferred to the Administrator of Japanese Property. Of this sum \$44,000,000 was paid to the Malayan War Damage Fund as directed by the High Commissioner in Council.

GERMAN ENEMY PROPERTY

Property taken into custody consisted chiefly of commercial debts due to German firms and nationals from certain persons in the Federation and pre-occupation shareholdings in some local mining and rubber companies held by or belonging to Germans. Realisation of these by the end of December, 1955, amounted altogether to \$589,428 and interest earned on this amount makes up the amount to \$593,444.76.

Legislation which will probably adopt the provisions of the United Kingdom-German Enemy Property Act, 1949, was still under consideration at the end of the year. When this is enacted the funds available will be used to satisfy proved claims against Germans by British subjects and British Protected persons resident in the Federation, and any balance remaining will be held at the disposal of the Federation Government to be used for financing schemes for the development of the country and welfare of the people.

NON-ENEMY PROPERTY

On the Liberation of Malaya a very large quantity of non-enemy movable property found throughout the country was taken into custody. Most of this property was ownerless in the sense that no person was able to identify it as his own. Where property could be identified it was returned to the owner upon ownership being established to the satisfaction of the Custodian. Property which could not be identified or in respect of which no claims were lodged was eventually sold. Sale of this "ownerless" property, including proceeds of the disposal of booty rubber and tin found in the country and the proceeds of the sale of rubber, tin and other articles of Malayan origin found in Japan, accounted for \$70,504,099.65. Of this \$65,763,126.76 had been transferred to the Malayan War Damage Fund by the end of January, 1954; and \$3,000,000 was so transferred in 1955.

THE CUSTODIAN'S AND THE ADMINISTRATOR'S FUNDS

The Schedules following show the principal funds controlled by the Custodian and the Administrator respectively and give an indication of the value of real and personal property in custody or under administration.

Fees for the year 1955 credited to revenue in respect of enemy and non-enemy funds held by the Custodian amounted to \$679,149. The total fees credited to revenue from 1945 to 1955 was \$4,462,793.

SCHEDULE OF THE CUSTODIAN'S ASSETS (INCLUDING UNREALISED PROPERTY) AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

I.—ENEMY PROPERTY						
(a) Japanese Property—						
Liquid assets	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,057,546.44
Unrealised assets (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	1,300,000.00
Total						<u>\$3,357,546.44</u>
(b) German Property—						
Liquid assets	...	...	...	...	...	\$593,444.76
Unrealised assets (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	6,500.00
Total						<u>\$599,944.76</u>
II.—“SATELLITE” ENEMY PROPERTY						
(c) Hungarian—						
Liquid assets	...	...	...	...	...	<u>4,114.67</u>
(d) Czechoslovakian—						
Liquid assets	...	...	...	...	...	<u>35,319.55</u>
III.—NON-ENEMY PROPERTY						
(e)						
Liquid assets	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,740,972.89
Unrealised assets (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	200,000.00
Total						<u>\$1,940,972.89</u>
IV.—BRITISH AND ALLIED PROPERTY						
(f)						
Liquid assets (unclaimed)	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$6,709.47</u>
V.—SUSPENSE ACCOUNT						
(g)						
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,736,559.06
Pre-occupation liquid assets in respect of which ownership unknown	...	...	...	...	...	44,721.26
Total						<u>\$2,781,280.32</u>
VI.—ABSENT OWNERS' PROPERTY						
(h)						
Liquid assets	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$593.20</u>
Total assets as at 31st December, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$8,726,481.30</u>

SCHEDULE OF FUNDS HELD BY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF JAPANESE PROPERTY AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

Liquid assets transferred from Japanese property account	...	...	...	...	...	\$46,000,000.00
Paid to Malayan War Damage Fund	...	...	...	...	...	<u>44,000,000.00</u>
Balance in hand at 31st December, 1955	...	...	...	...	...	<u>\$2,000,000.00</u>

Chapter V

CURRENCY AND BANKING

CURRENCY

The currency of the Federation of Malaya is the Malayan dollar with a sterling value of two shillings and four pence, divided into one hundred cents. Under the Malaya British Borneo Currency Agreement, 1950, between the Governments of the Federation of Malaya, of the Colonies of Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo, and of the State of Brunei, a Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, was established on 1st January, 1952 consisting of the Financial Secretary, Singapore (Chairman), the Financial Secretary, Federation of Malaya, an officer appointed jointly by the Governments of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, and two other persons appointed by the participating Governments. This Board of Commissioners of Currency is responsible for the issue of currency on a sterling exchange basis. The Commissioners are required to issue on demand currency notes at the rate of one dollar for two shillings and four pence in exchange for sums in sterling lodged in London with the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, and to pay on demand the sterling equivalent of Malayan currency notes lodged with them in Malaya. In 1955 the amount of commission authorised to be charged by the Commissioners was one eighth of a penny for every dollar issued and one eighth of a penny for every dollar received.

A Currency Fund has been established, which is maintained at between 100 per cent. and 110 per cent. of the face value of the currency notes and coin in circulation. Each Government is liable to meet any deficiency in the Currency Fund in the event of the assets at any time proving inadequate to meet legal demands for the conversion of currency into sterling.

The coinage is of cupro-nickel, bronze and copper and all cupro-nickel coins which are legal tender bear the date 1948 or after. Silver coinage bearing dates up to and including the year 1945 was demonetised at the end of 1952, but such coinage can still be exchanged at the offices of the Currency Commissioners.

Currency note circulation increased from \$779 millions to \$790 millions up to 4th February, 1955 and remained steady up to the middle of June, 1955. From the latter part of June, 1955 up to the

close of the year there was a steady rise in the circulation figures due mainly to sales of sterling in London, which amounted to £16.95 millions (or \$144.68 millions) for the whole year.

The amount of currency notes and coin in circulation on 31st December, 1954 and 1955 were as follows:

		1954		1955
		\$		\$
Currency notes	...	779 millions	...	915.4 millions
Coin	... ..	26.6 „	...	34.9 „

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following Banks operated in the Federation in 1955:

*Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd.	... ..	Penang
*The Bank of China	... ..	Penang, Kuala Lumpur
The Batu Pahat Bank Ltd.	... ..	Batu Pahat
*The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	... ..	Alor Star, Butterworth, Ipoh, Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Petaling Jaya, Port Swettenham, Seremban, Sitiawan, Taiping, Teluk Anson, Tanjong Karang
*The Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.	... ..	Ipoh
*The Eastern Bank Ltd.	... ..	Butterworth, Kuala Lumpur, Penang
*The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	... ..	Cameron Highlands, Ipoh, Johore Bahru, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Sungei Patani, Teluk Anson
*The Indian Bank Ltd.	... ..	Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang
*The Indian Oversea Bank Ltd.	... ..	Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Penang
Kwong Yik (Selangor) Banking Corporation Ltd.	... ..	Kuala Lumpur
*The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd....		Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bharu, Kuala Trengganu, Kuala Lipis, Kuantan, Penang

*Netherlands Trading Society	...	Penang
Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd.	...	Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Seremban
*Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.	... ..	Alor Star, Batu Pahat, Johore Bahru, Ipoh, Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Kluang, Kota Bharu, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Seremban, Segamat, Taiping, Teluk Anson
*The United Commercial Bank Ltd....		Penang

Those marked * are authorised to deal in all foreign currencies under the Exchange Control Ordinance.

The consolidated assets and liabilities of the commercial banks on 31st December, 1955 are given below:

<i>Liabilities</i>				<i>Assets</i>			
		\$ million (to nearest .1)				\$ million (to nearest .1)	
1. NOTES in circulation	...	...	0.1	1. CASH (Legal tender notes and coins)	...	...	47.4
2. DEPOSITS (other than banks)—				2. Balances due from OTHER BANKS—			
(i) Demand	...	526.0		(i) Singapore	...	296.0	
(ii) Fixed accounts	...	197.6		(ii) Fed. of Malaya	...	81.1	
(iii) Saving accounts	...	64.2					377.1
(iv) Margins held	...	2.1					
			789.9				
3. Balances due to OTHER BANKS—				3. Balances due from BANKS ABROAD—			
(i) Singapore	...	5.8		(i) United Kingdom		197.4	
(ii) Fed. of Malaya	...	85.9		(ii) Elsewhere	...	10.6	
			91.7				208.0
4. Balances due to BANKS ABROAD—				4. LOANS AND ADVANCES—			
(i) United Kingdom	...	0.8		(i) Primary Production		28.0	
(ii) Elsewhere	...	9.3		(ii) Other industries	...	108.9	
			10.1	(iii) Others	...	56.6	
5. Other liabilities	...	...	38.8				193.5
				5. INVESTMENTS—			
				(a) Fed. of Malaya:			
				(i) Treasury Bills	...	—	
				(ii) Others	...	49.6	
				(b) Singapore:			
				(i) Treasury	...	—	
				(ii) Others	...	8.5	
				(c) Overseas	...	0.4	
							58.5
				6. Other Assets	...	...	46.1
			930.6				930.6

The net overseas assets amounted to \$198.3 million.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The following table compares the 1954 and 1955 activities of the Post Office Savings Bank:

	1954 actual	1955 provisional
No. of deposits	497,563	612,172
No. of withdrawals	328,237	343,763
Excess number of deposits over withdrawals	169,326	268,409
No. of accounts open at end of the year	439,118	489,315
	\$	\$
Amount deposited	56.97 million	70.16 million
Amount withdrawn	48.84 „	55.70 „
Excess amount of deposits over withdrawals	8.13 „	14.46 „
Total in credit in all open accounts at end of the year	115.39 „	129.85 „

The Students Saving Scheme led to deposits of \$81,747 during the year compared with \$91,163 in the previous year. The Forces Saving Scheme was extended to cover locally enlisted personnel of the R.A.F. (Malaya) and led to deposits of \$198,638 during the year compared with \$36,988 in 1954.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

The Employees Provident Fund is designed for employees whose total wages do not exceed \$400 per month at the time of first contributing. Thereafter if the total wages rise above \$400 per month contributions must continue to be paid based on a total wage of \$400 per month. Employer and employee each pay to the employee's credit in the Fund a monthly contribution amounting to 5 per cent. of the employee's wages; interest accrues on the employees credits at not less than 2½ per cent. per annum. Since the purpose of the Fund is to provide security in later life, employees may withdraw their credits at the age of 55 years. There is also provision for the credits to be made available when the employee dies, is permanently disabled, or leaves the country with no intention of returning.

The Fund is under the Trusteeship of the Employees Provident Fund Board appointed by the High Commissioner in Council, consisting of six Government officers, six representatives of employers and six representatives of employees. The Board's investment policy is subject to the provisions of the Trustee Ordinance.

At the inception of the Employees Provident Fund, membership was limited to employees in selected forms of employment: e.g., estates of over 25 acres, employment in mines and in premises with

ten or more employees. In September, 1955, membership was enlarged to include all employees whose employers have a total of five or more persons in their service. This change did not result in a large percentage increase in the membership of the Fund, but it has extended the provisions of the Fund to many small businesses that would otherwise have made no provision for their employees' old age. In 1955, about 8,000 civilian employees in service with the Royal Navy, the Army and Royal Air Force became contributors to the Fund.

Comparative figures for 1954 and 1955 are given below:

		1954		1955
Registered employers	...	11,671	...	13,127
Registered employees	...	731,425	...	840,318
		\$		\$
Contributions received	...	49.9 million	...	54.9 million
Withdrawals	... ..	2.0 „	...	3.2 „
Refunds	... ..	0.1 „	...	0.1 „

By the end of 1955 the net receipts since the Fund started amounted to \$193.4 million.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL

The Exchange Control Ordinance, 1953, was renewed by the High Commissioner in Council and was in force throughout 1955.

Chinese Family Remittances

These totalled \$8.1 million in 1955 as compared with \$7.9 million in 1954.

Barter Trade

Thailand—

This has now virtually ceased with the exception of a small traffic between residents in the neighbourhood of the border. The total for 1955 was negligible.

Indonesia—

The 30/70 per cent. barter trade arrangement between Penang and the Achin Peninsula has continued to operate smoothly, the figures for 1955 being as under:

Imports 100%		Exports (30% of imports)		Remittances (70% of imports)
\$14.1 million	...	(available) \$4.2 million	...	\$9.9 million
		actual 3.4 „		

Mecca Pilgrimage—

Travel exchange facilities granted to pilgrims in 1955, amounted to \$2.5 million (Riyals 3 millions) compared with \$3 million in 1954.

Exchange Rates

Parity is two shillings and four pence sterling for one dollar Malaya.

During the year 1955, the market rates for Telegraphic Transfer remained unchanged at $2/4 \frac{1}{32}$ Banks selling, and $2/4 \frac{5}{32}$ Banks buying. Buying rates for usance bills fluctuated from time to time in keeping with London Discount Market Rates.

For ease of reference, the following short conversion table may be of assistance:

Malayan Currency	At 2/4 (par)	At 2/4 $\frac{1}{32}$	At 2/4 $\frac{5}{32}$
\$	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
100	11 13 04	11 13 07	11 14 07
1,000	116 13 04	116 15 11	117 06 04
10,000	1,166 13 04	1,167 19 04	1,173 03 06
100,000	11,666 13 04	11,679 13 09	11,731 15 05
1,000,000	116,666 13 04	116,796 17 06	117,317 14 02
£	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
100,000	857,142 86	856,187 29	852,386 24

TRADE BALANCES

The trade figures for imports and exports for 1955 compared with 1954 including trade with Singapore are as follows:

	1954	1955
Imports	\$1,319.1 million	\$1,547.6 million
Exports	1,626.9 „	2,360.0 „
Favourable Balance ...	307.8 „	812.4 „

Chapter VI

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Part I

TRADE

GENERAL

During the year two Departments were responsible for the commercial and industrial interests of the country. They were the Economic Division and the Trade Division of the Treasury within the portfolio of the Minister for Economic Affairs. The Economic Division dealt with the general economic policy and planning, while Trade Division covered trade and supply. There were also two advisory committees, through which Government obtained unofficial advice and received recommendations. They were the Central Advisory Committee on Trade and Supplies, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Economic Affairs, and the Central Advisory Committee on Rice Stocks, under the Chairmanship of the Controller of the Trade Division.

In 1955, the Federation had a favourable balance of trade, amounting to \$812.4 million, this being the highest reached since the boom years of 1950 and 1951. The record balance was attributed to the great increase in the value of exports, which was very much in excess of the increase in the value of imports. Of the increase in export earnings, 93 per cent. was accounted for by an increase in the value of rubber exports.

The price of rubber which improved steadily after the first quarter of 1954 reached a new level at the beginning of 1955. In January, the average price was just below \$1 per lb. for No. 1 R.S.S. It was above \$1 in June, reached a peak of \$1.47 in September and at the close of the year was \$1.29. The average for the whole year was \$1.14, which was a record average price, exceeded only by that of 1951. Production for the year at 637,463 tons was the highest since the peak of 1951, and the net exports of 626,206 tons were the highest since 1950. The average price of tin, which had begun to decline towards the end of 1954 continued to decrease at the beginning of the year. It, however, improved during the year giving an average price for 1955 of \$365.48 per picul, an improvement of about \$12 over 1954 average price and exceeded the average price of \$363.92 for 1953. Production of tin-in-concentrates at 61,244 tons exceeded the record production of 1954 by about 550 tons. Exports of tin metal from the Federation increased from 37,286 tons in 1954 to 37,938 tons in 1955. Net exports of

tin-in-concentrates, however, showed a slight decrease from 23,350 tons in 1954 to 21,274 tons in 1955. (Exports of tin metal from Malaya (including Singapore) for the year amounted to 71,161 tons compared with 70,278 tons in 1954). Taken together, rubber and tin accounted for 85 per cent. of total export earnings, and in export duty they contributed 28.5 per cent. of total Federal Revenue.

The import trade in sugar had been returned to commercial hands in 1954. This was followed by the withdrawal of Government from the import trade in rice at the end of 1954, so that during 1955 the import trade of both commodities was in commercial hands. The remaining price control on rice was lifted on 1st January, 1955, and with it no price control at consumer level was in force for the first time since the end of the war. The average monthly retail prices of rice and sugar showed a decrease during the year.

The flow of supplies which resulted in the buyers' market in 1953 continued during 1955. Generally, the import trade increased appreciably in nearly all commodities. The quantitative restriction on imports of cement and textile from Japan was withdrawn in April, and since then the quota system has not been re-introduced for the import of any commodity from any country. A certain amount of control on imports, however, remained and certain goods from certain areas could only be imported on Specific Import Licence. The tendency has been towards freer import trade.

The entrepôt trade of the Federation improved considerably during the year. It was largely accounted for by the relaxation in import restrictions in Indonesia and Thailand. The improvement would possibly have been larger, but for the introduction of import restrictions in Burma. There were trade talks between Malaya and Indonesia which will be followed up by Joint Ministerial Trade Talks in 1956.

EXTERNAL TRADE IN 1955

The total value of the trade of the Federation during 1955 was \$3,903 million. This was nearly a third more than the total trade for 1954 and about 29 per cent. more than the figure for 1953. Thus, the total trade of the country, which declined slightly in 1954, made a tremendous recovery in 1955.

The total trade was made up of \$1,543 million of imports and \$2,360 million for exports. Imports in 1954 had decreased from \$1,451 million in 1953 to \$1,319 million in 1954. The figure for 1955, therefore, shows an increase of 17 per cent. over 1954 imports. Even more impressive was the increase in exports. While exports had increased only by 2 per cent. in 1954, from \$1,600 million to \$1,627 million, the figure of \$2,360 million for 1955 represents an increase of 45 per cent. The effect of this was to show a bigger favourable balance of trade.

As the following figures show, the balance of trade had little more than doubled itself in 1954, but in 1955 it had increased by 165 per cent.:

						(In million \$)			
						1953	1954		1955
Exports	...	...	...	...	...	1,599.9	...	1,626.9	2,360.0
Imports	...	...	...	...	...	1,451.3	...	1,319.1	1,543.0
Favourable Balance of Trade						148.6	...	307.8	817.0

Table A on page 125 gives particulars of imports by commodities. It shows that, with the exception of two items, Copra and Machinery, other than Electric, all imports increased during 1955. There was a different picture in 1954, when 8 out of the 15 items of imports showed a decrease. The import of Rice in particular, increased by nearly 34 per cent. in 1955, but it was still far below the 1953 level. The biggest item on the import list, All Other Food, increased only by 13 per cent. but this increase more than recovered the losses in 1954. Together these two items, Rice and All Other Food, accounted for 31 per cent. of total imports and nearly a third of the total increase in imports. Transport Equipment had the highest proportion of increase. It had declined in 1954 but had increased by more than 50 per cent. and the import figure for 1955 is well over that of 1953. Mineral Fuels, one of the biggest imports, had the lowest increase of 9 per cent. while the next most important import item, Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc., increased by 17 per cent. Other important imports were Chemicals, which increased by one-fifth and Rubber (all types) and Tin Concentrates, each increased by more than a third. Only one item of import, Machinery, other than Electric, showed a persistent decline, but taken together with Electric Machinery, the value of imports of Machinery as a whole remained at the 1954 level. Copra, the only other import item which suffered a reduction in 1955, still stood at double the value of 1953.

Table B on page 126 contains particulars of exports by commodities. Except for one item, there had been an all-round increase of exports during 1955. Most outstanding of these was Rubber, which increased by 75 per cent. and accounted for more than two-thirds of the total value of exports. Iron Ore, a comparatively small item in the export list, increased by 50 per cent., while the exports of Wood, Lumber and Cork, which had decreased in 1954, increased by a third. The increase in the second largest export, Tin Concentrates and Tin Blocks, Ingots, etc., was almost the same as the increase in 1954 of about 5 per cent. Copra and Coconut Oil were the only items of export which continued to decline during 1955, while Palm Oil and Kernels more than recovered their losses during 1954.

The direction of trade is shown on pages 126 and 127 in Tables C and D which provide particulars of imports and exports by countries.

The compilation of these Tables has been changed. Transshipment trade via Singapore is now included under Singapore trade. This breaks the continuity of comparison with previous years. The 1954 figures, however, have been recalculated to include transshipment trade via Singapore as Singapore Trade.

Except for a very small decrease in imports from Indonesia, imports from all countries during 1955 showed increases, notably those from Burma and Thailand. Imports from Burma increased by more than 90 per cent., while those from Thailand by nearly a third. These increases were mainly accounted for by the increase in those of Rice. Other significant increases of imports were those from China, which increased by 26 per cent. while those from countries included under "Other, Non-Commonwealth Countries" increased by about a quarter.

Although, with the exception of Indonesia, all imports increased during 1955, the proportions to total imports declined for four Commonwealth countries, viz., Singapore, the United Kingdom, Australia and the Republic of India. This resulted in a small reduction of 1.4 per cent. in the import trade with Commonwealth countries in favour of Non-Commonwealth countries, but the Commonwealth countries still provided two-thirds of the Federation import trade.

Table D on page 127 shows that there was an increase of exports to all countries during 1955. The highest percentage increase was in exports to Germany with 81 per cent. followed by the United Kingdom and the Republic of Indonesia, each with 78 per cent., the U.S.A. with 63 per cent. and Italy 53 per cent. The Republic of India had the lowest percentage increase of a mere fraction, the next lowest being the Netherlands with only 3 per cent.

The highest export earnings were from Singapore, the United States of America, and the United Kingdom. These three countries accounted for 75 per cent. of the Federation export market. While exports to all Commonwealth countries increased, the proportion which exports to each individual Commonwealth country bear to the total export trade of the Federation decreased slightly except in the case of the United Kingdom, but the proportionate increase of exports to the United Kingdom more than made up the losses, so that there was a small diversion of trade from Non-Commonwealth to Commonwealth countries, whose share of the Federation exports remained at just over 60 per cent.

Pan-Malayan trade with the Dollar Area since 1948 is shewn in the following tables. The figures relate only to visible trade, but give also an indication of the balance of payments as a whole, since the value of the invisible trade is only a very small proportion of total trade.

Pan-Malayan Exports

	To U.S.A.	Canada	American account countries	Total
1948 ...	M\$ 458.3 m	M\$ 44.3 m	M\$ 16.5 m	M\$ 519.1 m
1949 ...	430.3 „	36.0 „	19.5 „	485.8 „
1950 ...	1,048.2 „	98.3 „	48.5 „	1,195.0 „
1951 ...	1,193.7 „	153.9 „	59.4 „	1,407.0 „
1952 ...	656.8 „	65.6 „	42.1 „	764.5 „
1953 ...	479.6 „	61.8 „	48.1 „	589.5 „
1954 ...	460.6 „	65.3 „	59.5 „	585.4 „
1955 ...	723.4 „	92.3 „	66.5 „	882.2 „

Pan-Malayan Imports

	From U.S.A.	Canada	American account countries	Total
1948 ...	M\$ 209.2 m	M\$ 22.8 m	M\$ 11.0 m	M\$ 243.0 m
1949 ...	112.7 „	18.2 „	4.9 „	135.8 „
1950 ...	89.0 „	16.4 „	3.7 „	109.1 „
1951 ...	218.0 „	33.8 „	6.0 „	257.8 „
1952 ...	182.8 „	35.7 „	5.9 „	224.4 „
1953 ...	140.5 „	12.7 „	4.3 „	157.5 „
1954 ...	148.8 „	13.0 „	12.5 „	174.3 „
1955 ...	148.7 „	14.4 „	9.4 „	172.5 „

These figures show that the total Federation Dollar payments during 1955 amounted to less than 1954, but the total payments received from the Dollar Area were the highest since 1948, with the exception of the boom years of 1950 and 1951.

TABLE A

IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES FOR THE YEARS 1953,
1954 AND 1955

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST)

Commodities	Value in \$ million		
	1953	1954	1955
Rice...	203.8	93.5	125.6
All other food	347.9	312.5	352.1
Beverages and Tobacco	84.5	76.0	79.7
Tin Concentrates	35.5	47.5	64.0
Rubber (all types)	26.2	44.0	59.4
Copra	6.0	14.5	11.4
Mineral Fuels	107.7	115.2	125.8
Chemicals	62.1	72.9	88.0
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, made up articles and related materials	82.0	89.8	105.1
Clothing and Footwear	26.2	25.0	29.0
Base Metals	43.6	44.4	52.7
Machinery, other than Electric	70.1	63.4	58.6
Electric Machinery	39.2	35.9	40.5
Transport Equipment	63.6	49.2	74.3
Other Commodities	252.9	235.3	276.8
Total Imports	1,451.3	1,319.1	1,543.0

TABLE B
EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES FOR THE YEARS 1953,
1954 AND 1955

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST)

Commodities	Value in \$ million					
	1953		1954		1955	
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	82.6	...	91.6	...	93.9	...
Copra and Coconut Oil	63.7	...	63.5	...	52.3	...
Palm Oil and Kernels	36.9	...	36.8	...	40.8	...
Rubber (all types)	896.6	...	902.6	...	1,584.3	...
Wood, Lumber and Cork	22.7	...	20.7	...	28.6	...
Tin Concentrates	162.4	...	183.0	...	191.4	...
Tin Blocks, Ingots, etc.	220.2	...	220.8	...	231.4	...
Iron Ore	20.5	...	21.8	...	32.6	...
Other Commodities *	94.3	...	86.1	...	104.7	...
Total Exports	1,599.9	...	1,626.9	...	2,360.0	...

TABLE C
IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES FOR THE YEARS 1954
AND 1955

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST)

Countries	1954		1955	
	Value in \$ million	%	Value in \$ million	%
Singapore	509.1	38.6	586.9	38.0
United Kingdom	260.4	29.0	295.3	28.2
Australia	48.3		52.1	
Republic of India	24.6		28.3	
Other Commonwealth Countries	49.6	...	58.6	...
United States of America	16.1	32.4	17.9	33.8
Republic of Indonesia	133.9		133.3	
Burma	21.6		41.0	
China	19.2		24.7	
Thailand... ..	121.5		160.2	
Other Non-Commonwealth Countries	114.8	...	144.7	...
	1,319.1	100.0	1,543.0	100.0

* Includes Ships' and Aircraft Stores.

TABLE D
EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES FOR THE YEARS 1954
AND 1955

(INCLUDING PARCEL POST)

Countries	1954		1955	
	Value in \$ million	%	Value in \$ million	%
Singapore	693.8	42.6	985.4	41.8
United Kingdom	181.9	17.8	323.4	19.1
Canada	25.8		33.7	
Republic of India	44.9		45.1	
Other Commonwealth Countries	36.5		50.1	
United States of America	200.7	39.5	326.7	39.0
Republic of Indonesia	6.3		11.2	
France	74.2		101.6	
Germany	69.2		125.3	
Italy	52.0		79.3	
Netherlands	30.5		31.5	
Japan	64.9		89.7	
Thailand... ..	25.0		30.7	
Other Non-Commonwealth Countries	119.7	0.1	124.6	0.1
Ships' and Aircraft Stores *	1.5		1.7	
	1,626.9	100.0	2,360.0	100.0

THE ENTREPOT TRADE OF PENANG

The total trade of Penang with the neighbouring countries of Sumatra, Thailand and Burma in 1955 at \$210.1 million was the highest reached since the peak year 1951. It represented an increase of 19 per cent. over the previous two years. Total foreign trade was valued at \$1,399.2 million, so that Penang's trade with the neighbouring countries represented 15 per cent. of the total in 1955 as compared to 17 per cent. in 1954 and 16 per cent. in 1953. Yearly comparison of trade with these countries is as follows:

Value in \$ million								
	Imports		Exports		Total	Unfavourable Balance		
1938 ...	59	...	11	...	70	...	48	
1949 ...	102	...	40	...	142	...	62	
1950 ...	181	...	35	...	216	...	146	
1951 ...	283	...	49	...	332	...	243	
1952 ...	153	...	38	...	191	...	123	
1953 ...	153	...	23	...	176	...	130	
1954 ...	150	...	26	...	176	...	124	
1955 ...	186	...	24	...	210	...	162	

It will be seen that the increase in total trade for the year was due to the higher value of imports into Penang which offset a decline in the value of exports. The decline in exports was entirely due to a fall in the value of Penang's exports to Burma.

* Ships and Aircraft Stores are shown separately since this item is not analysed by country.

The following table gives an indication of the annual value of the entrepot trade since 1950 and illustrates the variations which have occurred during the last six years:

		Value in \$ million											
		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
Sumatra													
Imports	...	74	...	145	...	47	...	50	...	75	...	79	
Exports	...	21	...	22	...	10	...	1	...	4	...	7	
Total	...	95	...	167	...	57	...	51	...	79	...	86	
Thailand													
Imports	...	95	...	80	...	51	...	58	...	57	...	73	
Exports	...	8	...	12	...	16	...	13	...	11	...	11	
Total	...	103	...	92	...	67	...	71	...	68	...	84	
Burma													
Imports	...	32	...	58	...	55	...	45	...	18	...	33	
Exports	...	6	...	15	...	12	...	9	...	11	...	6	
Total	...	38	...	73	...	67	...	54	...	29	...	39	

Trade with Sumatra

The total trade of Penang with Sumatra at \$85.3 million was the highest reached since 1951, though it was still only 52 per cent. of the peak reached in that year. The main feature of the trade was the continuance of the barter system which was re-introduced about the middle of 1954. Under this system, a variation of which prevailed from 1948 to 1951, 70 per cent. of the value of products imported into Penang is remitted to the Indonesian exporter in cash and the remaining 30 per cent. in goods within 90 days or in cash also after that period. Although this barter system of trade has its advantages to traders both in the barter area of Sumatra and in Penang, the exclusion of rubber and coffee (two of the main items in the entrepôt trade of Penang) from the barter system prevented the trade from increasing in volume and value.

Of the main entrepôt trade items, rubber imports declined from 18,100 tons the previous year to 10,800 tons during the year, although the fall in value was comparatively less, from \$21.3 million to \$19.0 million because of higher prices during 1955. Rubber was permitted for export from Indonesia only under letter of credit and the system of valuation enforced by the Indonesian authorities had a crippling effect on rubber exports to Penang. Imports of coffee showed a slight increase from 1,700 tons in 1954 to 1,900 tons in 1955 although the value declined from \$4.6 million to \$3.8 million. Copra and arecanuts are the main import items in the barter trade with Sumatra. Copra imports increased by about 2,700 tons to 25,000 tons and the average monthly



A Kedah padi planter fishing, after completing his planting

Lamp shades on show at the Prisons' Exhibition held
at Kuala Lumpur in August





A Demonstration of "Bersilat", the Malay Art of Self Defence

rate of imports of about 2,000 tons represented approximately half the total requirements of the Penang coconut oil mills for Sumatran copra. Imports of arecanuts fell from 15,100 tons to 14,400 tons though the value increased from \$4.2 million to \$4.5 million for the year.

Petroleum products from the Palembang area of Sumatra accounted for over 40 per cent. of the value of total imports into Penang and are a specialised trade. Imports during the year increased both in volume and value, 275,000 tons valued at \$33.2 million being imported as against 224,000 tons at \$26.9 million for the previous year.

An improvement in the Indonesian balance of payments position in the latter part of the year led to some relaxation in import restrictions into Indonesia. The introduction of a more simplified import licensing system since September also accounted for the increase in exports from Penang to Sumatra. Textiles are the chief item in the export trade accounting for 56 per cent. of the value of all exports. A considerable increase in exports of cotton and synthetic fabrics to Indonesia from Penang was recorded for the year, \$4.1 million worth being exported as against \$800,000 the previous year.

As a result of the visit of the Singapore Goodwill Mission to Indonesia in September, trade talks were started in Djakarta in October between officials of the Malayan and Indonesian Governments. These were continued in Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Penang when an Indonesian Fact Finding Committee visited Malaya in November. These trade talks, aimed at better understanding and improvement in trade relations between Malaya and Indonesia, will culminate in Joint Ministerial Trade Talks between the two countries to be held in 1956.

Trade with Thailand

Tin ore and concentrates, rice and petroleum products are the main commodities in Penang's trade with Thailand, their value accounting for nearly 84 per cent. of the total trade in 1955. An increase in the trade of these items led to the increase in the total trade from \$67.4 million in 1954 to \$84.2 million in 1955.

Imports of tin ore and concentrates increased from 8,200 tons valued at \$36.1 million in 1954 to 11,200 tons at \$50.4 million during the year. The tonnage of rice imported from Thailand increased by 3,700 tons to 34,600 tons, the value increasing by \$1.3 million to \$13.3 million. Imports of charcoal, teak and animal feeding stuffs also showed an increase both in volume and value.

Penang has traditionally been the supply centre for South Thailand and changes in the trading conditions in that area directly affect the trade of Penang. An improvement in Thailand's foreign exchange reserves led to a relaxation in import restrictions which was extended

towards the end of 1954 to protect these reserves. Petroleum products form the bulk of exports to Thailand, accounting for \$6.7 million of the total of \$11.4 million. Exports of iron and steel manufactures and mining machinery and spares for the mining industry in South Thailand showed increases both in volume and value.

Trade with Burma

Rice, rubber and tin ore and concentrates were the major items of imports from Burma and coconut oil, fresh coconuts and arecanuts being the main export commodities. The return of the import trade in rice to private interests and high prices for Burmese rice caused a cessation of rice imports into Penang in 1954. A downward trend in prices in 1955 led to the resumption of rice imports at the beginning of the year, 49,400 tons being imported, valued at \$10.6 million, during the year. Imports of rubber declined by about 200 tons to 7,500 tons although the value increased from \$9.4 million to \$12.8 million in 1955 because of higher prices. Imports of rubber into Penang ceased completely during the last two months of the year; it was reported that sales of rubber could only be made to Government buying agencies and this caused an accumulation of stocks some of which may be shipped to Penang in 1956. Imports of tin ore and concentrates increased from 1,200 tons valued at \$5 million in 1954 to 1,300 tons valued at \$5.9 million in 1955.

On the export side, a deterioration in Burma's foreign exchange reserves compelled the Burmese Government to restrict imports drastically. Penang's exports to that country fell in value from \$10.8 million in 1954 to \$5.6 million. All major items of exports were affected by the Burmese import restrictions: coconut oil, for which Burma was the chief market, decreased sharply from 4,600 tons, valued at \$4.2 million to 1,800 tons at \$1.5 million in 1955; exports of fresh coconuts fell from 9 million nuts worth \$1.8 million to 7 million valued at \$1.3 million; arecanut exports showed a similar decline, from 5,500 tons valued at \$2.6 million in 1954 to 2,500 tons at \$1.2 million in 1955.

Part II

FOOD AND PRICE CONTROL

IMPORTS

Rice

As from 1st January, 1955, all rice was purchased by the trade under import licence issued by Government and for which a contract was signed by both parties. The contract provides that importers should purchase one-third of their requirements from the Government Reserve

Stocks. In order to maintain this Reserve Stock, Government purchased rice, through tenders from commercial importers, of the following grades:

Siam White Rice	5 per cent. Broken	
„	10 per cent. „	
Siam Broken A.1	Super	
„	A.1 Special	

In all, Government purchased 95,473 tons of imported rice. Government purchases from the local crop amounted to approximately 1,612 tons of padi (in terms of rice). In addition 15,235 tons of rice were bought from local mills.

RATIONING

Rice

There was no rationing under the Food Control Proclamation, but in areas which had not been declared “white” the following ration scale was enforced under the Emergency Regulations:

5	katties per head per week for adult males
4	„ „ „ adult females
3½	„ „ „ children up to the age of 12

Heavy labour ration for specific types of labourers doing arduous work remained the same as in the previous year, that is to say, an additional 2 katties per week per head. This additional ration required the approval of the State War Executive Committee.

There was only one alteration in prices of Government rice during the year under review which took place with effect from 2nd May, 1955. The changes in prices were as follows:

	Per Picul Ex-Store
Siam White Rice 5 per cent. Broken from ...	\$32.75 to \$30.00
„ „ 10 per cent. Broken from ...	\$31.25 to \$28.50
Siam Broken Rice A. 1 Super from ...	\$18.75 to \$19.50
„ „ A. 1 Special from ...	\$18.00 to \$18.75
Local Rice remained at ...	\$25.55 per picul

PRICE CONTROL

All price controls at consumer level had been lifted in 1954 and no controls were re-imposed in 1955.

LOCAL PRODUCTION OF RICE

The 1954-1955 crop was 410,590 tons which shows a very slight increase as compared with the previous season's production. The minimum price for the purchase of padi at mill door guaranteed by Government during the 1954-1955 season was \$12 per picul. This Government guaranteed minimum price was raised to \$14 per picul in December.

Part III

INDUSTRY

RUBBER

Detailed information on production is contained in the next chapter. The remarks that follow are accordingly restricted to a general appreciation of trends and major events affecting the industry during the year.

Rubber producers in the Federation have continued to operate against the background of Emergency conditions. The general improvement in this respect has enabled a greater freedom of movement for tapping and maintenance of areas which had previously been difficult to cover. The cost of protective and precautionary measures remains high.

There was a substantial improvement in the price of rubber in 1955 as compared with the previous year. The average price of RSS. 1 in each quarter was:

			\$
1st Quarter	...	...	0.95 per lb.
2nd „	...	...	0.95 „
3rd „	...	...	1.39 „
4th „	...	...	1.25 „
Average for 1955	...		<u>1.14</u> „
Average for 1954	...		<u>0.67</u> „

The main cause of this higher price was probably the improved statistical position with the supply of and demand for rubber in near equilibrium. The high level of industrial activity in the consuming countries, particularly in the United States, resulted in a substantially greater demand for rubber in 1955 as compared with 1954.

As a result of the higher price there was a further increase in production in 1955 of 54,000 tons and it is interesting to note that of this amount 45,000 tons came from smallholdings while estates only increased their production by 9,000 tons. The figures are set out in the following table:

		Production (ooo's of tons)		Percentage increase on 1954	
		1954	1955		
Estates	...	343	352	...	3%
Smallholdings	...	240	285	...	19%
Total	...	<u>583</u>	<u>637</u>	...	<u>9%</u>

The production of concentrated latex continued to increase as shown by the following figures:

Year			Production of Concentrated Latex (tons)		Percentage of total Estate Production
1952	...	...	47,625	...	14.1
1953	...	...	72,347	...	21.1
1954	...	...	95,510	...	27.9
1955	...	...	111,285	...	31.6

Estate replanting in 1955 amounted to about 60,000 acres as compared with 39,000 acres in 1954. The comparable figures for smallholders replanting under the smallholders replanting scheme was approximately 23,000 acres in 1955 and 30,000 acres in 1954. The reduction in replanting by smallholders may be largely attributable to the substantially improved price for rubber in 1955 which made smallholders less willing to cut out existing stands of old rubber.

As the result of detailed discussions between the Government and the rubber industry arising out of the Report of the Mission of Enquiry into the Rubber Industry, certain measures designed to stimulate replanting and to improve the competitive position of the industry, received legislative approval in May, 1955.

These measures include direct financial assistance at the rate of \$M. 400 an acre towards the cost of replanting up to a maximum of 21 per cent. of the planted acreage of an estate provided it is commenced within the next 7 years. The maximum cost of this assistance will be \$M. 168 million. In addition expenditure of up to \$M. 112 million has been approved to stimulate replanting or new planting by smallholders.

At the same time the rate of export duty on rubber was reduced at prices below 80 cents a lb. but increased at prices above this level. At prices above \$1 a lb. an anti-inflationary cess was introduced, the receipts from which will be refundable to the industry when prices fall to lower levels.

Representatives of the industry attended the twelfth session of the International Rubber Study Group which was held in Liberia in October, 1955.

TIN

Further details of the industry within the Federation are given in the section dealing with Mining in Chapter VII—Production.

Imports of tin concentrates into Malaya (including Singapore) during 1955 amounted to 15,010 tons compared with 11,718 tons in 1954. Of the 1955 imports 13,406 tons were from Thailand and 1,417 tons from Burma.

Exports of tin metal from Malaya (including Singapore) for the year amounted to 71,161 tons compared with 70,278 tons in 1954 and the

record figure of 81,801 tons in 1950. The most important market was the U.S.A. which accounted for 43,454 tons compared with 40,429 in 1954.

Revenue from the tin export duty for 1955 was \$55.8 million compared with \$53.6 million in 1954 and \$51.3 million in 1953. The 1955 figure represented slightly more than 11 per cent. of the total Federal Customs revenue.

Progress towards the ratification of the International Tin Agreement has been slow but by the end of the year support from a sufficient number of consuming countries had been obtained while among the producing countries only ratification by Indonesia was required to enable the Agreement to be brought into force. The statistical position has improved in that the estimated surplus of world production over commercial consumption has decreased owing to the greater use of tin metal resulting from increased industrial activity in all major manufacturing countries. The surplus, however, remains very substantial and had it not been for continued strategic purchases by the U.S.A., though on a reduced scale, its effect would certainly have been felt during the course of the year. There is no certainty that these purchases, which depend on an annual decision by the Congress of the U.S.A., will continue and the Agreement appears to offer the only sound long-term measure for dealing with the problem of the surplus. The provisions necessary for the implementation of the Agreement in the Federation have been embodied in the Tin Control Regulations 1955 and arrangements for the financing of the Federation's contribution to the international buffer stock to be established under the Agreement were nearing completion at the end of the year.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

With the exception of rubber and tin, the industries of the Federation are of a "secondary" character. Some are complementary to the primary industries and comprise such industries as the processing of rubber, tin, pineapple and copra, and the light engineering enterprises which cater for the repair and maintenance of the mining and rubber processing machinery. Other engineering enterprises include the repair of motor vehicles and earth-moving equipment, the manufacture of bus and commercial vehicle bodies, boat-building and light foundry work. There are a number of small firms catering for goods for consumption within the Federation, few of which have any significant export trade. In this category are firms engaged in the manufacture of:

(1) Foodstuff:

Biscuits, Chinese pickles and sauces, confectionary, mineral waters, ice-cream.

(2) Building Materials:

Bricks, tiles, sanitary ware and wire fencing.

(3) Miscellaneous:

Potteries, distilleries, rubber tyres, rubber footwear, matches, cigars and cigarettes.

There is one cement factory in the Federation which commenced operation in mid-1953. Production has increased from a little over 31,000 tons in 1953 to 107,000 tons in 1955. The latter figure has almost reached the expected maximum production of 110,000 tons annually which will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the whole of central Malaya. There are small soap factories in all the States and Settlements, but over three-quarters of the total Federation production comes from a large firm's factory in Kuala Lumpur.

Some annual production figures of secondary industries in the Federation are given hereunder:

Industry	Unit	1953	1954	1955
Cement	Tons	31,317 ...	85,061 ...	107,010
Soap	Tons	10,735 ...	13,205 ...	14,358
Rubber footwear ..	Million pairs ...	9.10 ...	10.47 ...	11.43
Bricks	Million	28.5 ...	31.9 ...	44.7
Biscuits	Tons	2,845 ...	3,187 ...	5,220
Soft drinks ...	Million gallons ...	9.5 ...	7.2 ...	8.3

In the workshops of the Malayan Railway, locomotives, rolling stock and ancillary equipment are maintained and railway carriages and tracks are built to a high standard of craftsmanship.

In addition to the above, there are scattered about the country small scale Malay cottage industries, whose production is not recorded. The largest and the best known items produced are woven sarongs, Kelantan silverware, mats and baskets.

Rural and Industrial Development is dealt with more fully in Part IX of Chapter VII.

Part IV

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CONFERENCES

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

The Federation was represented at the Eleventh Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Seventh Session of the E.C.A.F.E. Committee on Industry and Trade, held in Tokyo in March and April, 1955, by the Hon'ble Dr. Ismail bin Datoh Abdul Rahman, Member for Natural Resources and Mr. A. H. Stoneham respectively. A number of Sub-Committees and Working Parties of the E.C.A.F.E. met during the year and the Federation sent representatives to the following: Sub-Committee on Trade (Hongkong in January, 1955), Working Party on Small Scale Industries and Handicraft Marketing (Bangkok in November, 1955).

Food and Agricultural Organisation

Representatives of the Federation participated in the following F.A.O. meetings: Meeting on Livestock Production under Tropical Conditions (Brisbane in August, 1955), Meeting on Veterinary Education (Bombay in September, 1955), Centre on Land Problems (Bangkok in November, 1955) and International Rice Committee (Penang in December, 1955).

Colombo Plan

The annual meeting of the Consultative Committee for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South East Asia (the Colombo Plan) for 1955 was held in Singapore during October. The Chief Minister of Singapore was accorded the signal honour of being elected the Chairman of the Committee. The Federation representatives in the U.K. delegation, which included the Hon'ble Mr. O. A. Spencer, the Minister for Economic Affairs, and the Hon'ble Enche Mohd. Khir bin Johari, the Asst. Minister for Economic Affairs, were led by Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rahman, the Minister for Natural Resources. The Committee made a comprehensive review of economic development in South and South East Asia and of assistance given by donor countries during 1954-1955 and drew up its Fourth Annual Report. After the meeting a large number of delegates including several Ministers visited the Federation at the invitation of the Government.

Part V

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND TRADE MARKS

REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES

Legislation

Registration of companies in the Federation of Malaya is based primarily on the Straits Settlements Companies Ordinance, No. 49 of 1940. There has been legislation applying it to the Federation and making slight amendments. A bill to bring the local law into line with the Companies Act, 1948, has been introduced into the Legislative Council and was referred to a Select Committee on 11th September, 1952. Ordinances relating to Life Assurance Companies, Fire Insurance Companies and Trust Companies were introduced in 1948 and 1949. Winding-up of companies is governed by the Companies (Winding-up) Rules, 1946.

Local Companies

One hundred and fifty local companies, that is companies incorporated in the Federation of Malaya, were registered in 1955, and the total number of such companies on the Registers as at 31st December, 1955,

was 1,718. Of the local companies registered with a share capital during the year 6 were public companies and 144 private companies. Their nominal share capital amounted to \$95,537,590 as against a total of 114 companies with a total share capital of \$48,118,300 in 1954. Two companies were registered without a share capital during the year.

External Companies

Turning to external companies, that is, all companies incorporated outside the Federation and including those incorporated in Singapore, 47 were registered in 1955. During the year 32 companies were removed from the Registers under Section 306 of the Ordinance as having ceased to maintain a place of business in the Federation. The number of such companies on the Registers as at 31st December, 1955 was 940.

Liquidations

During the year 27 companies (share capital \$5,124,500) went into voluntary liquidation. A further 51 companies were dissolved under Section 229 (4) of the Ordinance and 29 were struck off under Section 281 (5). Three companies went into compulsory liquidation or were placed under supervision during the year.

Revenue

The total revenue collected during the year amounted to \$108,954.35 as against \$87,545 in the preceding year.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS

The Registrar of Trade Marks, Federation of Malaya, is a statutory appointment made under the Trade Marks Ordinance, 1950, which came into force on the 1st January, 1951. The offices of Registrar of Trade Marks, Federation of Malaya and Registrar of Trade Marks, Singapore are held by one officer, who as a matter of administrative convenience resides and has his headquarters in Singapore. An office is maintained in Kuala Lumpur and is regularly visited by the Registrar.

The following particulars indicate the Department's activities in the Federation during 1955:

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	1,410
Registered including 1954 applications	...	...	...	...	1,054
Withdrawn including 1954 applications	...	...	...	...	290
Refused	...	...	...	...	65
Abandoned	...	...	...	...	24
Pending applications brought forward from 1954 and including 1955	...	...	...	...	626
Accepted and awaiting registration...	...	...	...	...	504
Amount of fees received	...	...	...	...	\$79,678
Hearings	...	...	...	...	115
Oppositions (T.M. 12)	...	...	...	...	16
Grounds of decisions (T.M. 8)	...	...	...	...	4
Renewals	...	...	...	...	277

Chapter VII

PRODUCTION

Part I

LAND UTILISATION AND TENURE

Land legislation is not uniform throughout the Federation, as most of it was enacted prior to the establishment of the Federation, when there were seven separate legislative bodies. All the States, however, have adopted registration of titles on the Torrens model, and in general their land laws do not differ widely. In the Settlements, systems of registration of deeds are still in force, except for parts of Malacca territory in which customary rights in land are registered.

Greater uniformity in many matters affecting land is desirable and one step towards uniformity has been taken with the enactment of the Small Estates (Distribution) Ordinance, 1955, which provides for the application of a common procedure for the distribution of the estates of deceased smallholders throughout the Federation except in the two Settlements.

Throughout the Federation the owner of land either derives his title from a grant by the Crown or by the Ruler or from rights created by the clearing and cultivation of land, which were recognised when rights in land were investigated and recorded on the introduction of land registration. Since then the ownership of land has been formally vested in the Ruler and it is alienated either by the Ruler in Council, or by Collectors of Land Revenue or other officers, to whom the power of alienation of small areas has been delegated.

Most land throughout the Federation is held in perpetuity, subject to the payment of a fixed annual tax, known as rent, and to certain implied conditions intended to enforce proper cultivation.

The Land Code of the former Federated Malay States and the Land Enactments do, however, provide for the issue of leases, and it is the present policy of most of the Governments on giving land within towns to give it out on lease. This policy has now been extended to the alienation of land in New Villages. It is also becoming common practice, when large areas of land are alienated to Companies for agricultural purposes to do so on lease.

In all the States and Settlements the Government has the power, under special legislation, to acquire land needed for public purposes and also for leasing for mining.

Outside Malay Reservations and the State of Kelantan there are no restrictions on the ownership of land by inhabitants of the country or by persons domiciled abroad or by Companies registered outside the country provided that they comply with certain legal provisions. The Malay Reservations cover considerable areas in all the States, and in these no person other than a Malay, or, in Kedah, a Siamese, can hold or acquire an interest in land, unless he held it before the Malay Reservation was established.

As stated previously, most land is held in perpetuity by individuals, but in parts of Malacca and Negri Sembilan land is regarded as belonging to the tribes and, as such, cannot usually be occupied by anyone other than a female member of a tribe.

Over the country as a whole, tenancy of agricultural land is not very common, but in some rice-growing districts much land is cultivated by tenants. In recent years there have been complaints of excessive rents and premia charged by landowners for land rented out annually for rice cultivation. Measures have been taken to check such excessive charges and to give greater security to the tenants of rice land by the enactment of the Padi Cultivators (Security of Tenure and Control of Rent) Ordinance, and the establishment of machinery to implement this Ordinance.

Part II

AGRICULTURE

RUBBER

Comparative acreages under rubber in the Federation are as follows:

Calendar Year		Estates (Acres)		Smallholdings (Acres)		Total (Acres)
1951	...	1,964,000	...	1,571,000	...	3,535,000
1952	...	1,997,000	...	1,616,000	...	3,613,000
1953	...	2,030,000	...	1,698,000	...	3,728,000
1954	...	2,018,000	...	*	...	*
1955*	...	—	...	—	...	—

Production figures for the Federation are given in the following table:

Calendar Year		Estates (Tons)		Smallholdings (Tons)		Total (Tons)
1951	...	328,000	...	276,000	...	604,000
1952	...	341,000	...	242,000	...	583,000
1953	...	341,000	...	232,000	...	573,000
1954	...	345,000	...	240,000	...	585,000
1955	...	352,000	...	285,000	...	637,000

* Not available at time of writing.

The Pan-Malayan imports and exports of rubber during the same periods were:

Calendar Year		Gross Exports (Tons)		Gross Imports (Tons)		Net Exports (Tons)
1951	...	1,155,000	...	547,000	...	608,000
1952	...	910,000	...	339,000	...	571,000
1953	...	847,000	...	278,000	...	569,000
1954	...	915,000	...	344,000	...	571,000
1955	...	995,000	...	342,000	...	653,000

Rubber prices throughout the year have been generally good and averaged 95.40 cents per lb. during the first quarter, 95.33 cents per lb. and 139.31 cents per lb. during the second and third quarters and 125.09 cents per lb. during the fourth quarter.

Since the estate industry demands the careful and efficient management of a long-term asset, production would not be expected to react sharply to price variations; nor did it. The smallness of the increase in estate production recorded in 1955 (7,000 tons) was not entirely due to that factor, however, for output is also governed by the extensive replanting programme undertaken by estates since the war, and a period of static or small increase in production must be accepted until the replanted areas come into full bearing. Smallholding production in 1955 topped that of 1954 by some 45,000 tons, the increase undoubtedly arising from the stimulus of improved prices during the year.

Rubber in Malaya is generally marketed in the form of Ribbed Smoked Sheet, Crepe and Preserved Latex. Small quantities of specialised types such as Rubber Powder and Cyclised Rubber were also produced. Preserved Latex accounted for approximately 17 per cent. of total exports from the Federation in 1955.

The marketing of technically classified rubber (T.C.R.) continued to receive increased support and the system was gradually being extended to embrace smallholding produce, the bulk of which is still, unfortunately, of sub-standard quality. Latex marketing schemes, introduced with the dual purpose of improving the quality of the rubber produced by smallholders and of increasing the value to the smallholder of his crop, have not in practice fulfilled their early promise and have with few exceptions made little headway in the last year or two.

In the Report of the International Bank Mission, the views of the Mission of Enquiry into the Rubber Industry of Malaya (the Mudie Report) on the importance and urgency of enlarging the area planted to high-yielding rubber received full support, likewise the recommendation that the replanting scheme for smallholders be continued and extended and that a Government-sponsored programme of estate replanting be instituted.

In the White Paper on Taxation and Replanting in the Rubber Industry, the Government proposes to assist the rubber planting industry in its replanting and new planting programmes. The cost to the Government would be some \$280 million, \$112 million of which is to go to the smallholders' section of the industry. A working party has been set up to consider suitable schemes for assisting the smallholder. At the end of the year, consideration of such schemes was still in progress.

Smallholding interests are the concern of the Administrators of Fund "B" of the Rubber Replanting Scheme, under whose direction the Smallholders' Replanting Organisation functions. The aim is to replant a total of 500,000 acres of smallholding rubber in six years from the date of the Scheme's inception, i.e. 1952. Of necessity, having regard to the need for staff recruitment and training as well as for publicity in the early stages, the annual target for replanting was graded, commencing with 40,000 acres in the first year and ending with 90,000 acres in the final year. The whole undertaking is a most formidable one and there are few, if any, schemes elsewhere in tropical agriculture of equal magnitude and importance.

The replanting target of 60,000 acres for 1955 was not reached. Of 12,216 applicants who wished to replant rubber on 53,292 acres, only 10,416, totalling 43,955 acres, fulfilled the stipulated conditions and received the necessary approval. By the end of December, 8,116 of the approved applicants, with a total of 25,932 acres, had received the first cash grant which is payable when felling, clearing, lining and holing are completed and authority given to commence planting. This figure is an improvement on the 1954 figures of 7,398 approved applicants and 21,504 acres.

When conditions are suitable, encouragement is given to replant with crops other than rubber, the same scale of grant as in the case of rubber being paid. This policy resulted in 1955 in 1,937 smallholders (5,717 acres) applying to plant with other crops. Out of these, 1,721 applicants with 4,922 acres were accepted, as compared with 1,520 applicants (4,227 acres) in 1954.

From the date of commencement of the Scheme, 70,891 acres have been replanted with high yielding rubber and 7,674 acres with approved alternative crops. The latter comprised fruit 1,876 acres, coconuts 2,116 acres, coffee 1,663 acres, padi 1,011 acres, pineapples 852 acres and sago 156 acres. At the end of 1955 the approximate total financial outlay under Schemes 1 and 2 of Fund "B" amounted to \$20,754,024.

A high standard of maintenance in replanted holdings is exacted and cash grants may be withheld if maintenance is found to be sub-standard. In regard to lalang (*Imperata cylindrica*) in particular, full and complete

eradication is demanded on the grounds that once it becomes firmly established, not only will the replanted rubber be several years late in coming into bearing but yields may be permanently impaired and the advantage accruing from the use of high yielding material very greatly reduced.

Progress of the Scheme can be judged by the number of deferments of second and higher payments. Out of a total of 17,142 first grants paid, there have been, so far, 6,364 deferments (37 per cent.). Of these, Malaysians easily top the list with 4,794 deferments (75 per cent. of total deferments), the Chinese are second with 1,424 deferments (22 per cent.) and there have been 22 deferments (3 per cent.) for smallholders of other races.

To the smallholder, lacking mechanical aids, the task of replanting calls for hard and sustained physical labour and no opportunity is neglected, therefore, of discovering ways and means to lighten his burden. To give an instance, the hormone 2: 4: 5-T, when tested as a tree killer, has shown to be of distinct promise and has been used fairly extensively.

In 1954, the total grant payable to smallholders was raised from \$400 to \$500 per acre, but even this additional incentive was insufficient to offset the effect of the high price of rubber which, of course, discourages replanting.

New planting of rubber continued, principally in Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perak and Pahang.

In Kedah, Perlis and Johore there has been considerable illegal planting of rubber in recent years, the total area being estimated to amount to approximately 250,000 acres. Unfortunately the bulk of this planting has been with ordinary unselected seedlings.

Practically all States report numerous applications for new planting as the result of good prices for rubber and the easing of the Emergency. While there are bound to be delays before actual planting takes place, there is little doubt that the next few years will see a considerable increase in the acreage under rubber. In Johore, Kedah, Kelantan and Pahang, where most of the new planting occurs, active steps are being taken to organise new planting and to ensure that only high yielding seedlings are planted.

The current prices of 25 cents per yard and 15 cents per seedling charged to the smallholder for budwood and clonal seedlings are equated to commercial costs, and on an acreage basis the cost is approximately \$30 for either clonal seedlings or buddings, including budgrafting.

RICE

The 1954-55 season again saw increased interest in padi planting with a nett gain in the planted acreage of 45,100 acres over the previous season. Unfortunately, however, adverse weather conditions and the effect of pests and diseases during the season were such as to offset much of the anticipated gain in production from the increased acreage planted. Despite, therefore, the growing use of high yielding seed and fertiliser and the considerable improvements effected in drainage and irrigation, Malaya's unpredictable weather still remains the vital deciding factor in crop yields.

Estimates of the acreage planted in the 1955-56 season show a decrease of 3,000 acres due mainly to lack of interest in the non-commercial padi areas on account of high rubber prices. Yields also will be lower, as the main padi areas were adversely affected by drought. The following table gives comparative figures for acreage under wet and dry padi together with yields since 1950:

Season	Wet Padi		Dry Padi		Total Padi	
	Acreage (Planted)	Yield (Tons)	Acreage (Planted)	Yield (Tons)	Acreage (Planted)	Yield (Tons)
1950-51 ...	829,000	685,000	47,000	18,000	876,000	703,000
1951-52 ...	790,000	526,000	41,000	16,000	831,000	542,000
1952-53 ...	790,000	684,000	44,000	16,000	834,000	700,000
1953-54 ...	809,000	635,000	37,000	13,000	846,000	648,000
1954-55 ...	843,000	633,000	48,000	19,000	891,000	652,000

A total area of 6,361 acres was double cropped with padi during 1955. Double cropping has been practised in the Sungei Dua area of Province Wellesley since the time of the Japanese occupation of Malaya and is slowly gaining in popularity. Owing to the necessity for a complete overhaul of the main drainage and irrigation system in this area, it was impossible to supply irrigation water to the off-season crop and this resulted in a drop in planted acreage from 9,254 acres in 1954 to 5,908 acres in 1955 and a considerably lower yield of 239 gantangs per acre as against an average yield of 309 gantangs per acre in 1954.

Dry padi in this country is grown under two entirely different sets of conditions, either in the semi-wet, as in Kelantan and Trengganu (Padi Tugalan, Padi Taboran or Padi Tenggara) or as hill padi. The acreage under the latter is usually small and varies widely from year to year according to the acreage of land being opened up for other crops. The acreage under Padi Tugalan, etc., varies; it was 31,600 in 1953-54, 38,500 in 1954-55 and is expected to reach 42,600 in 1955-56. Certain of these areas will gradually be converted to wet padi as and when irrigation becomes available.

When weather permits, there is no doubt that padi is being grown more and more efficiently, but the yield increases per unit area do no more than keep pace with the additional requirements of a steadily growing population. The ratio therefore of production to consumption has varied very little since the war.

Production, with the exception of the padi grown at Changkat Jong, Perak, and a part of Tanjong Karang, Selangor, is in the hands of the Malays, while milling and marketing are almost entirely a Chinese monopoly. The price of imported rice steadied during 1955 following the heavy fall in price during 1954. As the result of the lower prices, the Government guaranteed minimum or support price for locally grown padi was reduced from $12\frac{3}{4}$ to 9 cents per lb. but was raised to $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents again in December, 1955, following protests from the padi growers. The easing of tension in international rice affairs and the existence of substantial rice stocks surplus to world requirements are not accepted as grounds for reducing output in Malaya, and intensification of local production by opening up potential new areas and improving existing areas, the extended use of high yielding strains and fertilisers and the introduction of improved field techniques remains the policy of the Government.

Under Malayan conditions, padi suffers comparatively little from diseases, an unidentified complex known as *Penyakit merah* being probably the most important. This was very much in evidence during the 1954-55 season and resulted in serious loss of crop in certain areas. Pests, on the other hand, particularly rats and stem borers, cause considerable damage to crops annually and there is scope for the extension of organised pest control measures.

A subsidised fertiliser scheme was in operation in Kelantan for the fourth year in succession, and a new scheme has been inaugurated which guarantees the subsidy over a period of four years. The subsidy for 1955 was 50 per cent. (\$7.50 per 100 lb. bag). This resulted in 18,379 bags being sold, as compared with 6,626 bags in 1954 and 16,113 bags in 1953. If all farmers in the State applied manure once in three years, approximately 95,500 bags would be required annually.

A similar scheme was started late in the year in Trengganu but only 64 tons (1,433 bags) were sold before it became too late to use fertiliser.

In Malacca, a scheme involving the sale of 287 tons of inorganic fertiliser, sufficient for 2,370 acres of padi land, has been inaugurated.

All these schemes were made possible by the grant of \$10 million from the Federal Government to compensate padi planters for the fall in price.

Large quantities of bat guano are used regularly in Kedah and Perlis and small quantities of bone meal in Malacca.

Post-war botanical research and agronomic investigations have progressed sufficiently far to permit the extensive demonstration on farmers' land of new padi selections and improved strains as well as improved techniques of planting and the use of fertilisers.

The survey and soil sampling of the large acreage of potential padi land in the Trans-Perak area was completed and a large portion of the Kedah Plain has also been soil sampled to determine its fertiliser requirements.

The problems of rice mechanisation up to the stage of planting have largely been solved, but those relating to planting and harvesting still present difficulties.

Data in regard to annual Pan-Malayan retained imports of rice and costs are given in the following table:

NET IMPORTS OF RICE

(*Pan-Malayan*)

Year		Tons		Value in \$
1951	...	499,000	...	218,740,000
1952	...	423,000	...	198,886,000
1953	...	494,000	...	271,079,000
1954	...	266,000	...	124,810,000
1955	...	484,000	...	164,031,000

OIL PALM

Oil palm cultivation in Malaya is confined wholly to estates, but with organised central processing it could equally well become a smallholders' crop. At the end of 1955, of a total of 61 estates there were 54 in production, two more than a year ago.

Details of acreage planted and the production of oil and kernels are as follows:

Year		Planted Acreage		Palm Oil (Tons)		Palm Kernels (Tons)
1951	...	97,377	...	48,000	...	12,000
1952	...	100,182	...	45,000	...	11,000
1953	...	108,265	...	49,000	...	13,000
1954	...	109,643	...	54,000	...	14,000
1955*	...	—	...	56,000	...	15,000

The London quoted average price for palm oil for 1955 was \$642.55 per ton, \$23.48 per ton higher than the 1954 price.

* Not available at time of writing.

COCONUT

The coconut comes next in importance to rice and rubber as a smallholders' crop: only 19 per cent. of the estimated total acreage of 500,000 is estate planted. The acreage under smallholdings is difficult to estimate accurately but provisional figures for 1955 indicate little change, with yields much the same as in 1954. The coastal alluvial clays have proved eminently suitable for coconut growing and, where drainage and general husbandry are of a high standard, average yields of up to 1,600 lb. of copra per acre are not uncommon.

PRODUCTION (IN TONS)

(*Federation of Malaya*)

Year	Copra			Coconut Oil	Copra Cake	
	Estates	Smallholdings				
1951	...	39,000	121,000	...	86,000	56,000
1952	...	40,000	115,000	...	81,000	52,000
1953	...	40,000	112,000	...	79,000	50,000
1954	...	40,000	124,000	...	97,000	62,000
1955	...	40,000	104,000	...	95,000	60,000

At the end of 1955 there was a total of 99 estates, 97 of which were in production.

NET EXPORTS

(*Pan-Malayan*)

Year	Copra			Coconut Oil		
	Ton	Value \$		Ton	Value \$	
1951	...	11,000*	6,606,000	...	68,000	87,508,000
1952	...	28,000*	4,501,000*	...	65,000	53,966,000
1953	...	10,000*	2,085,000	...	61,000	58,033,000
1954	...	67,000*	23,446,000*	...	79,000	74,719,000
1955	...	75,000*	24,446,000*	...	91,000	67,554,000

Coconuts are planted in both pure and mixed stands, and while the production of copra for export or for local extraction of oil is the main market interest, nevertheless, there is a very considerable trade in fresh nuts for home consumption. Estate produced copra, the result of a carefully controlled process, is of high quality and generally commands a premium when sold. Smallholding copra, on the other hand, is often of poor quality owing to lack of care and attention. But, because of a prevailing seller's market, the disposal of copra—no matter of what quality—has been a comparatively easy matter and the incentive therefore to improve quality and to grade before marketing scarcely exists.

* Net imports.

The main coconut areas in the Federation are the west coastal areas of Johore, the Bagan Datoh peninsula in Perak and the coastal area of Province Wellesley. Coconuts are also extensively grown along the east coast.

Extensive drainage work on the west coast of Johore continues and the prospects of the smallholders in that area are slowly improving. Elsewhere the industry appears to be static, with perhaps a slight tendency to a decline in yield due to old age of palms and a lack of any organised replanting.

The Rhinoceros Beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, is Malaya's worst potential coconut pest, and its incidence, despite widespread propaganda, appears to be increasing. This is explained by the fact that the beetle has been found to breed extensively in felled rubber, and with rubber replanting now being conducted on such an extensive scale it is difficult to exercise the required amount of control to deny this breeding ground to the beetle.

PINEAPPLE

Pineapples are grown throughout Malaya, but only in three States are they cultivated for the purposes of the canning trade. In the post-war rehabilitation of the industry, emphasis has been laid on permanent plantations in contrast to the catch-crop system of before the war. That a crop of such economic importance as the pineapple can be successfully grown on deep peat is indeed a fortunate coincidence and current policy therefore is to restrict commercial cropping to the peat areas, of which there are large reserves.

The area under pineapples on both estates and smallholdings is steadily increasing both for canning purposes as well as for the fresh fruit trade. Large-scale preliminary clearing of jungle, extensive drainage works and planting were in progress in Johore and to a lesser extent in Selangor and Perak.

The total acreages under cultivation during the past three years are as follows:

1953		1954		1955	
23,930	...	27,950	...	34,850	

Of these figures the acreages devoted to pineapple being grown for the canneries are:

		1953		1954		1955	
Estates	...	8,656	...	8,976	...	13,876	
Smallholders	...	10,499	...	12,106	...	16,499	

Johore is by far the largest producing State.

The industry, through the Pineapple Joint Industrial Council, finances the annual programme of experiments which is pursued at the Pineapple Stations in Johore and Selangor by the Department of Agriculture.

A total of 175.3 million lb. of fruit was received by the canneries during the year as compared with 159.8 million lb. in 1954. Out of this figure, smallholders produced 57.4 million lb. and estates 102.6 million lb.

Johore production totalled 158.5 million lb., Selangor 11.1 million lb. and Perak 5.7 million lb.

Improved husbandry is playing a very important part in improving yields and in raising the standard of the industry. This is most essential if Malayan pineapples are to hold their place on world markets and to compete with the ever growing competition from other countries.

Two meetings were held in 1955 between representatives of the packers and growers to negotiate agreements on fresh fruit prices of various grades. It is customary to equate the negotiated prices for fresh fruit with the ruling export price per case of canned fruit. At the end of the year, prices paid per lb. to growers were large fruit 6 cents, medium fruit 5½ cents, small fruit 5 cents and sub-standard fruit 2½ cents.

Export of canned pineapple products from Malaya in 1955 was 1,191,339 cases (standard 48 × 16 oz. cans) as compared with 926,376 cases in 1954.

CACAO

Observation plots of Amelonado cacao established in all States and Settlements of the Federation continued to yield valuable information which, when studied in conjunction with the results from precise experimentation, has gone a long way towards improving knowledge of husbandry techniques for cacao under Malayan conditions. The prospects of cacao as a potential economic crop for Malaya are good, especially on the better types of soil in Pahang and Trengganu, and the progress so far achieved has been followed with keen interest in the country. For instance, several States, in pursuance of their land utilisation policy, have earmarked blocks of State land for future development with cacao.

The report of the Cacao Working Party was published during the year and recommended that, in addition to development of the industry by estates, smallholders should likewise be encouraged to grow the crop but that the development of a smallholding industry should be through a series of pilot schemes. The first pilot schemes are expected to start in 1956.

Commercial planting of Amelonado cacao, begun first in 1953 on an estate in Trengganu, was continued and at the end of 1955 441 acres had been established on that estate. Other commercial interests are also showing considerable interest in this area.

Shrews, rats and squirrels have all been troublesome, even on small, well-protected holdings, and it remains to be seen, once extensive planting is undertaken, whether or not pest control will prove excessively costly.

TEA

Both lowland and highland teas are grown commercially in Malaya and although the former may be of poorer quality its greater yield per acre, almost double that for highland tea, more than offsets the disadvantages of a slightly lower market price. Lowland tea commands a ready sale on the London market. On well-managed highland estates, crops of 800 lb. of made tea per acre are obtained. Tea is not exclusively an estate crop but smallholders appear not to be particularly interested and yields are low in comparison with estates. Clean weeding, despite publicity with regard to erosion dangers, is still practised by some growers.

Tea prices in 1955 have remained at a high level, causing the crop, temporarily at least, to be one of the most profitable to grow. Two lowland estates continued to extend their planted acreage. Highland tea averaged \$1.85 per lb. on the London market and \$1.72 per lb. locally.

In the highlands, the anticipated increased incidence of Blister Blight (*Exobasidium vexans*) during the wet months of November and December was effectively controlled by the use of copper fungicides. This disease although recorded from the lowlands does little serious damage.

Production figures are as follows:

MADE-TEA				
Year		Production lb.		Exports of local Tea *
1951	...	3,684,000	...	1,679,000
1952	...	3,785,000	...	1,752,000
1953	...	4,187,000	...	2,172,000
1954	...	4,590,000	...	2,757,000
1955	...	5,306,000	...	2,864,000

FOOD CROPS, VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

The acreage under food crops increased from 95,600 acres at the end of 1954 to 96,900 acres at the end of 1955. The main rice substitute crops were sweet potatoes, tapioca and yams. Tapioca was also extensively grown for the production of starch. During the annual fallow

* In addition to these quantities, a small amount of Malayan tea is mixed with foreign teas and then exported.

it is customary in the east coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu and in Kedah, Penang, Selangor and Malacca to cultivate small selected areas of the rice fields with crops such as groundnuts, maize, beans, chilli, cucumber and lobak.

Conditions in new villages have now become stabilised and great changes in the acreage under food crops and vegetables are unlikely in the future, although increases can be expected while there is extensive new planting and replanting of rubber going on.

The considerable acreages of intensely cultivated market gardens which exist mainly for the production of leaf-type vegetables—chiefly lettuce and mustard—were maintained. In Cameron Highlands, where cabbages are widely grown as a speciality crop, there was about 1,200 acres under vegetables.

Water melons were an important seasonal crop in the northern States experiencing monsoon conditions.

Bananas were more and more favoured as a catch-crop in new planted and replanted rubber, the planted acreage showing a slight increase over that of 1954.

Fruit trees in mixed stand are a feature of every kampong and the total area throughout the Federation is estimated at 93,000 acres, an increase of 2,000 acres over 1954. Much of this increase is due to the conversion of old rubber lands to fruit under the rubber replanting scheme and interest in the production of Mandarin oranges. The Department of Agriculture's selected fruit clones are popular and the distribution of large quantities of improved planting material was an important Departmental undertaking.

The fruit harvest was generally good and above average in most areas.

MANILA HEMP

On the experimental evidence so far available, the variety Tangongon would appear to be the best suited to Malayan conditions. Although satisfactory yields have been obtained on some volcanic soils and on well drained alluvial clays, no developments of any importance occurred in 1955.

RAMIE

Cultivation is confined almost wholly to experimental planting. Trials have shown that the crop requires a high standard of cultivation and heavy manuring on most Malayan soils.

COFFEE

Coffee is essentially a smallholders' crop in Malaya and, on the present scale of cultivation, production is barely sufficient to meet

local requirements. The average price for Liberica, the only planted variety of any importance, was \$204 per pikul of dried beans, giving an estimated gross return per acre of anything from \$700 to \$880. The revival of interest in this crop is, therefore, understandable. Furthermore, future prospects appear good, since it is by no means certain that a slump in world prices would have a similar effect on internal prices in view of the fact that local demand, far from being satisfied, is actually increasing. The planted acreage increased in 1955 to 12,600 acres.

SPICES

Only arecanuts and pepper are of importance as export crops. Other spices such as chillies, ginger, turmeric, sireh, nutmegs and cloves, are all cultivated on a small scale exclusively for the internal market.

TOBACCO

Tobacco is an important cash crop usually grown in rotation with market garden vegetables, or as an off-season crop in padi areas. Though the leaf is coarse in quality it meets with a ready sale for the manufacture of cut tobacco and cheroots. The acreage planted was estimated at 4,200.

MISCELLANEOUS CROPS

Other crops of minor importance grown were derris, gambier, kapok, ipecacuanha, patchouli, citronella, sugar palm, nipa palm, sago, groundnuts, maize, yams and pulses.

Part III

FISHERIES

GENERAL

The principal fishing grounds exploited by local fishermen extend from inshore waters and comprise a belt of not more than thirty-five miles of water round the Peninsula. The inshore waters, especially those in the Straits of Malacca, are fished intensively with a great variety of gears including fishing stakes, beach seines, push-nets and drift-nets. In the offshore waters, there is an equal array of proven and productive gears, amongst which may be mentioned the purse-seine and sunken long-lines on the west coast and the traditional Malay pukat tangkol (lift-net) and pukat payang (similar to Danish seine) on the east coast.

The year under review has been notable for a severe drop in landings on the east coast. In Kelantan, the monsoon was so violent in the

months of January and February that fishermen were unable to go to sea for the greater part of that period and Government aid in the form of an issue of rice on credit was needed in two villages, Sabak and Pempok. In Pahang, the season was said to be "the worst in living memory" and recorded landings for the east coast fell by 11.7 per cent. However this was compensated for by increased landings on the west coast, particularly in Perlis, Kedah and Perak, resulting in a total landing of 109,422 tons for the Federation, a figure little short of that for 1954.

The average retail prices for high grade fish showed an appreciable drop but the prices for the lower grades remained static. Ice was generally in adequate supply and was available at an average price of about \$30 per ton to the industry. The opening of the East Coast Railway, coupled with the availability of ice at \$25 per ton at Kota Bahru as a result of a local price war, stimulated the export of high grade fish [mainly ikan tinggiri (*Scomberomorus* sp)] from Tumpat to Singapore. Hitherto such fish were normally transported by lorries through to Kuala Lumpur in the same way as fish from Trengganu and Pahang.

STRUCTURE OF THE INDUSTRY

The structure of the industry follows the pattern which is common throughout the world. Fishermen operate with borrowed money and sell their catch to the man who provides the capital. He, in turn, distributes his fish to the major urban consuming centres and rural districts through consignment agents. There are a large number of registered companies owning boats and gears and employing their fishermen on a share basis, and there are also considerable numbers of private boat owners and small gear operators who sell their catch to purchasing agents ashore. On the north-west coast, the "secret auction" or system of silent tenders prevails. On the east coast, there is open bidding at the landing points. At the major urban centres of Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore there are wholesalers who by a system of telephonic communication with consignment agents on the periphery, maintain a balance in the distribution phase of the trade. It is a common fallacy to describe the wholesalers as a "ring" with a monopoly. Fish handling is a highly competitive business. However the physical handling and distribution is far from up-to-date.

The salt fish industry on the east coast has suffered severe setbacks as a result of restrictive measures taken by importing countries since 1952. Trengganu and Pahang were the worst hit as more than 60 per cent. of the fish landed were of the small types not readily saleable as fresh fish on the west coast. These are normally processed into salt fish which finds a ready market in other countries. Towards the end of

the year as a result of trade negotiations between the Governments of the Federation and Singapore and Indonesia, the trade revived and there is general optimism. It will, however, be quite some time before the industry recovers fully.

On the west coast, the ban on export of salt fish mainly affected the kembong fishery at Pangkor. The position here, however, was not so serious as, being near to centres of population, the fish could be economically marketed as fresh or boiled fish.

Fishermen's Associations

Fishermen's associations and co-operative societies are being formed throughout the Federation, and guidance and help are being given by both the Department and the Co-operative Department.

There are as yet no major co-operative unions, but there are a small number of co-operative fishermen's credit and loan societies, a few of which take part in fish-marketing within a limited geographical range.

MECHANISATION

Whilst the structure of the industry has not changed to any extent in so far as financing of the industry and ownership of gear and craft are concerned, there has been a rapid increase in the number of powered boats as shown in the following table:

		Landings Tons		Number of Fishermen		Number of Gears		Powered Boats		Non-Powered Boats
1949	...	104,880	...	71,403	...	21,139	...	327	...	21,793
1954	...	109,934	...	49,532	...	18,654	...	4,052	...	17,789
1955	...	109,422	...	61,212	...	17,606	...	4,550	...	18,879

It can therefore no longer be said that the fishing industry in the Federation of Malaya is extremely backward. Whilst it is true that the number of powered boats is only about 20 per cent. of the registered number of boats, it must be noted that quite a number of the registered boats consist of very small craft operating in estuarine waters or engaged only in part-time fishing. These do not offer a potential for mechanisation.

As a result of the degree of mechanisation achieved in the industry, there has been an increasing tendency on the part of the fishermen to move round the coasts, following the fish as it were. Mechanised payang units based at Kuala Muda now make regular visits to Pangkor. Similarly mechanised drift-netters from Malacca have ventured into waters off Mersing. Reciprocating this, is the visit of payang units from Mersing and Kuala Sedili to Malacca where they have been reported to be very successful on grounds where the gear has not been used before. Mechanised purse-seine units with nets modified to

operate in shallow waters have likewise sailed from their bases at Kuala Kedah and Pangkor, and fished throughout the year on the exceptional run of terubok (Malayan shad) reported in August last year. The terubok season normally lasts for three months in the year. The exceptional run is therefore remarkable in that it has continued for sixteen months with no sign of abating and the shoals have been so dense that the Kedah boats which normally fish for kembong (*Rastrelliger* sp), landed catches which consisted of 80 per cent. terubok.

Whilst figures for landings for period 1950-1955 have not shown an increase in spite of the degree of mechanisation achieved, it is also true that these landings could not have been maintained were it not for the mechanisation that has gone forward. Reports from the east coast indicated that owners of tangkol (lift-net) units who did not possess a boat with an inboard engine or who could not hire one as a tow-boat, had difficulty in getting together a fishing crew.

A series of trials started during the year which had as their object the evolution of the cheapest and most reliable inboard engined boat for certain types of fishery. The first fishery which it was decided to tackle and one in which there appears to be sufficient scope to pay for the cost of installing engines is the Chinese drift-net fishery on the north-west coast. In this connection it must be mentioned that whilst the Chinese Hengwha drift-net fleet in Malacca has made considerable progress in diesel mechanisation, that of the north-west area, especially off the Perak coast still depends to a large extent on the uneconomical out-board engine. Accordingly a small Chinese sampan of the traditional type was built and fitted with a 5 H.P. diesel engine. The boat turned out to be too small for the gear. It was later lengthened at the Fisheries Department workshop and fitted with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ H.P. air-cooled diesel with a reversing propellor. This craft turned out to be manoeuvrable and large enough for operation and since she had been built up by another strake, had sufficient free board. The boat was demonstrated by staff although naturally enough, it suffered certain criticisms, it evoked keen interest from drift-net fishermen who could not believe that operation from inboard-engined craft was possible. After the technique had been demonstrated, a boat owner immediately indicated his intention of fitting two of his craft with inboard diesel engines. A Malay type craft has been purchased and the engine used in the drift-net boat demonstration is being installed in it for a similar series of demonstrations to Malay long-liners.

FISHERMEN'S TRAINING COURSE

The Fishermen's training course which was started in 1953 with Rural and Industrial Development Authority (RIDA) finance was

continued during the year. Two courses involving 36 fishermen were held. These courses provide for a three-month period of training in

- (a) care, maintenance, repair and running of marine and outboard engines
- (b) helmsmanship, pilotage and chart work in home waters.

The courses were held at the Junior Technical (Trade) School, Penang, and at the premises of the Local Masters' and Gunners' Association, Penang.

The trainees spend their time in practical work in the workshops. Basic navigation is taught with the aid of models and other visual aids. Subsequently they are given practical lessons in navigation in one of the Departmental launches. At the end of the course they sit for two examinations and are awarded a special certificate for the engineering course or the helmsman's certificate if they pass the navigation course. During the course they are addressed by a senior officer of RIDA on the functions and operations of the Authority and by a senior officer of the Co-operative Department on the principles and practice of co-operative effort. The trainees on passing out are not entirely left to their own devices and the follow-up in the field is through the Fisheries Officers and staff of RIDA.

So popular were these courses especially with fishermen on the east coast where mechanisation potential is greatest, that the Department was flooded with requests for more of such courses to be held.

FEDERAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE

A Federal Fisheries Committee, consisting predominantly of elected members of the Federal Legislative Council, under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Agriculture was appointed during the latter part of the year with the following terms of reference:

1. To investigate the present position of the fishing industry, with special reference to the efficiency of its operation and the nature and adequacy of its capital structure.
2. To investigate the present organisation and procedure for the distribution and marketing of fish and fish products and the degree to which these depend upon the capital structure of the industry.
3. In the light of the above investigations, to make recommendations as to—
 - (a) What Government assistance, financial or otherwise, should be given to the fishing industry or provided for the benefit of the industry.

- (b) The action to be taken by Government in relation to distribution and marketing in order to ensure that:
- (i) Government assistance, in whatever form, is properly used,
 - (ii) fishermen obtain a fair return for their work and improve their social and economic standing,
 - (iii) the consuming public obtain their fish as cheaply as possible.

At the end of the year, the Committee had held three meetings, one in Kuala Lumpur to decide on procedure and two others in the fishing villages of Pangkor in Perak and Sungei Buloh in Selangor where evidence was recorded from fishermen and those connected with the fishing industry. It is expected that the recommendations of the Committee will be of great assistance in the formulation of a policy for assistance to the industry, thereby extending what has been achieved up till now through RIDA. The Committee is scheduled to hold several more meetings in fishing villages throughout the Federation before submitting its report.

KELANTAN FISH MARKETING SCHEME

This scheme is financed with a grant of \$194,200 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Its purpose is to increase output, improve distribution and assure a fair price to fishermen and consumers. It is also designed to provide participating fishermen with producer goods at reasonable prices. Although funds were provided in 1951, it was not until the later part of 1954, that the scheme got under way with the construction of a pilot collecting and distributing depot at Bachok.

The scheme operated throughout 1955, but could not be claimed to be a success owing to a number of factors amongst which may be recorded the lack of co-operative spirit among the fishermen and sabotage in various forms. The future of this scheme will be examined by the Federal Fisheries Committee.

RELATIONS WITH RIDA

The Department continued to work closely with RIDA in the development of the fishing industry. Applications for RIDA loans for engine installation, purchase of gear and for pond culture are referred to the Department, which also invoked RIDA aid for projects of

direct benefit to the industry. Amongst these may be mentioned the following which were initiated in Trengganu:

- (a) Blasting of rocks and their removal to create a channel at Kijal. This was started in 1954, but part of the scheme was completed in 1955.
- (b) Levelling of foreshore at Chendering to allow more boats to land on the shore of this sheltered area during the North-east monsoon.
- (c) Building of a halting bungalow at Merchang to house fishermen of itinerant units from Dungun and Besut.

FISH MEAL EXPERIMENTS

Although during the latter part of the year the prospects of easing the effects of overproduction of low grade fish on the east coast have improved as a result of direct trade talks with Indonesia, the problem still remains of how to cope with gluts which sometimes force the price below a level where fishermen are willing to continue fishing. It is hoped that the development of a small plant which can cope with surplus fish in lots of a boat-load or so at a time (6-12 piculs)* will meet the situation. The first stage in the experiment was a trial manufacture of fish meal from various kinds of low grade fish commonly landed on the east coast. The plant evolved consisted of a small colander in which the fish were cooked, a hand screw press and a hammer-mill driven by a petrol engine.

The initial batch of meal produced had a high moisture content causing fermentation. Subsequent batches were promising and the Department is indebted to the Department of Chemistry and the Department of Agriculture for carrying out analyses. In most cases the oil content was inside the limit acceptable for a stable meal and in all cases the moisture content was also low enough. The protein content varied from 51 per cent. in the case of whole (unpressed) ikan bilis (*Stolephorus* sp) meal to 73.2 per cent. in the case of ikan tamban beluru (*Clupeidae*) and was 80 per cent. in the case of shark meal which has very little ash as there are no bones.

Satisfactory as these analyses are, work is proceeding on other questions which require to be answered before small scale fish meal production can become a working reality. These are chiefly those touching on the costing and income of an economical plant.

It appears unlikely that fish meal will ever be of use for stock-feeding as it is too expensive in relation to its protein content. As a meal for poultry food there are definite possibilities, subject to the condition

* One picul = 133½ lbs.

that eggs shall not be tainted. The Department of Agriculture has undertaken feeding trials and reports favourably on the meal, indicating that it is as good as imported meal and that egg-shells are harder.

It remains to evolve a plant which can duplicate this product at an economic rate of production. Since fish gluts only occur, even in Trengganu, for short periods in a year, a commercial fish meal plant would be uneconomic to operate. Attempts are therefore being made to evolve a plant which is cheap enough to be set up by owners of dried fish packing sheds, so that it can be put into operation when necessary. Accordingly a steaming trough was made in which fish are lightly steam-cooked and a worm-type press was manufactured. It was powered by a small air-cooled diesel engine. The same hammer-mill, which has a high output, was used.

With this equipment six piculs of raw fish can be dealt with in a day. This rather low rate of operation, which can be increased if necessary, is not the only problem. The other more important one is the rate of yield. This varied from 10 per cent. in the case of selar kuning (*Caranx leptolepis*) to 21 per cent. in the case of tamban sisek (*Clupea* spp) which was higher than most kinds of fish. The usual rate for other types of fish was 16-18 per cent. Attempts to increase the yield are being made chiefly in recovery of the pressed water or in lighter pressing. There are indications however that, although the pressed water contains a high proportion of protein, it also contains unstable substances likely to taint the meal.

Work continues and in addition experiments are going forward in conjunction with the Institute for Medical Research to examine the possibility of using fine ground fish meals as protein sources for human consumption. Its easy storage and transport make it an attractive proposition.

FISHING EXPERIMENTS

The Headquarters vessel M.V. "Kembong" (formerly known as "Dunvegan") made six cruises during the year to investigate the tuna fishing potential of grounds within exploitable range by vessels based at Penang. The fishing grounds are off the Siamese coast near Phuket and North of Diamond Point, Sumatra. Unfortunately tuna fishing techniques are not developed in this country and the method tried was trolling with unbaited hooks with white feathers as lures. Long-lining has not been tried, but since the fish caught were of small types of not more than 5 lbs. each, it is unlikely that long-lining will be economical. Five trolling trips gave catches of 14, 62, 133, 250 and 73 fish. On the trip upon which 250 fish were caught, 146 chincharu (*Megalaspis cordyla*) were also caught. This is somewhere near an economic rate of return and experiments continue both to locate suitable areas and

to develop more effective catching methods. With the exception of a few Singapore fish carriers which have been trolling in the Indian Ocean, the fishery is a new one.

Some five trips were made using echo-sounder and bubus in conjunction. The object was to try to differentiate between different types of bottom using the echo-sounder and to find out if there is any relation between them and the catch. It was designed to follow up the incomplete but spectacular results of a similar series of experiments conducted in 1954 off Trengganu. The experiments off Penang were not conclusive, due perhaps to the fact that the bottom appeared to vary very little where the experiments were carried out, and no suitable ground for experiment has been found as yet.

The M.V. "Selayang" formerly known as the "Trustful" carried out a series of Danish seine-netting trials during the period March to August. The grounds fished extend in the direction N 30° W from Penang to the Langkawi group. The results obtained showed that extensive grounds suitable for Danish seine-netting exist off the Kedah coast, and that reasonable catch returns can be obtained within the 10 and 14 fathoms contour where a catch return of 14-15 piculs daily may be expected. But the catch was found to consist mainly of ikan kikek (*Leiognathus* sp) and there was an unvarying absence of high grade fish. The catch was mainly made up of manure fish priced at \$6-\$8 a picul. The average daily earning will thus be in the region of \$120 which would appear to be uneconomic for commercial fishing.

The M.F.V. "Gelama" stationed at Malacca carried out a series of drift-netting experiments and fished the traditional grounds visited by Malacca Hengwha fishermen. Nylon drift-nets were used, the object being to test these for catching power against cotton nets and also to obtain a catch per net/hour figure which can be used to assess potential of new grounds other than those traditionally fished.

Indications are that the white nylon netting takes a slightly more fish than either cotton or ramie, while it is undoubtedly very much easier to handle than either. The cost of nylon netting however is high and it can only be an economic proposition if it lasts at least three years. Indications are that it will do so. However it is unlikely that a demand for it will arise as the cost of nylon netting is three to four times that of cotton.

The M.V. "Tenak" stationed at Kuala Trengganu carried out bubu fishing experiments during the year. These experiments were designed to test catching rate of standard type of bubus traditionally used by the local Malays against modified designs, with or without the use of introduced lures and baits. As yet no conclusive results have been

obtained, but the experiments will be continued in view of the growing importance of bubu fishing on the east coast—a direct result of mechanisation.

The M.V. “Tongkol” stationed at Kuantan was out of commission for the greater part of the year with engine trouble and was not able to take part in fishing experiments off the Pahang coast.

FISH AND COCKLE CULTURE

As in previous years there was keen interest in fish culture in all areas except the north-east zone which suffered a set-back in 1953 when the inhabitants of Kelantan took up on a very large scale the rearing of *Tilapia mossambica*. Most of the ponds built then were small and were badly sited. Their owners were devoid of knowledge of the rudiments of pond-keeping with the result that disaster overtook them all. This sad story is a clear reminder of the urgent need for trained extension staff on the ground.

In spite of the absence of staff specifically for extension work in fish culture, the Department endeavoured to keep interest in fish culture going by holding short courses on fish culture. Three such courses were held in the south-west zone for the benefit of Malay small-holders from Malacca and Negri Sembilan and similar courses were held in the south-east zone for rural Malays and Chinese in New Villages in Pahang.

Extension of fish culture among the Chinese population is limited by Emergency conditions. Resettlement has resulted in the abandonment of many carp ponds. With the improvement in Emergency conditions many are being re-conditioned and re-stocked, in spite of the fact that resettlement imposes difficulties in the way of supervision of these ponds, thereby exposing them to losses through theft and natural enemies as otters. Thus as long as the Emergency lasts, fish culture among the Chinese will only make slow head-way. The position is different with the Malay peasants. In many of the inland areas are valleys with perennial water supply from springs and small streams. These areas offer possibilities for the culture of *Tilapia mossambica* and the common carp.

The importance of fish culture is further accentuated when it is realised that for the last six years sea fish landings have remained almost static while the population in the Federation continues to expand.

Cockle culture continued to be a profitable undertaking in Penang and Perak. In Penang over 120 acres of foreshore have been taken up and in Perak the area under cultivation is believed to be some hundreds

of acres. In addition to providing a satisfactory financial return to the fishermen, the industry also provides a useful outlet for labour in the fishing villages, as many fishermen and their sons are gainfully employed daily in the gathering of cockles for market. Approximately 48,000 piculs were produced in Perak during the year.

The brackish water prawn pond started in Penang by a private syndicate in 1952 was maintained and Chanos Chanos fry from northern Sumatra had been introduced. It is believed that Chanos Chanos is present in local waters but its presence has not yet been confirmed.

The freshwater fish station at the 6½ mile Tapah to Cameron Highlands road continued to supply fry of *Tilapia mossambica* for distribution.

RESEARCH

The Regional Marine Fisheries Research Station at Singapore was completed during the year. It is a Colonial Development and Welfare (C.D. & W.) project and serves British territories in South-East Asia. The station is served by a research vessel the "Manihine". It is envisaged that the work of this station will contribute towards the development of marine fisheries in this region.

Work continued at the Fish Culture Research and Training Institute at Malacca. This is another C.D. & W. scheme and it is expected that it will be completed in 1957.

The Assistant to the Director of Fisheries attended the trade talks at Djakarta in October as a member of the Pan-Malayan Working Party. A number of visitors were welcomed from different countries on demi-official visits including Mr. W. E. Purnell, the representative of UNESCO at Djakarta.

The total cost to the Federation of Malaya for annually recurrent expenditure and personal emoluments of the Pan-Malayan Department of Fisheries was \$530,046. The amount voted for the Regional Marine Research Station as the share of the Federation of Malaya was \$85,400, making a total of Federal Government expenditure of \$615,446. There was no State or Settlement expenditure. Revenue collected from the export duty on dried fish in 1954 was \$296,795 (the figures for 1955 have not yet been computed) while the revenue collected in respect of fishing, fishing gears and boats was \$224,584. The total revenue paid by the fishing industry to Government is in the region of \$521,379, which almost equals the total cost of maintaining the Department of Fisheries.

Tables on the pages following give a summary of essential statistics of the industry.

TABLE SHOWING FISH LANDINGS AND VALUES FOR EAST AND WEST COASTS
DURING 1950-1955

Year	Area	Grade I		Grade II		Grade III		Manure Fish		Total		%
		Tons	\$	Tons	\$	Tons	\$	Tons	\$	Tons	\$	
1950	East Coast	4,812	11,481,432	8,249	8,034,526	33,191	18,387,814	1,718	288,624	47,970	38,192,396	38.4
	West Coast	8,718	20,801,148	14,946	14,557,404	45,581	25,251,874	3,114	523,152	72,359	61,133,578	61.6
	Total	13,530	32,282,580	23,195	22,591,930	78,772	43,639,688	4,832	811,776	120,329	99,325,974	100%
1951	East Coast	4,948	16,209,648	8,482	12,680,590	34,391	25,414,949	1,767	296,856	49,588	54,602,043	41.2
	West Coast	7,919	25,942,644	13,575	20,294,625	42,193	31,180,627	2,828	475,104	66,515	77,893,000	58.8
	Total	12,867	42,152,292	22,057	32,975,215	76,584	56,595,576	4,595	771,960	116,103	132,495,043	100%
1952	East Coast	5,180	19,321,400	8,881	14,769,103	26,839	22,088,497	1,850	310,800	42,750	56,489,800	39.7
	West Coast	7,735	28,851,550	13,259	22,049,717	41,967	34,538,841	2,762	464,016	65,723	85,904,124	60.3
	Total	12,915	48,172,950	22,140	36,818,820	68,806	56,627,338	4,612	774,816	108,473	142,393,924	100%
1953	East Coast	5,650	19,741,100	9,685	14,808,365	31,042	21,387,938	2,018	339,024	48,395	56,276,427	40.2
	West Coast	8,519	29,765,386	14,604	22,329,516	44,906	30,940,234	3,042	511,056	71,071	83,546,192	59.8
	Total	14,169	49,506,486	24,289	37,137,881	75,948	52,328,172	5,060	850,080	119,466	139,822,619	100%
1954	East Coast	5,052	15,954,216	8,660	11,491,820	20,568	13,821,696	1,804	303,072	36,084	41,570,804	32.8
	West Coast	10,339	32,650,562	17,724	23,519,748	42,094	28,287,168	3,693	620,424	73,850	85,077,902	67.2
	Total	15,391	48,604,778	26,384	35,011,568	62,662	42,108,864	5,497	923,496	109,934	126,648,706	100%
1955	East Coast	4,446	12,921,854	7,621	10,498,689	18,101	11,859,775	1,589	266,952	31,757	35,547,270	29%
	West Coast	10,873	31,601,287	18,640	25,678,464	44,269	29,005,049	3,883	652,344	77,665	86,937,144	71%
	Total	15,319	44,523,141	26,261	36,177,153	62,370	40,864,824	5,472	919,296	109,422	122,484,414	100%

FISHING BOATS, 1955

Type	Perlis	Kedah	Penang and P. Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Pahang	Treng- ganu	Kelantan	Total
Outboard Motors ...	17	91	660	1,465	654	63	80	591	100	226	—	3,947
Inboard Motors ...	30	87	78	111	36	—	98	—	7	125	31	603
Non-Powered ...	449	1,838	1,459	2,211	1,413	213	718	3,736	809	4,698	1,335	18,879
Total ...	496	2,016	2,197	3,787	2,103	276	896	4,327	916	5,049	1,366	23,429

FISHERMEN, 1955

Race	Perlis	Kedah	Penang and P. Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Pahang	Treng- ganu	Kelantan	Total
Malays ...	556	3,354	2,889	2,089	522	269	1,295	4,946	3,432	10,940	6,241	36,533
Chinese ...	212	600	2,390	5,437	4,549	437	910	9,125	339	—	4	24,003
Indians ...	—	15	193	210	61	9	2	—	—	—	—	490
Portuguese Descent ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	50
Siamese ...	—	106	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	126
Other races ...	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	10
Total ...	768	4,075	5,494	7,736	5,132	718	2,257	14,071	3,771	10,940	6,250	61,212

FISHERIES REVENUE, 1955

State	State or Settlement Revenue				Federal Revenue					Total			
	Boats	Fishing	Turtle Eggs	Miscellaneous	Total	Fisheries Sales	Hire of Laundries	Sale of Boards (No.)	Miscellaneous	Total	Total State	Total Federal	Grand Total
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Perlis ...	1,749.50	735.00	—	620.00	3,104.50	—	—	—	—	—	3,104.50	—	3,104.50
Kedah ...	*18,643.86	9,121.00	—	4,920.00	32,684.86	—	—	614.50	—	614.50	32,684.86	614.50	33,299.36
Penang and P. Wellesley	3,819.50	11,056.00	—	—	14,875.50	1,628.61	72.50	276.00	7.50	1,984.61	14,875.50	1,984.61	16,860.11
Perak ...	7,418.50	24,217.50	—	—	31,636.00	—	40.00	340.00	—	380.00	31,636.00	380.00	32,016.00
Selangor ...	3,225.50	9,114.00	—	—	12,339.50	—	—	94.00	—	94.00	12,339.50	94.00	12,433.50
Negri Sembilan ...	350.50	886.00	—	—	1,236.50	—	—	4.00	—	4.00	1,236.50	4.00	1,240.50
Malacca...	1,716.50	4,475.00	—	—	6,191.50	173.99	75.93	32.00	—	281.92	6,191.50	281.92	6,473.42
Johore ...	4,918.00	36,403.50	—	—	41,321.50	—	—	—	—	—	41,321.50	—	41,321.50
Pahang ...	1,133.00	6,118.50	—	5.00	7,256.50	—	—	—	—	—	7,256.50	—	7,256.50
Trengganu ...	9,284.76	1,949.50	51,199.28	—	62,433.54	40.92	523.00	—	1.13	565.05	62,433.54	565.05	62,998.59
Kelantan ...	5,970.00	100.00	1,510.00	—	7,580.00	—	—	—	—	—	7,580.00	—	7,580.00
Total ...	58,229.62	104,176.00	52,709.28	5,545.00	220,659.90	1,843.52	711.43	1,360.50	8.63	3,924.08	220,659.90	3,924.08	224,583.98

* Includes revenue from other type of boats such as passenger and cargo.

SUMMARY OF FISHING GEARS, 1955

Gears	Perlis	Kedah	Penang and P. Wellesley	Perak	Selangor	Negri Sembilan	Malacca	Johore	Pahang	Treng- ganu	Kelantan	Total
Fishing Stakes ...	26	448	238	741	410	10	67	1,766	74	10	5	3,795
Seine Nets ...	13	314	197	466	54	36	23	216	64	520	123	2,026
Gill Nets...	3	143	320	384	783	58	422	601	144	487	661	4,006
Lift Nets...	—	108	30	34	2	3	—	35	79	240	110	641
Lines ...	—	115	240	212	75	—	158	117	—	785	892	2,594
Fishing Screens	—	—	4	32	38	5	21	32	—	—	—	132
Fish Pots	—	124	69	119	14	10	1	51	51	440	130	1,009
Bag Nets	1	1	674	567	46	—	38	45	3	—	—	1,375
Crab Nets	—	14	46	162	92	21	2	—	—	—	—	337
Push and Cast Nets	—	143	86	57	37	—	36	67	—	176	660	1,262
Manual Collection (Shell fish) ...	—	1	—	335	6	—	—	32	55	—	—	429
Total ...	43	1,411	1,904	3,109	1,557	143	768	2,962	470	2,658	2,581	17,606

Part IV

FORESTRY

ADMINISTRATION

The Forest Department is organised in three main Branches, under the over-all control of the Director of Forestry:

1. The Research Branch, which is responsible for working out techniques to improve the quality and yield of the timber crops. It is sub-divided into two main Sections—Silviculture and Forest Management (for research into the growing of trees and allied subjects), and Timber Research (for research into the best and most economical use of timber for various purposes).
2. The Forest Utilisation Branch, which deals with harvesting, processing and marketing and is also sub-divided into two Sections—Forest Engineering (to carry out investigations into, and advise the Timber Trade on, the harvesting and processing of timber, and on its use in structural work), and Timber Purchase (to assist the trade in promoting and expanding the market for timber and to control the grading of timber for export).
3. The Field Branch, which is charged with the management of the country's forests, with the control of the harvesting of forest produce, and with the carrying out of the operations for the growing and tending of the new timber crops. The Field Branch is also responsible for the collection of forest revenue, and for the protection of the forests from theft and damage. It is organised into separate, autonomous State/Settlement Forest Departments, each under the control of a State/Settlement Forest Officer, who is directly responsible to the State/Settlement Governments.

The establishment of the Forest Department is shown in the following table:

	Senior Staff		Locally recruited supervisory staff	Field staff	Technical staff	Clerical staff	Miscellaneous staff	Permanent Labour Force
	Fully qualified	Others						
Headquarters ...	2	—	—	—	—	12	7	3
Research Branch	8	—	2	18	22	8	11	115
Utilisation Branch	3	3	—	—	23	17	69	71
Field Branch ...	16	7	17	863	6	106	44	376
Leave & Training	8	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	37	10	26	881	71	143	131	565
Vacancies ...	3	—	2	8	6	5	—	—

FINANCE

Revenue from all sources rose by 20 per cent. to \$12,958,378 (\$10,838,984) while expenditure also increased by a somewhat smaller percentage to \$5,350,677 (\$4,795,503), leaving a surplus of \$7,607,701 (\$6,043,481). In the ten years since the war the aggregate surplus of revenue over expenditure has been \$36,978,804.

(In this part, corresponding 1954 figures are given in brackets)

MANAGEMENT

Policy

The forests are among the Federation's major natural resources. If carefully safeguarded and properly managed, they will play an increasingly important role in the economy of the country. As the source of supply of a raw material with numerous uses—building timber, sleepers, furniture, tool handles, plywood, fibreboard, paper and many others—the forests can make an important contribution to the diversification of the Federation's economy especially in the development of secondary industries. Increase in population and in consumption of wood and wood products per head to a figure nearer to the known consumption per head in economically more advanced countries, will mean increased demand for the raw material and it is not certain as yet whether the Federation will be able to meet this demand. The choice, therefore, is between an adequate, well-managed forest estate, producing revenue to the State and wealth for the people, and an impoverished forest estate resulting in a *permanent* heavy drain on the country's wealth to pay for imports.

It is now generally recognised that land planning is an essential factor in the development of a country and that it should aim at a balanced economy whereby appropriate soils and a correct proportion of the productive land area is allotted not only for the cultivation of food and other agricultural crops, but also for the growing of timber crops. In the United States and on the continent of Europe, for example, *productive* forests aggregate roughly 25 per cent. and agricultural land roughly 50 per cent. of the total land area. A careful survey made during the year of present and probable future timber requirements and supplies led to the conclusion that, provided adequate funds are made available to enable the existing, poor quality forest to be replaced by new, high-yielding timber crops, a similar percentage of productive land dedicated to forestry and set aside in Forest Reserves will be sufficient to supply the needs of a population of between 25-30 million in 70 years time.

The Forest Estate

Apart from a negligible area of forest on alienated land (in rubber estate "jungle reserves"), all forests are State owned. They fall into two categories:

(i) Reserved Forests, intended to be kept permanently under forest but not, as the title may suggest, forests "held in reserve" against the time when all other sources of supply are exhausted. These forests can be divided into two further categories—

(a) Protective Forest Reserves on the hills, maintained primarily to prevent erosion and floods, and to conserve and control the water supplies needed for agriculture, mining, electric supplies, domestic use, etc.; and

(b) Productive Forest Reserves of the lowlands and foothills, which are "Forest Estates" dedicated to the growing of the continuous succession of timber crops necessary to keep the Federation permanently self-supporting in timber. As such they are valuable and essential Government assets, not to be lightly given up merely to suit the convenience of private persons, for whom there are available now many thousands of square miles of State Land from which the utilisable timber has been removed.

(ii) State Land Forests, on land destined for eventual alienation.

Forest Reservation

It is estimated that about 37,500 square miles, or 75 per cent. of the Federation, is still under forest. Of this area, 12,484 (12,492) square miles is reserved forest, Selangor having lost 4 square miles during the year and Johore 3 square miles, with minor adjustments in other States. A further 889 square miles in Pahang (704 square miles), Johore, Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis and Selangor have been preliminarily notified and await final settlement. But only about 8,050 square miles (16 per cent. of the land area of the Federation) of the total area of reserved forest can be regarded as productive, which is still far short of the 25 per cent. necessary to provide the Federation's requirements. The reservation programme in the western States is virtually complete and the additional area required will have to be sought in the eastern States and upper Perak, where there are still extensive areas of virtually unexplored territory.

It may be noted that the lowland area under State Land forest is 50 per cent. greater than the present combined total of alienated land

and reserved forest, and that about one-third (7,500 square miles) has already been stripped of merchantable timber and is available for immediate alienation. There is therefore no justification whatever for excising any areas of reserved forest, unless the soil is proved to be especially favourable for a particular crop, e.g. volcanic soils for cocoa.

Regeneration

The natural forest of Malaya is very poor in merchantable timber species and the aim of the Forest Department is to convert it to a high-yielding timber crop by what are known as "regeneration operations". These operations comprise the removal of the merchantable species in the existing crop and the poisoning of the unwanted trees, followed by a series of "weedings" and "thinnings", directly analogous in purpose to the weedings and thinnings that every agricultural crop requires if the best possible results are to be achieved. By such treatment the yield of the new crop at maturity will be from three to five times the yield from the existing forest.

Silvicultural work has been severely restricted since the emergency started in 1948, but it is satisfactory to be able to record that conditions improved greatly in 1955, with the result that expenditure on silvicultural operations in the States and Settlements increased by one-third to \$394,822 (\$290,730). In the ten year period since the war 450,904 acres have been opened to regeneration operations, and 56,163 acres have been "passed as regenerated", i.e. a satisfactory new crop has been established.

Planting

The area of regular plantations at the end of the year was 4,742 (4,346) acres, the principle gains being in Malacca 171 acres, Selangor 93 acres, Perak 76 acres and Kedah 49 acres. Shortage of staff and funds have restricted progress in the re-afforestation of the areas destroyed during the Japanese occupation, but proposals have been submitted for the formation of two self-contained Planting Units in Perak and Malacca. These proposals have been accepted by the Governments of the two territories and it is hoped that they will find a place in the revised Development Plan for the period 1956-60.

Management Plans

The growing of a long-term crop necessitates long-term planning to regulate the harvesting of the existing crop and the tending of the new crop, and it is satisfactory to record that such plans have been completed for all States/Settlements except Kelantan and Trengganu. A plan for Kelantan is now in course of preparation and that for Trengganu will follow.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The Timber Trade

Except for the activities of the Timber Purchase Section referred to later, the business of felling, extraction and marketing of forest products is entirely in private hands. Until very recently, Chinese held a virtual monopoly of the trade, but there is now an increasing interest amongst Malays and every effort is being made to encourage them to participate. There are few large companies operating, except in the export trade, but an interesting recent development is the formation of a number of Trade Associations in various parts of the country and a proposal for a Pan-Malayan Association incorporating all the various interests—loggers, Sawmillers, merchants and exporters.

The Sawmilling Industry

An important feature of post-war development has been the rapid increase in the sawmilling industry and the virtual elimination of the old-fashioned hand sawyer. There are now 373 (346) sawmills which produced 496,357 (390,412) tons of 50 cubic feet of sawn timber, compared with only 65 mills producing 114,207 tons of 50 cubic feet of sawn timber in 1939. All but a very few mills are Chinese-owned and 97 per cent. of the labour is Chinese, but there has been an encouraging increase in the number of Malays employed from 209 in 1950 to 1,007 in 1955.

In addition to sawmills, there is one small plywood factory which produced 90,800 (67,000) cubic feet of plywood, and three match factories which produced 17,982 (17,536) cases of 120 boxes of matches.

Major Forest Produce

The gross production of timber, poles, firewood and charcoal at 74,279,000 (65,804,000) cubic feet (round measure) was only fractionally less than the 74,479,000 cubic feet produced in the boom year of 1952, and the outturn of saw logs at 55,362,155 (46,371,101) cubic feet was an all-time record, being 10 per cent. higher than the outturn for 1952. Production of poles at 3,956,452 (4,095,720) cubic feet and of firewood at 9,893,153 (10,805,285) cubic feet continued the slow, but steady fall in these products that has been noticeable for some years past, while charcoal outturn again increased to 5,067,102 (4,532,639) cubic feet. The percentage of the total outturn derived from Forest Reserves remained the same at 45 per cent.

About half the increased production of timber can be accounted for by increased timber exports; the remainder reflects the steady increase in demand for timber that inevitably follows economic development. The steady fall in production of poles and firewood reflects a gradual, but sustained change in demand; poles being replaced for many

purposes by metal posts and firewood for cooking and heating by electricity and oil. Charcoal maintains, and even increases, its position because of its suitability as a light smokeless fuel for use in crowded cities.

Minor Forest Produce

The Revenue from minor forest produce rose slightly to \$350,624 (\$345,988).

Local Timber Supplies

During the year the Timber Purchase Section supplied 496,841 (791,987) cubic feet sawn and 59,688 (59,967) cubic feet round to Government Departments and others. The Malayan Railway took 203,591 (452,637) cubic feet sawn, including 159,693 (240,691) cubic feet in the form of sleepers, and 52,986 (58,224) cubic feet of logs; the Public Works Department took 66,284 cubic feet and the Services 34,567 cubic feet. The supply of fencing posts to the Defence Department for New Villages practically ceased, only 7,997 (75,095) cubic feet being supplied. Supplies of graded sawn timber to the Timber Depots totalled 169,992 (121,185) cubic feet. The total value of purchases was \$2,013,324 (\$3,057,123). Timber supplies, despite continuing Emergency restrictions, were again plentiful and the fall in the business done by the Timber Purchase Section is accounted for by the smaller demand from the Malayan Railway.

Timber Depots and Impregnation Plants

The Timber Depot and Impregnation Plant at Kuala Lumpur completed its second full year of operation, and that at Ipoh started full operation late in the year. The combined capacity of the two "Tanalising" plants, working two shifts per day, is 10,800 tons per annum and the Ipoh Depot also has a creosoting plant with a capacity of 1,000 tons per annum. Sales are still predominately to Government or quasi-Government Departments and, although the number of Departments buying from the Depots has increased and there have been some enquiries and purchase by commercial firms, the throughput of the plants is disappointing.

Summarised results—				Tons of 50 cubic feet sawn
A. Sales from Stock:				
	Seasoned timber	...	...	630
	Tanalised timber	...	...	2,291
	Creosoted timber	...	...	67
				<hr/>
				2,988
B. Private Timber:				
	Tanalised for owners	...	...	1,018
	Creosoted for owners	...	...	9
				<hr/>
				1,027

Prices.

Log prices remained fairly steady, though there was a slight rise in the last quarter of the year in the case of the popular export species, Meranti and Keruing. Sawn timber prices continued the steady fall since the boom prices of 1952, but the difference was small and current prices can probably be regarded as fairly stabilised. The following table shows the average prices paid by the Timber Purchase Section for graded sawn timber, ex-sawmill, in dollars (Malayan) per ton of 50 cubic feet; prices for the years 1941, 1952 and 1954 being inserted for comparison:

	1941	1952	1954	1955
Heavy Hardwoods:				
<i>Chengal</i>	60	500	450	435
<i>Others</i>	50	400	300	290
Medium Hardwoods:				
<i>Kapur</i>	48	290	230	225
<i>Others</i>	35	200	155	150
Light Hardwoods:				
<i>Red Meranti</i>	40	200	152	150
<i>Others</i>	30	180	125	120

Production for Export

No change occurred in the regulations under which export of timber from the Federation is permitted, but an export fee of \$5 per ton of 50 cubic feet was imposed on logs exported from Johore to Singapore. Export, except to Singapore, of sawn and hewn logs, and of heavy hardwood timber, is only allowed in exceptional circumstances, and export of sawn medium and light hardwood timber to certain high-grade markets is allowed only if the timber has been graded under approved grading rules.

Total exports of sawn timber, graded and ungraded, from Malaya—the Malayan timber export trade has to be viewed as a whole because Singapore sawmills draw a large proportion of their log supply from the Federation, much of which is converted for subsequent export—increased by one-third to 142,259 (107,111) tons, with a total f.o.b. value estimated at \$26,700,000 (\$18,000,000). This is the highest total ever recorded, the previous best being 120,433 tons in 1950.

Almost the whole of the increase was in graded exports, which totalled 109,270 (70,187) tons, and was also a record. Exports to the United Kingdom made a welcome recovery, being about 50 per cent. higher than in 1954, and the trade with Australia continued its rapid advance, being two-thirds greater than in 1954 and five times greater than in 1953. Equally encouraging were substantial increases in the trade with New Zealand and South Africa, and the United States also entered the market following small trial shipments of Malayan timber in 1954.

FOREST ENGINEERING

Road Construction

The Road Construction Unit has been employed in Perak throughout the year. The main body completed six miles of road through the Chior Valley and a small detachment had completed $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the Trolak Forest Reserve before Communist Terrorist activities put a stop to the work in September. Some preliminary work was also done in the Kemasul Forest Reserve in Pahang, where the Unit will be employed in 1956. The morale of the Unit has remained high, despite the highly dangerous conditions in which it was working, exemplified by the killing of three Malay Sappers in a terrorist raid on an Army road construction unit only two miles from the Road Unit's base camp.

Departmental Buildings

The 1954 building programme for the Forest Research Institute, comprising one Class C, one Class D and four Class G quarters, was completed by the Public Works Department and a contract was given for the 1955 programme of one Class D and four Class G quarters.

Timber Buildings

Much has been heard recently of the urgent need for cheap housing and cheap schools, but there has been little or no recognition of the fact that in Malaya the best material for building these is timber, provided it is properly seasoned and impregnated (not brush-coated) with preservatives before use.

Buildings constructed of pressure-impregnated timber will have a life of 50 years or more, by which time even a brick and concrete building is likely to be out of date and in need of replacement. Timber buildings are very substantially cheaper than brick houses of the same size and have many real advantages: lightness; no foundation problems; cheap transport and quick erection, since timber lends itself to prefabrication. The thin-skin construction in timber gives excellent insulation and rapidly throws off the day's heat and in damp localities wood floors are easily the most healthy type. It may be noted that in Florida, where there are similar conditions of heat, damp and termites, plus the far greater hazard of hurricanes, the vast majority of houses are built of timber.

The completion of the Forest Department Timber and Impregnation Depots at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh has made available supplies of pressure-impregnated timber, and investigations are now being made into the design of cheap timber buildings. A house designed by the P.W.D. Architects Department and built by the Forest Department,

comprising two bedrooms, living room, kitchen, bathroom and covered yard yet costing only \$2,400, was shown at the Malayan Agricultural Association's Show and in Ipoh.

The Timber Research Laboratory has also started to apply the results of years of fundamental research into the properties of local timbers to structural design in timber, with a view to achieving the greatest possible economy both in the quantity of timber used and in the cost of erection. A roof-truss designed in the Laboratory has been accepted by the Public Works Department and further work is in progress.

Timber Extraction

A logging arch was again made available to a contractor for several months, but this equipment needs a tractor of suitable size to work efficiently and there is therefore little prospect of its general use while the Emergency continues. Further experiments were also made on the development of a "log-pilot", a device to ease the path of a log which is being dragged through stumps and thick growth. Modifications and further trials are necessary before it can be shown whether this piece of equipment will prove worthwhile.

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

The improvement in the staffing position of the Forest Research Institute, noted last year, was unfortunately not maintained, the Forest Botanist and Mensuration Officer being transferred to act as heads of State Departments. The Chief Research Officer was on leave for more than half the year and in his absence the Silviculturist had to act for him in addition to attending to the routine work of the vacant Branches. The lack of qualified Assistants in the various Branches was severely felt.

Research is divided into eight Branches—Forest Botany, Silviculture, Ecology, Forest Mensuration, Entomology, Chemistry, Timber Research, and Wood Technology. Botany is necessary to identify with certainty at all stages of their growth the hundreds of valuable species in the mixed rain forests of Malaya and to distinguish them from upwards of two thousand woody species that are not at present of value. Timber Research and Wood Technology indicate the suitability of the products of the existing forest species to various end-uses, and, by deduction, which species of tree will form desirable components of young forests. Silvicultural research indicates the methods by which the desirable crops can best be grown, and Mensuration provides information on their rate of growth and the volume which can be grown per unit area; and, by deduction, the area of land which it is necessary

to devote to growing forest crops in order to meet a sustained demand of any given magnitude. Ecology is the study of the inter-relation of growing plants with each other and their physical environment, and is thus closely related with the purposes of both botany and silviculture. Entomology studies the insects whose incessant attacks diminish so greatly the value of trees and their produce, and the methods whereby they may be controlled: or, should the insects prove intractable, at least it will indicate which species are not worth while growing for the benefit of man. Chemistry, in its specialized application to forest research, is the study of methods whereby forest products, at present going to waste, may be converted into the paper, pulp, fibreboard and other secondary produce which the country now imports in considerable quantities. Against this general background, the principal features of the work done by each section are described briefly below.

Forest Botany

The task of bringing the herbarium up to date was continued throughout the year and the leeway has now been almost made up. Acquisitions amounted to 2,636 (3,276) of which 1,152 (729) were collected by the Malayan Forest Department in Malaya, while the remainder were mostly duplicates received for identification from the Borneo territories. A few came from the Royal Forest Department, Thailand. The total number of specimens in the herbarium reached 49,319 (46,681).

The study of the species of the family *Dipterocarpaceae* represented in the Commonwealth territories in Borneo (North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak) was continued, and papers on *Anisoptera* and *Dryobalanops* were published in *The Malayan Forester*; during his leave the Forest Botanist spent three weeks at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew and the Rijksherbarium, Leiden, working on this family. The manuscript for the genus *Calophyllum*, prepared in collaboration with Mr. M. R. Henderson, former Director of Botanic Gardens, Singapore, was completely revised and completed for publication.

Plots for the study of natural plant succession in virgin jungle and secondary growth were maintained. A one acre plot was formed and enumerated in virgin jungle in Bukit Bauk Forest Reserve, Trengganu. One virgin jungle reserve was formed and another provisionally selected in Johore, two were provisionally selected in Selangor and one in Kelantan.

Eighteen dipterocarps and 11 other additions were made to the arboretum at the Forest Research Institute, bringing the total number of species to 309 of which 109 are dipterocarps. This is probably the finest living collection of this family in the world.

Silviculture

During leave, the Silviculturist paid an interesting visit to Western Nigeria to study silvicultural methods and to exchange ideas. A report on this visit appeared in *The Malayan Forester* and was reproduced in the Empire Forestry Review. On his return he was able to do little more than routine work.

There was a general fruiting of *Dipterocarpaceae* in the plantations as well as throughout Malaya and in Borneo. The last good seed year in Malaya was in 1949. Engkabang (*Shorea gysbertsiana* Burck), a species which yields Borneo Illipe Nuts, flowered in July and fruited very heavily from November until January, 1956. These trees were planted in 1935 and had fruited once before, though not so heavily, in January, 1952. About 2½ tons of dried nuts were collected for sale. Other species which flowered and fruited generally (year of planting in brackets) were *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. (1926-7 and 1935-6), *D. oblongifolia* Dyer (1926-7), *Dipterocarpus dyeri* Pierre (1932), *Shorea singkawang* (Miq.) Burck (1938), *Shorea leprosula* Miq. (1927, 1928, 1929), *Shorea curtisii* Dyer ex King (1926) and *Shorea sumatrana* Dyer (1929). There was also a good fruiting of *Swietenia macrophylla* (1932).

Seeds were received from Sarawak, North Borneo, Queensland, Costa Rica, Nigeria, India and Pakistan, and despatched to Fiji, India, Indonesia, Sarawak, Seychelles, Thailand, Madagascar, Ceylon, Western Nigeria, British Cameroons, Nyasaland, Bolivia and Trinidad. The greater part of the 35,250 seedlings raised this year were for the experimental afforestation of idle land and tin tailings by the Ecologist. Seedlings in veneer tubes are now the standard planting stock produced at the Forest Research Institute Nursery, costing approximately \$16.50 per hundred plants averaging 6 months in the nursery for labour and \$5.50 a hundred for the veneers, impregnation and wire. This technique is now used by the Department of Agriculture for raising Cacao seedlings and was described in the Malayan Agricultural Journal, Vol. 38, p. 92.

All afforestation and reclamation experiments were taken over by the Ecologist. After inspection of various District plantations and nurseries, it was recommended that all further large scale planting should be suspended until the work could be done by specially trained permanent staff formed into Planting Units. This recommendation was agreed by the Silvicultural Research Committee and subsequently approved by the State Forest Officers' Conference in October. The successful establishment of plantations requires considerable practical experience, careful organisation and close supervision of nursery work, planting and tending. Few officers or staff have the experience, transfers

are frequent and the District staff are too fully occupied with normal duties and natural regeneration to give the necessary close supervision.

A number of experiments were made in tree killing by basal sprays and application to frill-girdles of 2, 4, 5-T butyl ester (80 per cent. acid equivalent) in diesel oil. The chemical is expensive and solutions which compare in price with sodium arsenite at 2 lbs. per gallon of water, appear ineffective as a spray but show some promise in a frill-girdle. The saving of labour in spraying compared to frill-girdling is only approximately 20 per cent., or half a man/day per acre, when doing a full tree-killing treatment after exploitation, which is the normal Malayan practice.

Ecology

The Ecologist, recruited under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme for the reclamation of idle lands and degraded soils, took over all afforestation and reclamation projects from the Silviculturist. A small laboratory was set up for soil and vegetation analysis and two Research Assistants recruited for laboratory and field work. A Fordson Major Diesel tractor was purchased for cultivation and maintenance of fire lines, with three-furrow disc plough, ten-disc harrow, tined cultivator, 3 ton tipping trailer and light duty winch.

The 20 acre plantation of yemane (*Gmelina arborea* Roxb.) in compartment 10, Sungei Buloh Forest Reserve, Selangor, proved a failure. Even in the blocks where initial eradication of *lalang* was followed up for some months by forking or treatment with Sovacide P.Y.D., the yemane did not grow vigorously enough to close canopy or prevent the re-establishment of *lalang*. Yemane appears to require good soil or continued cultivation with manuring in order to thrive, and in spite of its rapid growth in such conditions its commercial possibilities in Malaya are very doubtful. The 20 acre plantation of batai (*Albizia falcata* Back.) in fire-protected *lalang* continued to thrive. Batai was also the principal species in over 30 acres of new plantations designed to determine costs of different methods of *lalang* clearance and fire protection. Other species that are showing promise are *Araucaria cunninghamii* Sweet, *Pinus caribaea* Mil., *P. insularis* Endl. and *P. merkusii* Jungh. and De Vriese. *Flindersia brayleana* F. Muell., a cabinet wood of the Queensland tropical forests, was used in a small trial of "orchard" planting at wide spacing in prepared patches.

Of the species planted the previous year on tin tailings at the 9th mile, Kuala Lumpur-Rawang road, *Eucalyptus multiflora* and gelam (*Melaleuca leucodendron* L.) are showing promise. Batai was used for manuring experiments in this area and initial response to phosphate was very marked. A more extensive fertilising trial was laid out at

Mantin, Negri Sembilan, but planting had not been done by the end of the year. Great difficulty is being met with in obtaining suitable mining land not too far from the Research Institute, lessees being reluctant to give it up even when it has been mined two or three times, in case a rise in price may make it profitable to work the remnants of tin ore remaining.

Forest Mensuration

The post of Mensuration Officer was only filled for $3\frac{1}{2}$ months of the year, so that little progress was possible under any of the projects. The compilation of girth increment data covering annual measurements of about 25,000 trees for periods up to 40 years will alone provide three years full-time work for one officer. Another formidable task will be the preparation of volume tables, based on measurements of felled trees all over the country, of which 13,200 are now awaiting compilation.

Rules for the establishment of sample plots to study the growth of regenerated forest were approved and incorporated in the Malayan Forest Manual. A sampling scheme to discover the condition of existing regenerated forest was devised and initial trials of its suitability were made. It is hoped to carry out this scheme in the forthcoming year and the layout of permanent sample plots will be based on the results obtained from this project.

A study of the yield of charcoal from kilns in Perak and Kedah was completed, and the results were published as Research Pamphlet No. 17.

The Chief Research Officer and Mr. G. G. K. Setten, the former Mensuration Officer, attended the F.A.O.-sponsored Seminar for Forest Research Workers at Dehra Dun, India from 12th October to 10th December. The Seminar consisted primarily of an intensive course in the theory of Statistics with special reference to forestry, but the opportunity was taken to discuss, not very conclusively, various problems connected with the study of growth and response to treatment of mixed tropical rain forest.

Entomology

Collection of economically important and other insects was continued. Several insects attacking plants in the Institute nursery and plantations were reared in the insectary. Most of these were defoliators. Among attacks on living trees studied were those of termites on a 26 year old plantation of *Dryobalanops aromatica* in Tampin Forest Reserve, Negri Sembilan, gall formations on the same species in different parts of the country, and the large borer, *Hoplocerambyx spinicornis* on trees of *Shorea resina-nigra* in Ulu Langat Forest Reserve, Selangor.

Mortality from termite attack on the roots of young trees of *Eucalyptus* spp. was reduced from 15 to 2 per cent. by application of Dieldrin to the soil. D-D soil fumigant was found unsuitable because it kills the trees as well as the termites. Dieldrin also eradicated carton-building ants (*Crematogaster* sp.) from young trees.

Of three promising proprietary insecticides given a full-scale test for protection of freshly felled logs against ambrosia beetle attack, only one, containing Endrin, gave significant protection. One of the others (which both contained BHC) appeared to attract attack, although it had been reported to be very effective in some other countries. Preliminary tests on several other insecticides did not show any to be worth a full-scale test.

Half inch Jelutong boards, treated with boric acid, were still free from powder-post beetle attack after nearly two years. Other tests are in progress of the effectiveness of several proprietary insecticides against dry-wood and sub-terranean termites, powder-post beetles and carpenter bees.

An article on the Rhinoceros Beetle (*Oryctes rhinoceros*), with particular reference to its occurrence and control in sawmills, was published in *The Malayan Forester*. This beetle, which breeds in decaying timber and sawmill waste, is a serious pest in coconut plantations.

Chemistry

Most of the time was spent on ordering and installing equipment for making and testing paper pulp and on making an assessment of materials readily available in Malaya for pulping, in order to give priority to those most likely to yield useful and practical results. It was concluded that the branch should concern itself first with the examination of rubber wood and forest waste as raw materials for fibreboard and semi-chemical pulp, and of certain plantation species (e.g., batai) and padi straw for chemical pulp, while arrangements should be made to have rubber wood and batai examined overseas for their suitability as raw material for mechanical pulp. The research programme was revised accordingly. Approval was obtained during the year for the staff of Research Assistants to be increased from two to five in order to speed up work that is likely to be of considerable importance for the industrial development of the country.

Determinations were made of the chemical compositions of heart-wood and sapwood of 31 woods, that are due to be examined for their pulping characteristics. The fibre dimensions of 14 species were measured.

Owing to delays in equipping the chemical laboratory, it was decided to send some raw materials overseas for trial. Excellent samples of

hardboard, made from mixtures of common Malayan woods, were received from the laboratories of A.B. Defibrator, Stockholm, Sweden. Resin-bonded chip-board, made from sawmill waste and rubber wood by International Plastics Ltd., London, was also of high quality, although incorporation of rubber wood was shown to lower the strength and resistance to water-absorption. Hand-sheets of laboratory-made paper, made by the Cellulose Development Corporation, Middlesex, England, from padi straw by the Celdecor-Pomilio process, showed that it is likely that high quality printing and writing paper can be made from this material. These trials were arranged with the co-operation of the Rubber Research Institute of Malaya and the Department of Agriculture.

Timber Research

Standard mechanical tests were made on timbers from 48 logs of 18 different species. The tests on specimens of 2 cm. square cross-section, in which test results are to be compared with those obtained using matched specimens 2 in. square, were suspended pending the analysis of results already obtained.

Equipment is being assembled for experiments on the conversion of specially difficult timbers, using saw-teeth tipped with various hard materials. To accommodate this and other new woodworking equipment the workshop buildings are being extended.

In collaboration with the Public Works Department, a start has been made in preparing a series of standard roof-truss designs suitable for Malayan timbers, and modern developments in timber construction methods are being examined with a view to applying them locally. It is intended to set up a new research section to cover this type of work when staff permits.

An experiment was begun to compare the efficacy of five different end-coating substances and corrugated cleats in preventing end splits, the cleats being used on boards matched with those to which a well-known end-coat was applied. Apparatus is being prepared for a more elaborate series of steam-bending tests than those formerly conducted.

For the last 27 years sleeper service tests have been conducted in collaboration with the Railways Department, using many different timbers and preservative treatments. All the tests are being reviewed (i) to bring up to date the last report on them in 1952, (ii) to determine whether any can now be abandoned to reduce the number of annual inspections, and (iii) to decide what service tests should be laid down for the future. 300 sleepers of Keruing (*Dipterocarpus* spp.) were treated at the laboratory with a 25 per cent. creosote and 75 per cent. diesel oil mixture, and laid in the main line as a service test.

Delays in procuring equipment limited activities in the Composite Wood Section to preliminary tests. There is still no air-conditioned veneer store and the automatic controls of the veneer-drying kiln have not yet arrived. The Section is collaborating with the Timber Mechanics Section in an attempt to manufacture, with a minimum of equipment, structural members of glued, laminated construction.

Over 8,000 timber samples and 225 panels were supplied from the stocks of botanically identified material maintained at the laboratory. A special exhibit of forest products was supplied to the Penang Museum, and an exhibit dealing with the efficiency of timber structures was prepared for Malayan Agri-horticultural Exhibition in Kuala Lumpur and later sent to the Trade Fair at Singapore. The forest products section of the Research Institute library was re-organised and moved to a room at the Timber Laboratory, but the work of ensuring that the results of research in other parts of the world are sorted, stored and indexed in a readily available form for use in Malaya is handicapped by lack of sufficient suitable staff.

Advisory and educational work were continued, and the laboratory had many visitors. A course in elementary timber technology, arranged in collaboration with the Wood Technologist for the benefit of other timber-using Departments, proved so popular that further courses will be given, which may later include more advanced courses on structural design in timber. Publications included Timber Trade Leaflet No. 23 on the timbers of Machang and Membatu and a revision of Leaflet No. 6 on the timber of Keruing. Several other articles were in the course of publication, while good progress was made with the revision of Malayan Forest Record No. 13, "Timber Utilization in Malaya".

Wood Technology

The wood collection was enlarged by the addition during the year of 214 specimens representing 32 families, 73 genera and 144 species. The total collection now includes 6,788 specimens.

Two hundred Card Sorting Keys based on macroscopic characters for the identification of the commercial timbers of Malaya were prepared and distributed or sold. Work on the preparation of similar keys for the identification of the non-commercial timbers is progressing. Provisional keys were prepared for timbers of 26 genera of 13 families.

The macroscopic study of six more commercial timber groups completed the "Heavy Hardwoods" and "Medium Hardwoods". The observations were published as Research Pamphlet No. 18.

The survey of the siliceous timbers of Malaya was concluded and publication as a Malayan Forest Record was in hand. The presence or absence of silica appears to be a constant specific feature, but its

concentration varies considerably. No quantitative analysis of the silica in Malayan timbers has yet been made, however, as the chemical analysis that would be necessary is beyond the resources of the Wood Technology Section.

Investigation of the cause of brittle-heart formation in some of the local timbers continued, and more than a hundred fresh specimens of Meranti sarang punai (*Shorea parvifolia*) and Meranti tembaga (*Shorea leprosula*) were collected from various localities of Kinta, Ulu Selangor and Kuala Lumpur Districts. Microscopic examination provided no clue to the cause or origin of this condition, which in some localities and in some circumstances, e.g., in fast-growing plantations, may affect almost the whole cross-sectional area of many stems, although the wood appears to be sound when initially laid down. The Mycologist of the Department of Agriculture, who helped in the investigation, did not succeed in isolating any possible fungus from any of the "infected" timber that he examined.

EDUCATION

A Timber Identification Course in January-February was attended by fifty-two (32) men of whom five were Government servants and the rest employees of timber firms taking the course as an initial step to becoming private Timber Graders. After a short recess sixty students reported for the 9½ month vernacular course; there were 55 (55) men from the Federation of Malaya, 2 (4) from North Borneo, 1 (1) from Brunei and 2 (0) from Sarawak. Lewis' "Non verbal tests of mental ability" were again used to divide the students initially into two classes with a fair measure of success, although some adjustment was found necessary after the midway examination, in which factors such as past background and personal initiative and industry made their presence felt. As in previous years the slower class concentrated on the basic syllabus whilst the advanced class covered a wider range. Practical training was undertaken in Selangor and Trengganu and single day excursions were made to various places of interest in Selangor and Negri Sembilan. Nine (10) students obtained Credit Certificates and a further thirty-six (35) reached Pass Certificate standard. Fifteen failed. Of the twenty-three (18) men in the latter category who resat the examinations this year seven (4) succeeded in passing all the subjects in which they had previously failed and will be awarded Pass Certificates. The Cubitt Prize for best all-round performance went to F.G. Sha'ari bin A. Hamid of Perak. The Mead Prize for silviculture and allied subjects was won by For. II Abu Bakar bin Ibrahim, also of Perak, and the Malayan Forester Prize for Utilization subjects went to F.G. Ramli bin Hassan of Johore. Two probationary Sub-A.C.Fs. and a Senior Forest Ranger from Sarawak completed the course for that grade.

Part V

GAME DEPARTMENT

WILD LIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

The detrimental effect of the Emergency upon the service has been slightly less marked during the year due to the declaration of numbers of White Areas. In these the staff of the Department has been able to carry out almost all normal duties.

The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, No. 2 of 1955

The passing of this Ordinance in January, 1955, came as a climax to many years of preparation, amending and re-drafting of the Ordinance which has effectively filled the many loopholes in the old Wild Animals and Birds Protection Enactment of 1925.

The new Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance was accepted for enforcement within their territories by the States of Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor and the Settlement of Malacca with effect from 1st September, 1955 and the States of Kedah, Perlis and Perak have agreed to enforcement for their territories on the 1st January, 1956.

The application of the new Ordinance in the States of Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor and the Settlement of Malacca has greatly increased revenue for these States as fees for licences, etc., which were fixed in 1925 have been raised to a level more in keeping with present day standards. The application of the new Ordinance has amply confirmed past presumptions in respect of several matters. One is the enormous export of wild pig meat from the Federation to Singapore, from places as far distant as Kuala Lipis in Pahang and Bagan Serai in Perak.

During the month of December, 1955, export licences were issued for the export of 100 piculs (6 tons approximately) of wild pig meat to Singapore.

The magnitude and profit-making potentialities of the export of Monitor Lizard and Python skins has also been disclosed. Some 5,789 Monitor Lizard skins and 427 Python skins were sold by auction for a total sum of \$13,000, an average price of \$2 per skin for export to Europe. The price paid for these skins by the curer and manufacturer must be considerably in excess of this figure.

Light has also been thrown upon the exploitation of the natural resources of Thailand as indicated by the importation of many hundreds, as many as 950 in one consignment, of Ground Doves and Turtle Doves into the Federation from that country.

KING GEORGE V NATIONAL PARK

The National Park continues to attract holiday makers, naturalists and anglers in increasing numbers.

The fishing produced excellent bags for the anglers prepared to move a little further afield into the Ulu Keniam where conditions are invariably very favourable and the stock of fish is being well maintained. Several angling parties have already made their booking for the 1956 season for the third year in succession.

Cine and still photographers have obtained pictures of several species of fauna of the National Park, while one party experienced the thrill of photographing with cine and still camera a bull elephant enjoying himself in a salt lick.

Four of the Seladang from the herd of 19 head which frequent the padang near the Headquarters, Kuala Tahan have been wounded by gun fire during the past year or so. One cow badly wounded in one shoulder by several home-made slugs reduced in condition to such an extent that it was considered advisable to destroy her. An opportunity to accomplish this did not present itself and surprisingly enough she completely recovered although still lame in the foreleg affected.

His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, one of the Trustees of the National Park and General Sir Charles Loewen, Commander-in-Chief, Far East Land Forces visited the Park during the year. The number of paying visitors amounted to ninety-nine a slight decrease in numbers due to the closing down of the National Park during the most popular months of June and July due to unforeseen circumstances, in no way connected with the Emergency. A sum of \$3,765 was collected as revenue.

By the building of a new Visitors' Lodge at the Headquarters Kuala Tahan with accommodation for eight visitors in four double rooms the bottle neck which has been a considerable drawback to the admission of visitors for points further inland from Kuala Tahan has been successfully overcome. Even though the accommodation at Kuala Tahan may be fully occupied by visitors this building, known as the Transit Camp, can provide a sleeping place for one night for visitors whose destinations are further up river from Kuala Tahan. This arrangement now permits thirty-two visitors to occupy accommodation in the National Park at any one time.

Funds were made available during the year for the building of Quarters for the National Park Staff at the Headquarters, when this programme is completed in 1956 eight members of the Park staff, with their families, will be provided with first-class accommodation and also electric light.

RESEARCH

Further specimens of freshwater fishes from the Tembeling watershed have been sent to Raffles Museum for identification and

record. Botanical specimens obtained from Gunong Tahan were also despatched to the Botanical Gardens Singapore for identification and classification.

RESERVES AND SANCTUARIES

The continuation of the Emergency has prevented the re-opening of the Sanctuaries and Reserves throughout the Federation although a survey of the Krau Game Reserve in Pahang is contemplated in 1956 if the operational aspect permits. No persons, other than Communist terrorists and Security Forces and a few local people who have been shooting deer in the Reserve saltlicks, have set foot in the Krau Game Reserve since 1948.

The skeletons of seven Seladang were found on the banks of a stream near Sungkai, one of a very fine bull, together with one young bull, two mature cows and three yearlings. Dung, horn and bone was submitted to the Department of Chemistry which confirmed that these animals had died as a result of eating arsenic in some form in the vicinity. No trace of arsenic was found in the soil in the vicinity of the skeletons establishing that the arsenic had been absorbed with herbage some distance from the place where death took place. All animals consuming arsenic immediately make for the nearest water where they drink and drink until death takes them.

LICENSING

The issue of Game Bird and Deer Licences shows a slight increase during the year. Due to the enforcement of the new Ordinance however revenue from this source shows a considerable overall increase due to increased fees. Big Game Licences have shown no change as the effects of the Emergency are more apparant and hazardous in this particular field.

POACHING AND BREACHES OF THE GAME LAWS

Poaching is still widely practiced and is somewhat difficult to detect.

The use of the wire snare or "jerat" is now prohibited under the new Ordinance and its use would appear to be less common. It is hard however, to reconcile this with the enormous quantity of wild pig meat which is provided for export to Singapore, as well as those consumed locally, for these all now are apparantly either shot or speared. It is fair to assume though that the wire noose snare is still being used quite extensively.

CULTIVATION PROTECTION

Elephants constitute the major trouble as they often appear in areas which are closed to the staff of the Department or only open to land owners or the Department during the hours of daylight. This prevents

any action likely to prove effective either in destroying the animal or a member of the herd or in a concerted attempt to drive the animals from the neighbourhood by peaceful means.

Six hundred and thirty-six calls for assistance in defence of life and property were received from members of the public. Action was taken on four hundred and sixty-seven calls. Action was not possible on one hundred and sixty-nine calls by reason of delayed information or for security reasons. Five hundred and sixty-nine animals were killed by members of the Department as the result of action taken.

The following table shows the nature of calls received and action taken on them:

Nature of calls				Results of action taken		Killed	Driven away
Elephants	...	...	190	Elephants	...	3	82
Deer	...	...	41	Deer	...	4	36
Tigers	...	...	50	Tigers	...	2	—
Wild Pigs	...	...	324	Wild Pigs	...	489	—
Other Animals	...	...	31	Other Animals	...	71	—
Calls						569	118

Part VI

VETERINARY

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

No significant change occurred in the numbers of any class of livestock in the Federation during 1955.

The 1955 census figures are given below: those for 1954 and 1939 (a typical pre-war year) are included for comparison.

				1955	1954	Difference	1939
Buffaloes:							
(a)	Malayan Swamp	...	...	238,100	242,100		
(b)	Indian Murrah	...	...	4,500	4,700		
				242,600	246,800	— 4,200	217,000
Cattle:							
(a)	Agricultural and Draught	...	...	203,000	203,200		
(b)	Milch	...	...	76,000	75,200		
				279,000	278,400	+ 600	287,700
Goats	...	...	...	268,100	271,700	— 3,600	300,000
Sheep	...	...	...	26,700	27,200	— 500	31,500
Pigs	...	...	...	403,600	398,700	+ 4,900	599,400
Horses	...	...	...	610	660	— 50	600

The small decrease in buffaloes appears to be accounted for by an increase in slaughter. Although the number of goats recorded is less than in 1954 the drop was 3,700 only, compared with 17,000 in 1954.

A ban on the export of female goats from Johore to Singapore, imposed during the year, helped to slow the rate of depletion to some extent, but the principal factor appears to be the increased local slaughter, which was nearly 14,000 more than in 1954.

The ban on the slaughter of female cattle and buffalo breeding stock was maintained during the year.

Nearly all the swamp buffaloes are owned by Malays. These animals are located principally in the rice-growing areas of the country in the north-east and north-west, and in Malacca. They are used for ploughing or "puddling" the rice fields, as meat animals, and as an owner's cash reserve. Indian Murrah buffaloes are located in small herds close to the main towns. They are dairy animals, owned almost exclusively by Sikhs.

The distribution and ownership of agricultural and draught cattle is a replica of the swamp buffalo picture, i.e. in the northern corners of the country and in the Negri Sembilan-Malacca area, and ownership principally by Malays. Like swamp buffaloes they are used for ploughing or for meat.

Goats are owned mainly by Malays and Indians. Efforts are being made to increase the goat population in order to supply the very ready market that exists for goat mutton. Progress is, however, slow. An alternative approach is, therefore, being made by introducing males of a bigger Indonesian breed in order to try to produce a larger amount of meat per animal on slaughter.

The pig rearing industry, a Chinese monopoly, maintained the upward trend which has been a marked feature since 1952. The recovery from the lean years between 1948 and 1951, when the resettlement of scattered Chinese squatters into more easily controlled areas as a security measure deprived them of their traditional, virtually unlimited space for development, has been remarkable. During 1955 Chinese pig breeders not only produced virtually all the fresh pork consumed in the Federation but were able at the same time to increase their exports, mainly to Singapore, by a further considerable number. The exports to Singapore during the past three years have been—1953: 970; 1954: 31,100; 1955: 44,200. From the increased number of pigs slaughtered and exported during the year it would appear that some 80,000 more pigs were bred in the Federation than during 1954. The potential breeding limit is not known, nor can it be assessed with any accuracy, but trends over the past few years suggest that it has not yet been reached.

Poultry are reared by all nationalities, generally as a "back-yard" undertaking. The total population is estimated to be of the order of 12 million birds. A growing interest in poultry breeding has been

evident during the past few years, but because of the high cost of imported feeding-stuffs and the lack of land and facilities sufficient birds are still not being reared in the Federation to meet in full the local demands for poultry meat and eggs. Consequently nearly 2 million live birds from Thailand and Singapore, 58 tons of dead poultry and 100 million eggs were imported during the year at an estimated cost of \$14.6 million. Nearly half the live birds and over 80 per cent. of the eggs were produced in Singapore, a remarkable tribute to chicken farmers in that Colony.

Since corresponding exports from the Federation were valued at \$2.4 million only, the Federation's adverse trading balance in poultry and eggs was \$12.2 million.

Milk and ghee are primary by-products of local livestock. Secondary by-products are hides and skins.

Some 2½ million gallons of cow and buffalo milk are estimated to be produced and consumed locally annually.

VALUE OF LIVESTOCK

In general the prices of domestic livestock were lower in 1955 than in 1954. There were decreases in the average liveweight prices of: 11 per cent. for buffaloes, 14 per cent. for cattle, 6 per cent. for goats and 3 per cent. for pigs. Imported sheep sold at about 2 per cent. more than in 1954. The overall result was a decrease in the estimated value of livestock in the Federation of about \$16,000,000, i.e., from \$204,000,000 in 1954 to \$188,000,000 in 1955.

MEAT SUPPLIES

As chilled or frozen meats are not generally acceptable to Asian palates and as, also, the Muslim section of the community require the meat eaten by them to have been slaughtered in accordance with certain religious rites, most of the meat consumed in the country is slaughtered locally and sold as fresh meat. The imported meats (chilled, frozen smoked or salted) and canned meats and meat products, therefore, amounted to only 2,800 tons as compared with the estimated 38,000 tons of fresh meat slaughtered and eaten in 1955. The bulk of chilled and frozen meat is consumed by Europeans who generally prefer it to the fresh, local product.

The extent to which the Federation supplied its fresh meat demands from local sources is illustrated by the following table:

	Buffaloes	Oxen	Goats	Sheep	Pigs
Total known slaughter ...	32,200	36,500	74,700	38,000	563,900
Imported for slaughter ...	5,900	1,800	—	41,000	1,500
No. bred in the Federation ...	26,300	34,700	74,700	—	562,400

There were significant increases over 1954 in the numbers of all classes of livestock, except oxen, slaughtered during the year. In addition to the known slaughter there was also a considerable amount of unrecorded slaughter, e.g. in kampongs, on estates, in villages, etc. It is, however, estimated that 86 per cent. of the fresh beef, 99.75 per cent. of the fresh pork, and 51 per cent. of the fresh mutton (goat and sheep) originated in the Federation. The total amount of fresh meat slaughtered and consumed is estimated to have been:

(1) Fresh beef (buffaloes and oxen) ...	10,270	tons
(2) Fresh pork	26,850	„
(3) Fresh mutton (sheep and goats) ...	1,230	„
	<u>38,350</u>	„

From these figures it is computed that the average consumption of meat per annum by the beef-eaters (mostly Muslims) is about 5½ lbs. per head, by mutton-eaters (mostly Indians, Pakistanis and a few Malaysians) nearly 3 lbs., and by the pork-eaters (almost entirely Chinese) about 25 lbs. These are in keeping with the general observations on the dietary habits of the various races in the country. In addition the estimated annual consumption of poultry is 5 lbs. and about 30 eggs per capita.

LIVESTOCK IMPORTS

Importations of livestock were as follows:

From	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Pigs
Indonesia	126	1,748	—	—	1,548
„	—	5*	—	—	—
Thailand	5,729	68	—	—	—
Australia	—	1*	—	41,044	—
„	—	—	—	3*	2*
Singapore	—	549*	11*	—	—
United Kingdom	—	—	2*	—	6*
Total importations 1955 ...	<u>5,855</u>	<u>2,371</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>41,047</u>	<u>1,556</u>
Total importations 1954 ...	<u>2,438</u>	<u>1,911</u>	<u>307</u>	<u>30,300</u>	<u>2,866</u>

All importations other than those for breeding, were for slaughter in the larger towns of the Federation.

A total of 7,111 buffaloes and 68 cattle in 21 consignments from Thailand were quarantined at Padang Besar Cattle Quarantine Station. Allocations totalling 1,382 animals from this total were made to Singapore.

Other importations into the Federation from various sources included 396 dogs, 34 cats and 90 horses.

* Imported for breeding.

LIVESTOCK EXPORTS

The export of 44,200 pigs to Singapore has already been mentioned. A further 500 were exported to Sarawak and Brunei. Singapore received in addition 96 buffaloes, 6 cattle, 1,729 goats and 36 sheep from the Federation, principally for slaughter. 284 dogs, 46 cats and 28 horses were also exported.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

The Stud Bull Scheme, based on the use of bulls of the imported Red Sindhi and Sahiwal breeds, continued to make steady progress and reached a wider public. At the end of the year 66 pure-bred bulls were stationed in dairy herds throughout the country. Cross-bred Sindhi bulls from the Department's Animal Husbandry Stations are sold or hired to rural stockowners to improve the local type of beef and draught animal.

A total of about 5,000 calves have now been born under this scheme. The first batch of three-quarter-bred calves appeared during the year: the milk yields of the half-bred mothers are encouraging. It is by these yields that the measure of success of the scheme will be judged.

The Premium Bull Scheme in Kelantan, based on the use of local bulls of superior type, continued to attract much interest. Competition among Malay cattle breeders for the award of a premium was keen.

Selective breeding legislation operates in Kelantan and Kedah, and one district in Trengganu. Although a compulsory-castration campaign would be of advantage in the two areas of Johore and Province Wellesley in which there is now a high concentration of Red Sindhi blood, it is felt that the campaign should remain voluntary at present. Cross-bred bulls are being dispersed extensively in other herds where it is considered that even a small proportion of Red Sindhi blood would be better than none at all.

The male progeny of imported Indonesian stud goats bred at the Central Animal Husbandry Station were distributed to breeders, but demand far exceeded the supply.

A sheep breeding station was started in Kelantan around a nucleus of imported Dorest Horn sheep. By crossing them with selected local ewes it is hoped eventually to establish a "Dorkel" strain adapted to the local environment, and potentially of much greater meat value than the existing degenerated animal. Improved standards of husbandry will, of course, be essential to success.

The Department's two Animal Husbandry Stations carried a total of 670 cattle and buffaloes. The breeding herds of Red Sindhi and Sahiwal cattle are maintained at the Paroi station whilst the Central Animal Husbandry Station at Kluang maintains herds of Malayan swamp

buffaloes, local dairy and beef types of cattle, Sindhi cross-bred cattle, and goats. A few calves from Indian Murrah bull x Malayan swamp buffalo crossings have been born. There is a considerable demand for breeding stock of all classes from the Kluang station.

At both stations observations were continued on physiological characteristics of local livestock, and on pathological conditions not previously recognised in Malaya.

LIVESTOCK DISEASES

Cattle and buffaloes

No outbreak of the major tropical "killer" diseases of cattle and buffaloes occurred during the year. The Federation has enjoyed this enviable freedom for several successive years.

Haemorrhagic septicaemia, however, caused considerable trouble. A total of 21 known outbreaks were reported. Known deaths totalled 145, but, again, this figure is certainly much lower than the actual mortality. Illegal movement from infected districts, particularly in Kelantan and Trengganu, made it necessary to employ vaccination on a far wider scale than reported deaths appeared to warrant. Some opposition was encountered as a result of counter-propaganda by "bomohs" (the local "medicine-men"), but 10,300 animals were vaccinated or serumised in spite of it and outbreaks were, albeit with some difficulty, suppressed.

Research during the year on the apparently insidious condition of cattle of all ages, referred to in the 1954 Report, has not yet succeeded in defining the cause. Investigations in both the field and the laboratory are being pursued.

A few cases of malignant catarrh were reported in Kelantan and of ephemeral fever in Province Wellesley and Trengganu.

Goats

Several small outbreaks of contagious ecthyma occurred, in the course of which over 1,000 goats were vaccinated.

Melioidosis was confirmed in an imported goat in Penang. Blood samples from all known contacts of the animal were examined in an attempt to detect possible spread. Investigations into an alternative test, using melioidin, are to be made.

Pigs

Seven outbreaks of swine fever, 4 in Pahang, 2 in Perak and 1 in Kelantan, caused some concern. Three of the Pahang outbreaks were extensions from the outbreak recorded in the 1954 Report. Deaths in these seven outbreaks totalled 1,090 pigs of all ages.



His Highness Reviewing His troops

His Highness the Sultan of Johore's Diamond Jubilee Celebration

His Highness being escorted to the Royal Dais in the Throne Room of the Istana Besar





Taking the salute from the Guard of Honour on his visit to the
1st Battalion Fiji Infantry Regiment

*The Right Honourable Alan Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the
Colonies, visited the Federation in August*

Addressing the inaugural meeting of the new Federal Legislative Council



Two types of vaccine were used in control attempts, one a lapinised vaccine produced at the Veterinary Research Institute and the other an imported crystal violet vaccine. No firm conclusions could be drawn as to the value of either vaccine under local conditions, but investigations into the problem are in hand. Serum given to in-contact young animals appeared to afford some protection. In all some 2,700 pigs were vaccinated and 460 given serum, and by the end of the year, all the outbreaks had been suppressed.

Small outbreaks of swine erysipelas were controlled with a reported mortality of only 18 pigs. Specific anti-serum with or without penicillin, was given to about 250 animals.

Minor outbreaks of pigling diarrhoea, salmonellosis, pasteurellosis and swine pox were reported but, with the exception of one outbreak in Penang that caused the death of 40 pigs, all were comparatively trivial and responded readily to treatment.

Poultry

Under the Veterinary Department's free vaccination scheme a record total of more than five and a half million birds were vaccinated against Ranikhet disease during the year, equivalent to an average of more than 18,000 birds every working day. This was an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million over the 1954 figure. The greatest demand comes from the Chinese and then from the Indian community: Malay poultry-keepers show less enthusiasm for the service.

Some 13,000 day-old chicks were also vaccinated against Ranikhet disease with an intra-nasal vaccine: its use is still in the experimental stage.

Fowl pox, coryza and infectious laryngo-tracheitis occurred as small outbreaks with, in general, negligible mortality. Vaccinations against fowl pox increased from 52,500 in 1954 to 209,200 in 1955. Infectious laryngo-tracheitis has shown no tendency as yet to assume epiornithic form in Malaya.

Dogs

Two cases only of rabies in dogs occurred during the year, one close to the Thailand border and one in the centre of Perak. These were the first recorded cases for two and a half years. The former was not unexpected and proved the usefulness of the "immune belt" maintained along the Thai-Malayan border. The source of the second case was not determined: it was not improbably a dog smuggled in from Thailand or Indonesia. The rapid vaccination and tattooing of nearly 10,000 dogs in the infected area of Perak appeared to have prevented spread.

RESEARCH

Much of the work of the Veterinary Research Institute was concerned with the production of vaccines. Over 12 million doses of Ranikhet vaccine were prepared for use in the Federation, Singapore and certain neighbouring territories. An intranasal Ranikhet vaccine for the protection of chicks younger than six weeks old was prepared and some 60,000 doses issued. Among other vaccines prepared were those against hæmorrhagic septicaemia (18,000 doses) and fowl pox (423,000 doses). Lapinised rinderpest seed virus is passaged regularly and is held against a possible emergency.

Research into groups of pigs vaccinated with a lapinised swine fever vaccine and with crystal violet vaccine respectively, and then challenged with the local strain of field virus, suggested that the local virus is immunologically related to strains in the United Kingdom.

Further investigations were made into the anaemia and emaciation syndrome in local cattle and buffaloes. Whilst the identity of the infective agent has not yet been established it appears to have been passaged successfully in some blood transmission experiments but less successfully in others. Research into the condition continues.

A number of isolations were made from field specimens, among them the virus of infectious canine hepatitis, pleuropneumonia-like organisms from poultry, *Vibrio foetus* from aborted fetuses of cattle and buffaloes, and *Pf. whitmori* from an aborted goat fetus.

Routine laboratory tests were made on a large number of field specimens.

GENERAL

Arsenic Poisoning

Preventable deaths from this cause continue to occur annually with lamentable regularity. Grass or herbage sprayed with sodium arsenite can, if eaten, lead to rapid death. In all 411 cattle, 45 buffaloes and 1 goat, a total of 457 ruminants, are known to have died. Many others were saved when reports of exposure were made without delay. "Poisoned" areas must, by law, be so indicated, but livestock owners frequently appear to take little if any heed of the notices. Losses from this cause during the year are estimated at about \$150,000.

Helminthiasis

Helminthiasis of all classes of domestic livestock in the Federation is widespread. Liver fluke treatment was given to nearly 4,000 buffaloes and a few cattle, sheep and goats. Phenothiazine treatment for roundworms was given to 7,000 buffaloes, cattle, goats and sheep, 12,000 pigs, and 95,000 chickens. These are very large increases on the 1954 totals of animals similarly dosed.

Livestock shows

Thirty-seven Livestock Shows were held at various centres during the year, including the very successful Livestock Section of the 1955 Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association Exhibition.

Civics Courses

The Veterinary Department took part in more than 50 Civics Courses.

Animal Infirmaries

Although the general public made even greater use of the Department's services for the treatment of sick animals during the year, over 60 per cent. of those treated were dogs and cats. It is felt that this aspect of the service is more the province of the private practitioner than that of a Government officer. A proposal that Government should be relieved of the obligation to attend to sick pet animals has been made. Apart from the 13,000 dogs and cats treated, 8,000 large animals and 46,000 poultry received treatment. The Penang and Perak Departments each maintains a mobile veterinary dispensary which has proved of great benefit to livestock owners in the more remote areas.

Veterinary Scholarships

Seven Federal or State Scholarship students were in training in the United Kingdom or Australia during the year. On their return to Malaya they will be eligible for appointment as Veterinary Officers.

F.A.O. Assistance

The Veterinary Department was fortunate to obtain the services of Prof. J. E. Euzéby, a well-known French veterinary parasitologist, through the agency of the Food and Agriculture Organisation. Prof. Euzéby prepared a check-list of helminths infesting the larger species of local livestock that is proving of the greatest value. He was also able, whilst in Malaya, to train an officer in routine identification methods.

Part VII

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DEVELOPMENT

Satisfactory progress was made in the scheme for re-organization and expansion of Geological Survey activities for which an original Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £325,000 (\$2,785,714) was made in 1950 and a supplementary grant in 1955 of £31,156 (\$267,052). The total allocation of £356,156 (\$3,052,766) included provision of £203,281 (\$1,742,409) for capital expenditure on buildings and equipment, and £152,875 (\$1,310,357) for recurrent expenditure on personal emoluments and other charges. Implementation of the scheme,

which was originally scheduled to expire on 31st March, 1954 but which was later extended until the end of March, 1956, has resulted in increasing the staff of the Geological Survey to nearly three times its former strength.

Overseas recruitment to fill all the appointments of Geologists authorized under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, and all but one of those borne on the Federal establishment of the Department, was completed before the end of 1955.

Two vacancies for Chemists were filled during 1955, one from overseas on contract, and the other on probation by an Asian member of the staff who had obtained his Honours degree after three years of study in the United Kingdom under a Colonial Development and Welfare scholarship. One post of Chemist remained vacant at the end of the year.

Recruiting of junior staff made satisfactory progress by keeping in pace with filling of the senior posts.

All problems connected with the provision of land for the new buildings authorized under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme, and with the conditions of tenure of the buildings, were finally solved, and marked progress was made in the several constructional works. The new Geological Survey headquarters in Ipoh, including offices, museum, chemical and geological laboratories, and houses for senior and junior staff, should be ready for occupation by the middle of 1956. Construction of outstation quarters for a senior officer in Kuala Lumpur, and for a senior officer and junior officers in Johore Bahru, will also be completed by mid-1956. Existing Government buildings in Mersing and Kangar were renovated and converted into outstation geological offices and laboratories. Funds to pay for all these buildings and renovations were provided in the two Colonial Development and Welfare grants.

The increases in staff authorized under the Colonial Development and Welfare scheme have made it possible to open geological offices in many parts of the Federation that would otherwise have had to be neglected. The result has been that, in addition to the Headquarters of the Geological Survey in Batu Gajah, Perak, and a permanent Principal Geologist's office in Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, geological outstation offices at the end of 1955 were being maintained in nine of the eleven States and Settlements—One office each in Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, Trengganu, Kelantan and two in Johore.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING

Systematic geological surveying on a scale of one mile to one inch, with its accompanying search for mineral deposits, was carried out

during 1955 in Northern Kelantan, Central Trengganu, Southern Pahang, Perlis, Kedah, Northern Perak, Central Perak, Central Selangor, Malacca, and in Eastern and Southern Johore. Emergency conditions hindered the work, especially in Kelantan, Northern Perak, Pahang, and Southern Johore, but considerable progress was made nevertheless. Security forces co-operated by providing escorts for geologists in jungle work in several parts of the country.

Detailed geological mapping reveals areas likely to contain deposits of economic minerals, as well as those where the richer agricultural soils occur. Regional maps compiled mainly from geological data show, as accurately as present knowledge permits, zones of (a) mining land; (b) potential mining land; (c) possible mineral producing land; and (d) land not likely to be required for mining. Such maps therefore are essential as a basis for a sound policy of land alienation. During the year, regional maps of Kedah and Perlis, and of Trengganu, were completed and prepared for printing by the Survey Department. Compilation of a regional map of Malacca was finished, and work on one of Johore was begun.

MALAYAN-THAI BORDER SURVEY

During 1955, the Department made arrangements for a combined geological survey of the Malaya-Thailand border zone, and by the end of the year a party containing experienced Geologists from both countries had started field work in Perlis and North Kedah; in the adjoining parts of Thailand; and on the neighbouring Malayan and Thai islands. The survey is planned to move eastwards along the border zone to the China Sea coast, but whether it can be completed in all sectors will depend largely upon Emergency conditions. Whenever called upon during the survey, security forces of one or other of the two countries co-operated by providing the necessary armed escorts.

In the western sector, the combined geological party soon found many new fossil localities and collected information of stratigraphical value, not only to Malaya and Thailand but also to world geology. The central and eastern sectors, including Eastern Kedah, Northern Perak, and Northern Kelantan, are expected to provide information of direct economic importance because of the mineralized nature of many of the rocks they contain.

MINERAL PROSPECTING

The Colonial Development and Welfare scheme for expanding Geological Survey activities included provision for prospecting of certain areas which reconnaissance or detailed geological mapping may have shown to be likely to contain mineral deposits, but in which, for one reason or another, prospecting by the mining public would not be

advisable. Emergency conditions having rendered it impossible to organize a Geological Survey departmental prospecting team, it was decided late in 1954, by mutual agreement between the Director of Geological Survey and the Chief Inspector of Mines and with the approval of the Minister for Natural Resources, to cater for this important work by pooling the resources of the two Departments and by establishing a combined Mineral Investigation Drilling Unit. This drilling unit, working under the direction of the two Heads of Departments, made satisfactory progress in 1955 by prospecting seven areas in Selangor and Perak.

Records of prospecting carried out under prospecting licences and boring permits are filed in a central collection at Geological Survey headquarters. The records go back as far as 1920, and the collection now includes 4,684 files. These records are available to, and are freely consulted by, the mining public, and are of value in land usage surveys. Copies of results of prospecting on State Land may be supplied to anyone, but the results of prospecting on alienated land may be disclosed only to the owners or to persons authorized by them. Nominal charges are made for supplying copies of the prospecting results to non-Government persons.

RADIOMETRIC SURVEY

During 1955, a radiometric survey was made of an area at Sangka Dua, one of the places in Selangor where the copper-uranium phosphate mineral, torbernite, had been discovered by Geologists before the second world war. The survey was the first of its kind to be undertaken in Malaya, and it was carried out in detail in order both to prospect the area and to test the applicability under local conditions of certain alternative methods of searching for radioactive minerals. It showed conclusively that the torbernite and many other radioactive minerals in the area prospected at Sangka Dua are so unevenly distributed and in such low concentrations that an orebody of economic importance does not exist there. This does not mean that similar results will necessarily be obtained in other parts of the country, and the search for deposits of radioactive minerals therefore continues.

It is satisfactory to note that some mining companies have now become interested in prospecting for radioactive minerals. The Geological Survey will render all possible assistance to prospectors by providing them with geological information, giving advice on field equipment and field methods, and examining and testing samples.

GEOPHYSICAL PROSPECTING AND SURVEYING

An application that had been lodged in 1954 with the Council for Technical Co-operation in South and South East Asia for aid in the

form of large-scale airborne magnetometer and radioactivity surveys of parts of the Federation was discussed at the Colombo Plan Conference in Singapore in October, 1955. The application was still under consideration at the end of the year, but no firm offer of assistance had by then been received.

A report was received in 1955 on the work of the two French geophysicists who had carried out geophysical tests in the Federation for six months in 1954 under the auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration. The report shows that seismic methods and certain types of electrical methods are effective, but some checking is required before an accurate assessment can be made of their practical applicability in Malaya.

GEOHYDROLOGICAL SURVEYS

Despite their big annual rainfall, parts of the Federation of Malaya are short of water. This is especially true of some coastal areas where local wells either go dry between the rainy seasons or contain water too salty to drink; where the waters of the nearby estuaries are too brackish to use; and where piped supplies from distant rivers could be provided only at huge expense. The need is urgent to begin work as soon as possible on systematic geohydrological surveys of these parts of the country, with the aim of locating and developing suitable underground water supplies for them.

Because the Geological Survey has no facilities for maintaining its own hydrological team, an application was made early in 1955 for aid from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in the form of a project of geohydrological surveys and drilling tests in certain of the areas that most urgently need water. As a result of the application, an expert United Nations hydrologist came to the Federation in December for two months to carry out a reconnaissance, and it is hoped that work on the project will start in 1956.

PHOTOGEOLOGY

During 1955, the Photogeological Section of the Directorate of Colonial Geological Surveys, London, kindly arranged for the supply of photographic print laydowns of most of the areas in which geological fieldwork was being carried out; and gave useful tuition in photogeological techniques to one Geologist when he was on leave in the United Kingdom.

Copies of all the aerial photographs taken in connexion with the post-war topographical surveying of Malaya are filed at Geological Survey headquarters, and full use is made by Geologists of the geological information that study of the photographs reveals.

GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE BY AIR

Valuable information was obtained from geological reconnaissance flights in light aircraft that were made over parts of Johore, Malacca, Pahang, and Perak, for the purpose of determining geological structures and, in one instance, of studying a landslide.

ENGINEERING CONSULTATIONS

Upon numerous occasions the Geological Survey was consulted in connexion with engineering and allied problems. These included the detailed investigation of sites for the dams, tunnels, underground power house, and other works involved in the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric scheme; the nature of bridge foundations; the location of road metal quarries; and the location of underground water supplies. Geological reports on mining properties, and a number on the mining possibilities of areas, were supplied to members of the mining community.

IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES AND SPECIMENS

Many specimens and samples of rocks and minerals for identification and analysis were received from other Government Departments, from commercial and industrial firms, and from private persons. The amount of chemical work that was done on the large numbers of samples from members of the mining community, from the Research and Development Branch of the Department of Mines, and from other Government Departments left little time for the chemists to devote to departmental analyses. Fees are charged for analyses of commercial samples, but work for other Government Departments is performed free of charge.

Many drill samples were identified for mining companies and individual prospectors, and for engineers for purposes other than mining. The information so obtained is of value in determining the nature of sub-surface rocks and the materials overlying them; and, in the case of alluvial areas, in ascertaining whether bedrock has been reached in drilling and mineral-bearing ground therefore not left unprospected.

TRAINING OF STAFF

Individual tuition was given throughout the year to members of the junior staff by Geologists and Chemists. Two Field Assistants were under training at a local Government English School with a view to their qualifying for Government scholarships for higher training in Geology at United Kingdom (or Commonwealth) universities. Funds were allocated to allow one Laboratory Assistant to take a similar pre-University course in 1956 with the aim of qualifying for promotion to a higher division post of Chemist.

As in previous years, collections of typical Malayan rocks and minerals were donated to schools for teaching purposes, and talks on local geology and the work of the Geological Survey were given to senior school classes. It was hoped in this way to create an interest in the work of the Department, but not a single application was submitted for overseas scholarships in Geology that were advertised by Government late in 1955. It is true that three Malaysians have been studying privately for degrees in Geology at United Kingdom and Australian universities, but it seems that Malayan students of scholarship standard are generally disinclined to take up Geology as a profession.

Part VIII

MINING

MINERAL RIGHTS AND ROYALTIES

Minerals are the property of the individual States and Settlements. Prospecting may only be carried out under a Licence or Permit, with the exception that the holder of an agricultural title, not in a Malay Reserve, has the right to prospect his land and to allow others to do so. Land may not be mined unless it is leased for that purpose from the States and Settlements; the possession of any other surface rights conveys no right to mine. Mining Leases are granted for appropriate periods up to 21 years and their term may be extended.

Royalties are paid on the production of coal and gold. On all other minerals Federal Export Duties are levied. The Export Duty on tin concentrates is about 15 per cent. of the value of the tin metal contained; on other minerals the rate is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*—apart from certain specified exceptions.

TIN

The 1955 production of 1,366,413 pikuls of tin concentrates had a calculated tin metal content of 61,244 tons, valued at over \$376 millions. This was an increase of 554 tons or 0.9 per cent. over the 1954 figure and a new post-war record. The number of tin mining units increased by 62 from 719 to 781 at the end of the year; the number of Asian gravel pump mines increased by 67. This increase was due in part to the slightly higher tin price and the steadier market but the probable introduction of Tin Control provided some impetus.

The 1955 output was divided between dredging 50.6 per cent., gravel pumping and hydraulicing 41.4 per cent., underground 3.7 per cent., and other methods 4.3 per cent. European managed mines were responsible for 59.46 per cent. of production, Asian mines for 38.76 per cent. and individual Dulang washers for 1.78 per cent. These

figures represent a swing of 2 per cent. in favour of Asian mines as compared with the previous year, and are accounted for by the great increase in Asian mining activity. At the year end, operating mines totalled 781 including 76 dredges, 634 gravel-pumps, 10 underground and 61 others. The employment of labour and machinery on all mines increased during 1955, the tin mines employing 89 per cent. and 91 per cent. respectively.

The average Singapore tin price during 1955 was \$365.50 per pikul, as compared with \$353.60 in 1954: these figures are equivalent to £740.1 and £719.4 per ton (London Spot). The market was firmer and there was a rising trend throughout the year from the minimum of \$335.37½ per pikul in January to the maximum of \$409.25 in December. With the increased production and a higher average price, Export Duty revenue from tin mining rose by 2.8 per cent. to \$55,123,000.

Most of the tin concentrates were smelted in Singapore or Penang but on October 1st the smelting works at Butterworth were brought into production. Movements of concentrates to smelters are considered as "exports". Producers receive approximately 60 per cent. of the Singapore tin metal price (per pikul) for each pikul of concentrates and on this basis the industry earned about \$230 millions nett, after paying export duty, smelting charges, etc.

The direct effect of the Emergency on tin mining continued to decrease and production was all but unaffected. Isolated incidents occurred in and around mines but they were of gratifying rarity. However, access to considerable areas was still prohibited and prospecting in undeveloped country remained practically at a standstill. This aspect is gravely serious, but as the situation is continually under review it is hoped that more prospecting will be possible in the near future.

Though the possibilities of Tin Control were ever present throughout the year, no further progress was made towards ratification of the International Tin Agreement. It was not until early 1956 that the Government of Indonesia agreed to ratify the Agreement. By the year end, domestic arrangements for the implementation of the Agreement were almost completed.

COAL

The only coalfield worked in Malaya is that at Batu Arang in Selangor, developed by Malayan Collieries Limited. The coal is low grade, intermediate between lignite and sub-bituminous, non-coking with a calorific value of about 9000 BTU as received.

Throughout the year imported fuel-oil retained its popularity and the decline in coal consumption continued. In 1955 production was

178,123 tons from opencast and 27,995 tons from underground mining, totalling 206,118 tons, a decrease of 17,422 tons or 7.8 per cent. compared with 1954.

At the end of the year, only one underground mine and one opencast site were being worked and the labour force had decreased from 1,224 in December, 1954, to 1,049.

The amount of coal available for sale was 194,775 tons which, at a price of \$30 per ton, had a value of \$5,843,250. The State of Selangor received royalty at 25 cents per ton totalling \$50,878.

IRON

The total production of iron-ore in 1955 was 1,466,184 tons, an increase of 253,404 tons or 20.9 per cent. compared with 1954. Of this, the Bukit Besi mine at Dungun was responsible for 1,316,646 tons. No iron is smelted in Malaya and most of the ore is shipped to Japan. Exports totalled 1,592,268 tons valued at \$30,607,752 and \$2,778,350 was paid in Export Duty.

General interest in iron mining remained strong and preparations for the re-opening of a potentially large producing mine were brought near to completion.

ALUMINIUM

The bauxite mine at Telok Ramunia, Johore, remained the sole producer but its output was expanded from 165,621 tons in 1954 to 222,162 tons in 1955. Exports to Formosa, Japan, and Australia totalled 259,442 tons, were valued at \$4,910,416, and realised \$475,499 in Export Duty.

GOLD

Total production at 22,838 ozs. Troy of raw gold was about 9 per cent. higher than in 1954.

Raub Australian Gold Mining Co. Ltd. in Pahang were responsible for this increase by producing 19,469 ozs.: the remaining production came from two small gravel-pump mines and as a by-product of tin-mining.

The gold production was valued at \$2,318,520 and \$99,355 was paid in royalty to the States of origin.

COLUMBIUM

The production of columbite as a by-product of tin mining at Semeling in Kedah continued and operations in the new, predominantly columbite producing, area at Bakri were expanded. Output from these areas was 81 tons and 155 tons respectively, totalling 236 tons as compared with 111 tons in 1954. Exports were 187 tons valued at \$2,622,479 and paid about \$237,259 in Export Duty.

At the beginning of the year, the price of columbite was about \$18,000 a ton but with the withdrawal of the bonus paid by American buyers in May, the price fell by half and, after a further decline, settled around \$5,500 a ton at the end of the year.

TUNGSTEN

The production of tungsten minerals increased slightly from 99 tons in 1954 to 106 tons in 1955. This total comprised 56 tons of wolframite and 50 tons of scheelite. Concentrates exported weighed 112 tons with a value of \$756,358 and yielded about \$3,760 in Export Duty.

TITANIUM

The mineral ilmenite occurs in large quantities associated with alluvial tin and is produced as a by-product of tin mining. Exports in 1955 increased by some 20 per cent. to 53,874 tons valued at \$1,592,813 and yielded \$149,913 in duty.

CHINA-CLAY

The 1955 production at 1,378 tons showed a slight increase of 26 tons compared with 1954. Most of this was used locally as a filler by the rubber trade but 270 tons were exported with a value of \$20,838 and a yield of about \$200 in duty.

OTHER MINERALS

Two tons of pebble corundum and 100 tons of copper sulphide ores were exported.

MINING LABOUR

At the end of December 44,407 persons were employed in mining, an increase of 742 compared with the previous year. Of these, 39,559 worked in tin-mining, 2,452 in iron mines, 1,049 in coal and 756 in gold.

The serious shortage of skilled underground miners continued to hinder operations in the gold mine at Raub where the total labour-force decreased by 62 over the year to 719.

There was negligible labour trouble on Chinese mines, but some unrest on European companies made 1955 the first year in which substantial labour troubles have occurred. A troublesome strike started in February at Kampar, over the dismissal of certain workmen. There were two other strikes of short duration in the same area.

During 1955, 24 persons were killed in mining accidents, 4 by mechanical causes and 3 by electrical causes. This total of 31 deaths on mines represents a fatality rate of 0.69 per 1,000 persons employed, slightly higher than in 1954. Statutory enquiries were held and four court cases were instituted against managements, resulting in the conviction of three persons.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES

The Department has a Federal Headquarters, various State Headquarters and Inspectorates and a Research Division. Duties consist of advising the respective Governments on all mining matters, and the enforcement of the various Enactments controlling mining and allied operations.

The Research Division has so far concentrated on investigating and advising the industry on ore-dressing problems. A Minerals Investigation Drilling Unit has prospected a number of potential mining areas with special regard to land-use problems. Progress has been made towards the formation of a Minerals Information Centre in conjunction with the Geological Survey. Construction of the new laboratories in Ipoh began in mid 1955 and by the year end was well advanced, and it is hoped to remove the Division to its new Headquarters in April, 1956. The site of the laboratories adjoins that of the new Headquarters of the Geological Survey, and the co-operation which has always existed between the two Departments will be strengthened by closer liaison.

The Division I Establishment of the Department is 26 duty posts with a leave reserve of 5—a total of 31. At the end of 1955 the total strength was 22 and the shortage of staff was thus a matter of serious concern. In addition, there were 59 mining assistants, 56 clerical workers and approximately 44 junior office staff.

THE EXPANSION OF OUTPUT

The fact that the mining industry of Malaya is virile and capable of expansion is shown by the increased production of minerals. Two factors affecting such expansion have already been mentioned but deserve emphasis.

Intensive tin-mining has been carried on in this country for over 100 years and most of the present mines are operating in the same areas. Depletion of these resources has been tremendous and inadequate prospecting has resulted in a serious shortage of known tin-mining land reserves. Prospecting has been almost at a standstill for nearly a quarter of a century and at no time has this been the fault of the industry. Pre-war Tin Restriction schemes, the Japanese occupation, the post-war rehabilitation period, and finally the Emergency have prevented sufficient exploration and development of reserves. The Emergency still has a serious effect on prospecting and, in addition, there are conflicts with other land-use interests. Unless these difficulties can be resolved and widespread prospecting encouraged, a decrease in tin production will inevitably occur.

The work of the Research Division on ore-dressing has already resulted in increased tin recovery—and consequently in direct revenue. There is an almost unlimited field for research into matters of immediate practical application and in this way the Division can make a substantial contribution to mining efficiency.

Part IX

RURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The specific instrument provided by the Federal Government for rural and industrial development is known as the Rural and Industrial Development Authority. The Authority was incorporated by Ordinance No. 48 of 1953 and began its corporate life on the 1st January, 1954; the Authority consisted of:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----|--|
| a Chairman ... | ... | { both appointed by H.E. the High
Commissioner |
| a Deputy Chairman | | |
| 11 members | ... | appointed by the Governments of each
State and Settlement |
| 12 members | ... | appointed by H.E. the High Commissioner
in Council |

Appointments were made from amongst persons who were suitably qualified in regard to matters relating to industry, agriculture, trade, finance, science or administration, or found to be otherwise suitable.

The decision to set up a special agency of Government to promote rural and industrial development was taken in 1951 after discussions between the late High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney and Dato Sir Onn bin Ja'afar who later became Member for Home Affairs: prior to that decision and the creation of what is known as RIDA, there had not been any particular agency for rural or industrial development in the Federation of Malaya; the situation was that there were large areas of the country in which lived a rural population who were to a great extent not in touch with developments in the economic and social spheres which could do much to improve their standards of living.

It was decided from the start of RIDA that the most important thing was that in every activity undertaken by it there should be an element of self-help; a second matter of great importance was that all proposals for improvement should come from the people on the ground; this was decided in order to make sure that the people who were to be helped should display some initiative, some energy and an ambition to get out of the rut in which many of them were living. The duties of the

staff of the Authority were largely to assist and guide them in every possible way to think for themselves and to make demands on the Authority's resources of money, material and manpower which would help the people themselves to reach higher levels in their economic and social life.

Until the end of 1953, the Authority was to some extent experimental and was a Department of Government under the Member for Home Affairs. In the creation of the Authority as a Corporation, its broad duties were laid down in Ordinance No. 48 of 1953 as follows:

“to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the economic and social development in the Federation and more particularly in the rural areas thereof.”

From the inception of the Authority, it worked in two ways:

- (i) it provided grants of money to States and Settlements for what are known as schemes; these schemes represented the felt need of the people, e.g. the people of a kampong might require a minor road and their proposal would be that they would provide self-help in the form of free labour if RIDA would provide the funds and the technical direction necessary;
- (ii) another section of the finance of the Authority was devoted to what are known as projects; these projects are proposals which involve loans from RIDA to individuals or to co-operatives, or corporations for the purpose of building up businesses or carrying out some similar venture. Self-help must again be shown and security has to be provided before such loans are given.

The Authority is financed by an annual subvention and by a loan of \$10 million by the Federal Government; from these two sources and other revenue, what is known as “the Rural and Industrial Development Authority Fund” is built to finance its activities subject to the stipulation that it shall be the duty of the Authority to conserve its Fund by so exercising and performing its functions and duties as to secure that the total revenue of the Authority is sufficient to meet all sums properly chargeable to revenue account taking one year with another.

Working Structure

The method by which the Authority works is by decentralization: in each State and Settlement there is a committee of the Authority known as the State or Settlement Development Board and below them District Development Boards and in some cases, there are Kampong Development Boards; money is allocated to each State or Settlement for use by the various Boards which have delegated to them certain

powers of expenditure without reference to the central Authority; however, each loan project must at some stage in its career be reported to the Authority for consideration by the Accountant, the Secretary and Executive Officer and the Chairman, or the Executive Committee or the full Authority, as the case may be. This procedure is followed in order to ensure that the provisions of Ordinance No. 48 of 1953 are complied with in regard to the balancing of the RIDA Fund.

The effect of decentralization is to provide a means of training to the unofficial committees which are responsible for making recommendations on RIDA projects and schemes: it is thought by the Authority that this type of training will stand the people of the Federation in good stead when self-government becomes a reality.

GENERAL

In 1955, the work of the Authority was to a very large extent hampered by the administration of loans on behalf of the Federal Government to ex-Special Constables. The Authority originally agreed to administer these loans when it was thought that their number would not be very great. But it was eventually found that the number of ex-Special Constable loans far outgrew the number of loans which the Authority was able to make itself under the terms of its own Ordinance. As a result steps have been taken to see that in 1956, the Authority's staff will be used exclusively to administer its own loans and special staff will be provided for the administration of ex-Special Constable loans.

Despite this burden, there has been a welcome increase in the number of small loans made by the Authority: it was particularly pleasing to see that the small businessmen of the Federation and individuals in the kampongs who were intent on improving the economic and social aspects of their lives have begun to realize what can be done for them in the matter of small loans which make all the difference between their living in poverty and their living in a reasonable standard of comfort.

The details of various types of loans are referred to later but the Authority has also carried out what are known as directly-managed projects; these consist of development activities financed by the Authority with the knowledge that they are experimental and not likely to make direct cash profit—the profit to be drawn from such projects is the improvement of some aspect of the life of the people of the Federation, e.g., the Authority has pioneered the introduction of tractors into the Federation of Malaya and at one time the tractor fleet, which was used for demonstration and for hire, numbered 80. As a result of demonstrations and hirings, the idea of mechanisation in the

agricultural field has been greatly developed in Malaya and there are over 200 private tractors in the State of Perak alone; as a result, the Authority's tractor fleet has become redundant and is gradually being reduced—as a project it has not paid its way but the Authority is satisfied because its developmental purpose has succeeded. The same applied to the use of mobile rice mills and incubators for poultry, and the Authority is investigating the possibility of producing coir from coconuts in the Federation. If these investigations and subsequent action are successful, a much needed source of revenue will be provided to the smallholder in the rural areas.

The direct Development project of a Dockyard at Kuala Trengganu which was originally intended to be run on commercial lines and at the same time to train the people of the Federation in boat building was a failure because of the lack of sufficient orders for craft with which to meet the heavy overheads involved in the construction and running of the Dockyard; consequently, in order to cut its losses, the Authority has turned the Dockyard into a Training Centre for the East Coast. It began to take shape during the year and will probably be in full working order as a Training Centre towards the middle of 1956.

The Authority lays particular emphasis on training and insists that training should be given to persons who have not sufficient knowledge to make a success of projects requiring technical knowledge—the Authority has not hesitated to call upon the agencies of the United Nations to provide experts to assist in training. During the period under review an Engineer provided under the Colombo Plan was attached to the Authority.

In general, the work of the Authority followed the lines of its work in previous years and its staffing difficulties were to some extent overcome in that it was possible to offer long-term contracts to its officers and to provide a Provident Fund.

The Authority continued to be interested in particular in the development of the following:

Agriculture	Water and Electricity Supplies
Fisheries	Training
Animal Husbandry	Housing
Arts and Crafts	Amenities and Improvements
Industry and Commerce	Community Halls
Transport	Rubber Production
Communications	

The total amount provided in loans from the Projects Fund in 1955 was \$1,231,521.

The total amount spent on Schemes for 1955 was \$2,172,607.

Agriculture

The number of loans to agricultural workers increased and it was evident that the work of the Authority's officers and the training which had been given through RIDA were bearing fruit.

The Authority's heavy tractors continued to make a profit but the use of light tractors dwindled considerably and a large number of them were sold or let out on the Hire Purchase system; the Authority's tractor training school in Perak was maintained and a smaller number of training classes was given.

In accordance with a decision taken in 1954 the Authority ceased to give post-extension training in agricultural matters. It was intended that the Agricultural Department should take over these duties but due to financial difficulties in the States and Settlements courses were not provided in sufficient numbers or variety to meet the Authority's requirements.

Rubber Production

During 1955, the Authority continued to maintain the rubber factory at Grisek in Johore and it continued to turn out first grade rubber; on three occasions, it made a small profit—however, it became clear that unless there was a radical change of heart amongst the local interested parties, the factory would never pay its way from its own profits and its continued existence would have to be heavily subsidized. The matter was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The latex selling co-operative society in Ulu Langat in the State of Selangor had another successful year and discussions were held with the Rubber Research Institute in regard to the best method of assisting smallholders to improve their rubber in quality and quantity throughout the Federation.

It is hoped that in 1956, further positive steps in this direction will be taken.

Fisheries

Loans for fishing projects were given but on a reduced scale; fishing projects are notoriously difficult to judge and for that reason, the Authority was cautious in its approach to applications for loans.

In the States and Settlements which were closely concerned with the fishing trade, i.e. Trengganu, Kelantan, Malacca, Kedah, Penang, the Authority experimented with improved hull shapes for fishing craft and with the installation of inboard engines in order to try and win over the somewhat conservative fishermen of the Federation from their dependence on outboard engines. The Authority and the Fisheries

Department worked in close co-operation in these matters and the Authority's two crafts, CHE SITI and ANAK BILIS, were used on the West Coast for demonstration purposes (and have since been hired out to local fishermen). Certain training courses were also given to fishermen.

Animal Husbandry

During the year, the Authority issued loans for various types of animal husbandry including poultry, buffaloes, goats and ducks; in general, it was found that for a poultry project to succeed, it must be very carefully controlled and the owner of the project must give his personal attention on a continuous basis it was also found that of all the systems tried, the deep litter system was the most successful.

There was an increase in the number of projects approved for goat rearing and for the purchase of cattle and buffaloes: in Kelantan in particular, the Authority financed a very large project which when it is completed will total approximately \$200,000 for the purchase by individuals of ploughing cattle and buffaloes in order that they would be able to use their own cattle or buffaloes rather than hiring them as in past seasons at exorbitant rates of hire; again, in this regard, the Authority worked in very close co-operation with the Veterinary Department. The Authority did not provide any training courses in animal husbandry but it provided funds for trainees to be sent to the Department concerned for training.

Industry and Commerce

The majority of projects under this heading were of a small nature and as such fitted in with the policy of the Authority. Projects which were approved were spread over a wide field, for example:

- the improvement of a mechanical engineering shop,
- garages,
- shoemaking business,
- sundry shops,
- rubber buying agencies,
- purchase of materials for the production of rubber,
- radio business,
- photography business,
- bicycle business,
- carpentry business,
- transport business including individual taxis and trishaws,
- padi milling,
- milling of coconuts, and the production of oil.

In accordance with the Authority's policy no loans of this nature were given out unless the applicant had some knowledge of the business into which he was entering, or unless he was already in it.

Weaving and Dyeing Industry

The Authority took steps to revive the weaving and dyeing industry on the East Coast and arrangements were made with the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration (UNTAA) to send an expert in dyeing to the Federation early in 1956 to investigate and report on the types of dye used in Malaya and what could be done to improve them.

Transport

During 1955, the Authority advised several transport companies in matters relating to their financial structure; it did not proceed with the intention to assist the North Eastern Transport Service in the State of Kelantan as the N.E.T.S. withdrew its request for assistance. Assistance was given to individuals to enter the taxi trade and to small companies for the furtherance of their transport proposals. The Authority also continued to improve the facilities in the Federation for river travel.

Communications

The policy of the Authority remained unchanged except that each State and Settlement was required to produce a planned programme of the minor communications which it proposed to construct through RIDA assistance; these programmes continued to include the construction of small bridges and other matters ancillary to the promotion of good minor communications in the State and Settlement—this policy was in keeping with the recommendations of the International Bank Mission and as in all construction of this nature, a pre-requisite was self-help.

Water and Electricity Supplies

The Engineer on loan to the Authority under the Colombo Plan was actively engaged in furthering the possibility of using windmill water pumps in the Federation; he was also instrumental in the installation of watersupplies of various kinds in different parts of the Federation, including one in Kuala Perlis which will provide water to the fishing village in that area from a dam some distance upstream. As in previous years, the Authority insisted that all watersupplies should be taken over and maintained by the local authorities.

Training Courses

The Authority found that it had become more than ever necessary to provide training for the people of the Federation in those matters which were outside the range of other Government agencies or

Departments. Progress was made with the setting up of training centres at Lornie Road near Kuala Lumpur for women and at Petaling Jaya near Kuala Lumpur for men and a third centre on the East Coast at Kuala Trengganu. It is hoped that all these centres will be open in 1956.

In addition, the Authority continued to make provision for commercial training of various kinds and it was decided to form three travelling training teams to provide more intense training in simple commercial matters throughout the Federation in 1956.

The Tractor Training School in Ipoh was continued with great success. The Authority continued to carry out its purpose of providing Malays with training in Chartered Accountancy in order to remedy the imbalance amongst the Chartered Accountants in private practice in Malaya. Malays were sent for training under the Colombo Plan in Australia in Chartered Accountancy, and at the end of the year there were 9 Malays articulated to firms of Chartered Accountants in Australia. It is hoped that the quota of 20 which was fixed originally for training under the Colombo Plan between the years 1955 and 1959 will be filled well before the target date.

More trainees were sent to the Rubber Estate Management course and are to finish their training early in 1956.

A pilot project in the training of women was run at Kuala Pilah in Negri Sembilan and provided much useful data which can be of great value in the running of the larger Women's Training Centre at Lornie Road in Kuala Lumpur: it is the view of the Authority that such training as can be given to improve the economic and social status of the women in the rural areas of the Federation should be given first priority.

The types of training given by the Authority comprised the following:

Boat Building	Various aspects of rural economy
Carpentry	Care of livestock including poultry and ducks
Bricklaying	Business management and simple accounts
Tractor maintenance and mechanical cultivation	Padi Planting
Helmsmanship	Rubber Estate Management
Sewing and Dressmaking	and training in all matters connected with transport and bus companies.
Economics of kampong life	
Domestic Science	
Sawmilling	
Logging	

Community Centres

The Authority's view on community centres is that they shall be constructed in response to a felt need of the people and shall not be put up only in the hope that the people will use them; this idea has now been accepted and consequently, the demand for community centres fell considerably during the year. However, the two new centres which received the Authority's assistance are in great demand by the people of the areas concerned. In building these centres, the Authority insisted on self-help and on the basis of a dollar-for-dollar.

Housing

The Authority made it clear that it is not a Housing Authority but it considered that until such time as the Federal Government made provision for the construction of the type of low-cost housing the Authority would continue to provide funds as it had in the past for low-cost housing to alleviate a lack of housing in various States and Settlements. Several housing projects were under consideration at the close of the year including one at Kluang in Johore, a second in Negri Sembilan and a third in Kelantan and a fourth in Perak.

Publicity

The RIDA monthly periodical, *Maju*, continued to be produced and to be distributed widely throughout the Federation. The staff of *Maju* were also used to provide various demonstrations and small shows in connection with the work of RIDA and use was also made of projectors and slides and other means of conveying information on the work of the Authority. They also continued to prepare books and materials suitable for publication and use in the various Training Centres.

Broadcasts were made throughout the year and a Working Party was set up to consider how best to improve the quality and quantity of Malayan arts and crafts both for internal and external consumption. It is probable that in 1957, there will be an organised flow of Malayan arts and crafts to other countries which have already indicated widespread interest in these products of the Federation.

In that connection, the Engineer attached to RIDA completed a machine for the softening of mengkuang fibre which is used largely in making various types of mats, shoes, handbags and hats.

Conclusion

In considering the work of the Authority, it became clear that the purpose of RIDA was being fulfilled although it had been hampered during the year by having to administer loans other than its own. In 1954, it had been feared that only essential development work would be

able to be carried out in 1955 but owing to the increase of interest by the general public in the work of the Authority, that difficulty was fortunately overcome and more and more of the general public showed by their initiative and by their response to the various types of training which the Authority gave, that the important principle of self-help was beginning to be understood. Another criterion of the success of the Authority lay in the fact that in some States and Settlements, the number of applications for RIDA assistance became so great that it is quite probable that in the near future it will not be possible for those States and Settlements with their limited staff to be able to deal with all the applications for RIDA assistance which they receive and a quota may have to be fixed as to the number and type of projects which can be dealt with by individual State or Settlement Development Boards.

Chapter VIII

SOCIAL SERVICES

Part I

EDUCATION

GENERAL

Organisation of the Department

Under the Federation of Malaya Agreement the establishment and control of educational policy is vested in the Federal Government which also distributes from revenue the greater part of the funds for education by means of subventions to the States and Settlements. Until the first elections for the Federal Legislative Council in July, 1955, the portfolio was held by the Member for Education. The Hon'ble Dato' Sir Clough Thuraisingam, Kt., D.P.M.J., C.B.E., J.P., held this office until his resignation on 23rd January, 1955. The then Director of Education, Mr. L. D. Whitfield, C.B.E., was appointed Member for Education. After the elections and the consequent formation of the Alliance Government the Hon'ble Dato' Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain assumed office as the first Minister for Education on 9th August, 1955, and the Hon'ble Mr. Too Joon Hing was appointed as Assistant Minister.

The Federal Headquarters of the Department of Education is composed of the Director of Education, two Deputy Directors, four Assistant Directors and a number of specialist officers. The Federal educational institutions comprising the Malay College for boys at Kuala Kangsar; the Malay Girls' College at Kuala Lumpur; the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur; the Sultan Idris Training College, Tanjong Malim; the Malay Women's Training College, Malacca; and the Teachers' Training College, Kota Bahru, are directly controlled by the Federal Headquarters which is also responsible to the Minister for the administration and direction of general educational policy as well as of the policy pertaining to teacher-training throughout the Federation.

All other schools and educational projects are under the detailed administrative control of the State and Settlement Governments through their Departments of Education each of which is in the charge of the Chief Education Officer (called Superintendent of Education in Kedah).

Educational policy

During 1955 educational policy operated within the framework of the Report of the Special Committee appointed by the High Commissioner in Council to consider ways and means of implementing the policy outlined in the Education Ordinance, 1952, in the context of the diminishing financial resources of the Federation. This Report and a statement by the Federal Government, presented as Council Paper No. 67 of 1954, were debated at length in the Federal Legislative Council on 6th and 7th October, 1954, which resolved that priority in the allocation of such Federal funds as might be available for education should be used for the following objects:

- (a) the introduction of National school features into vernacular schools, particularly by means of the establishment of English medium classes;
- (b) the maintenance of enrolments in the English medium schools at not less than 7.6 per cent. of the primary age group;
- (c) to give effect to (a) and (b) above, the implementation of the teacher training programme recommended in the Report, which included an increase to the greatest extent possible of the number of teachers to be trained in Teacher Training Colleges;
- (d) the provision of Secondary "Modern" schools (now known as Secondary Vocational schools and classes) on the general lines proposed in the Report.

During 1955 attempts were made to follow these four lines of policy.

The introduction of National (English-medium) classes in vernacular schools (known as Vernacular Improvement) had a mixed reception from the public. In spite of the offer of increased grants to cover the cost of the teachers the managements of practically all Chinese Aided Primary schools refused to agree to the establishment of National classes and only 4 were started. Malay and Indian opinion was also hostile at first but when the advantages of the scheme were fully realised there was a growing demand from parents for such classes in Malay schools except in Kedah and Johore. In all 33 National classes were started in Malay schools and in several states it would have been possible to start more if trained teachers and quarters had been available. To help to overcome this latter difficulty a sum of \$1.22 million was allocated from the Educational Development Fund to build quarters at vernacular schools where National classes had been, or were to be, started. Conditions in the Indian Estate schools were not suitable in most cases for the establishment of national classes but 5 were opened, mostly in Government Tamil schools.

The negative side of the policy outlined in Paper 67 of 1954, called for a halt to the expansion of purely vernacular schools and classes. The establishment of teachers was frozen at the 1954 figure and new schools and classes were not eligible to receive grant-in-aid. Despite this restriction reports indicate that no children over 6 years of age were turned away from vernacular schools, except from some of the Chinese schools in Penang, and the total enrolment for all types of vernacular schools showed substantial increases in 1955. Some Chinese schools opened additional classes without Government grant-in-aid though this was later paid where the additional classes were legitimate expansion of streams already started in 1954.

The percentage of primary age children in English schools varies much from one region to another. In Penang it was about 15 per cent. while in Trengganu it was only about 5 per cent. The effect of the policy of equalizing this figure at 7.6 per cent. meant that in 1955, the more highly developed states had to stand still or even decrease their admissions to Std. I in the Government and Aided Primary English schools and many children had to be refused entry. It seems that most children so refused were absorbed into the vernacular or private English schools. The enrolment of Secondary Academic Government and Aided English schools was to be reduced to 34,000. In 1955, there were about 38,000 in such schools in Forms I to V.

As regards the last two principles of the policy as laid down by the Legislative Council, progress of the teacher training programme is described under the appropriate section later in this chapter and Secondary Vocational schools under the English school section.

In September, 1955, another Special Committee of the Federal Legislative Council was appointed with the following terms of reference:

- (a) To examine the present Education Policy of the Federation of Malaya and to recommend any alterations or adaptations that are necessary with a view to establishing a national system of education acceptable to the people of the Federation as a whole which will satisfy their needs and promote their cultural, social, economic and political development as a nation, having regard to the intention to make Malay the national language of the country whilst preserving and sustaining the growth of the language and culture of other communities living in the country.
- (b) For this purpose to examine the Educational structure of the country including such provisions of the Education Ordinance, 1952, as may require alterations or adaptations and the measures for its implementation contained in Council Paper on educational policy No. 67 of 1954.

The Committee held several meetings from the beginning of October, until the end of the year but was unable to complete its work in 1955. Its report is expected in 1956.

General Progress

In September, 1955, there were 4,751 schools of all types with a total enrolment of 870,362 as compared with 4,530 schools and 796,434 pupils in September, 1954. A breakdown of that figure is shown in the following table:

Medium of instruction in the principal subjects	Pupils		
	Government or Grant Aided	Unaided Schools	Total
English	124,544 ...	54,100 ...	178,644
Malay	367,807 ...	210 ...	368,017
Chinese (Kuo Yu)... ..	241,146 ...	36,308 ...	277,454
Indian languages	45,603 ...	644 ...	46,247
Total	779,100 ...	91,262 ...	870,362

The schools teaching through the medium of English were, of course, multi-racial. The distribution by percentage of the pupils in those schools did not, however, reflect the proportion of the various races in the population of the country. The enrolments were 26 per cent. Malays, 49.4 per cent. Chinese, 22.2 per cent. Indians and 2.4 per cent. others (including Eurasians who regard English as the mother tongue). These figures show a slight relative improvement for the Malays—a trend which has been apparent since 1949, when the percentage of Malays in English schools was 19.3

The enrolment of all types of vernacular schools shows a substantial gain despite the policy of denying increasing provision for these schools but this was only achieved by serious overcrowding in many cases.

The accommodation problem in all schools would have been much worse but for the generous response of the public to appeals for help. Large sums were collected for additional buildings for aided English schools in most of the States and Settlements such as the fine new Anglo-Chinese School at Port Swettenham, the large additions to the Methodist Boys' School at Sentul and the Methodist Girls' School in Kuala Lumpur, Anglo-Chinese School (Suffolk Division), Penang and the Convents at Klang, Telok Anson and Seremban. It is probable that the sums subscribed for new Chinese schools and extensions were even greater. Especial mention may be made of the excellent buildings erected for the Kuen Cheng Girls' School in Kuala Lumpur and the Fukien Girls' School in Penang, the latter which comprised a new building for the Middle School costing half a million dollars. In a more modest way the Malay villagers have helped to erect temporary schools and buildings in their kampongs.

Important events

During the first Federal and State/Settlement elections held during the year many school buildings were used as polling stations and the services of teachers were in demand as election officials.

In Johore all schools joined enthusiastically in the celebrations of the Diamond Jubilee of the accession of H.H. the Sultan, Major-General Sir Ibrahim ibni Al Marhum Sultan Abu Bakar, S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Mil.), G.B.E., G.C.O.C. (I).

In September, 1955, a team of five of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools from the United Kingdom arrived in the Federation and during the following three months visited a representative sample of the English schools and training colleges in different parts of the country. The costs of this mission were paid by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The report of the Inspectors is expected early in 1956.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION

The Malay Schools

The Malay schools had their beginnings in the first half of the nineteenth century in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca and by the time of the Second World War an extensive system of these schools, run by the Government, had been established in the former Straits Settlements, the former Federated Malay States and Johore. In the states of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu where British influence only dates back for forty-five years the Malay school system was much less complete in 1941. Since the liberation in 1945 many new Malay schools have been opened in these states and in the remote villages of the more developed regions and with the awakening of the Malays to the vital importance of education there has been a great increase in enrolment everywhere. In many villages especially in Kedah, Kelantan, Pahang and Perak the people were not content to wait until the Government could open a school and they started one in temporary buildings erected by themselves with whatever teachers they could find from among the literate inhabitants. The Ra'ayat schools, as they are called, have been given a small grant to help to pay for the teachers until such time as the Government is able to take them over.

The Malay schools in 1955 were as follows:

Government schools	...	...	...	1,662
Aided (Ra'ayat schools)	...	...	...	478
Unaided schools	...	...	...	4
Total				<hr/> 2,144 <hr/>

In these schools 368,017 pupils were taught by 13,058 teachers of whom 10,364 were men and 2,694 were women. When it is realized that the enrolment has risen from 137,338 in 1946 to this large figure the difficulties of providing and training teachers will be apparent. The two training Colleges at Tanjong Malim and Malacca have not been able to produce trained teachers in sufficient numbers but despite the difficulties of remoteness and the lack of qualified instructors many have received training in week-end classes. Roughly half the Malay school teachers are now trained and most of the remainder are undergoing some kind of training course. The number of women teachers is still inadequate.

In the towns and larger villages schools are in permanent or semi-permanent buildings divided into classrooms. The smaller schools are still for the most part one room buildings with classes separated by screens. In these schools it is common for one teacher to have to teach two or even three different standards where the numbers in each do not justify separate teachers. This accounts for the high ratio of 1 teacher for about 27 pupils.

Malay schools are organised in groups under the supervision of a Group or Visiting teacher. These officers who are experienced Malay school teachers carry out a certain amount of administration but also spend as much time as possible in visiting the schools in their group in order to give help to untrained and inexperienced teachers. In every State and Settlement there are Assistant Inspectors of Malay schools who are in charge of different parts of their region. The vast increase in the number of schools and in the responsibilities of senior officers have made it increasingly difficult for them to visit the remoter schools and the Malay schools have suffered inevitably from this lack of skilled supervision.

The accommodation for Malay schools still remains a serious problem. It has not been possible to build new permanent schools to keep pace with the rapid expansion since the war nor to replace old and outmoded buildings. In many cases they are housed in temporary sheds erected by the villagers themselves often with a little financial help from the Government. These schools and the similar annexes which have been added to others to take the recent increase in numbers fall very quickly into a state of dilapidation which makes them far from proof against the weather. Quarters are also quite inadequate to house the vastly increased numbers of teachers.

Despite these disadvantages progress has been made. In 1955 32 new Malay schools were built and 78 new classrooms were added to existing schools. One hopeful feature has been the extension of Domestic Science teaching in Malay Girls' schools and 19 rooms

for this purpose were built in 1955. Better methods of teaching, especially in the lower standards are being introduced by means of refresher courses and visits to the primary departments of English schools. More use is being made of the special programmes for Malay schools broadcast by Radio Malaya and every year more schools are equipped with sets by Government or through the generosity of the advisory committees. English is taught in an increasing number of schools by specially trained teachers.

The best pupils in the Malay schools who complete the first three or four standards in the vernacular before their tenth or eleventh birthdays can compete for admission to the Malay College or the Malay Girls' College (which are Federal Institutions) or to the Special Malay Classes in the English schools within their State or Settlement. The Special Classes give an intensive course in English to enable these pupils to take their place in their third year in the English school and to follow the normal curriculum with children of all races who have entered at the bottom of the Primary school. In this way the gap between the Malay Primary school and the English Secondary school is bridged for an increasing number of Malay pupils.

At the end of the year preparations were being made for the opening of Special Malay Form I classes in a number of English schools for 320 boys and 80 girls who have passed Standard 6 before reaching the age of 13 or Standard VII before reaching the age of 14. These classes will form the nucleus of new Federal residential schools for Malays to be built in 1956. As in the Special Malay classes already mentioned these pupils will be given an intensive course in English and it is hoped that the best of them will be able to reach the Cambridge School Certificate after 5 or 6 years of secondary education. In this way the number of Malay pupils who are able to reach the top of the Secondary schools will be increased and more will be enabled to qualify themselves for entry to institutions of higher education.

The Chinese Schools

Chinese schools in the Federation in 1955 were as follows:

Government schools	...	...	...	3
Aided schools	...	...	...	930
Unaided schools	...	...	...	343
Total				<hr/> 1,276 <hr/>

The three Government schools comprised two primary schools in Kuala Lumpur and the Green Lane School, Penang, which has a primary practising school section and a Junior Middle school section.

Most of the Chinese Primary schools were receiving grant-in-aid under the new Salary Contribution Scheme and it was the aim of the

remainder to qualify for this scheme as soon as possible. Ten New Village schools were opened in areas where re-settlement had been delayed and were given the special grant-in-aid under Directive 13 but a large number of other New Village schools, now sufficiently established, were able to enter the Salary Contribution Scheme. Financial stringency made it necessary to refuse admission to the scheme to other primary schools which still receive the capitation grant-in-aid only.

Chinese Secondary schools (consisting of Junior Middle and Senior Middle sections) were mostly receiving capitation grant-in-aid though here again no additional schools were given this in 1955 owing to the restriction on expenditure. The unaided Chinese schools were for the most part night schools or small institutions unable to bring their staff or buildings up to the minimum requirements to qualify for aid.

The pupils in Chinese schools were distributed as follows:

Kindergarten ...	...	1,847	...	Government and Aided		
Primary schools ...	...	252,972	...	schools ...	...	241,146
Secondary schools ...	...	22,635	...	Unaided ...	...	36,308
		<hr/>			<hr/>	
Total ...	...	277,454	...	Total ...	...	277,454

The Primary school course is normally a six-year one (Standards I to 6) but there is considerable wastage in the upper standards. In 1955 174,221 pupils were enrolled in the first three standards, 78,751 in the upper three standards. There were 6,235 teachers in these Primary schools of which 3,639 were Men and 2,596 were Women. Under the New Salary Contribution Scheme the Government grant pays half the initial salary of the teacher and annual increments; the balance is met from school fees which are controlled under the conditions of the scheme. The grant meets the whole salary and increments of teachers of English and Malay which are compulsory subjects in all schools receiving this type of aid.

The Chinese secondary course is divided into a Junior Middle and a Senior Middle section each of three years duration. Government Examinations are held at the end of the third year of each stage to maintain standards. The number of candidates entering and passing these examinations was as follows:

Junior Middle III			Senior Middle III		
Entered ...	4,283	...	Entered ...	497	...
Passed ...	2,027	...	Passed ...	321	...
Percentage		...	Percentage		...
passed ...	47.3 per cent.	...	passed ...	64.6 per cent.	...

Many pupils leave after the Junior Middle III, a pass in which is the qualification for entry to the Senior Normal classes in which Chinese Primary school teachers are trained. Further efforts are being made to improve the standard of English in the Chinese Middle schools



The Right Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd at the Police Depot

A canoeing lesson at the Outward Bound School, Lumut





A meeting of the International Rice Conference held in Penang in December

The Chief Ministers of the Federation and Singapore and
Dato Sir Cheng Lock Tan, at the Baling talks



and it is hoped that in a few years time more candidates from these schools will be able to pass the Cambridge School Certificate as well as the Senior Middle III. This will open up many new fields for further study and employment.

The year saw a great deal of building for Chinese schools financed by voluntary subscriptions and generous donations. Thirty-three new buildings were erected for new schools or to replace dilapidated temporary ones and 233 classrooms were added to existing schools of which 16 rooms were in New Villages. The great need of most Chinese schools was for special rooms for teaching such subjects as Science, Art and Domestic Science and playing fields for games and athletics.

The problem of the very large number of overage pupils is especially acute in the Chinese schools. The fact that so many pupils are grossly overage for their classes not only has grave effects on discipline but also makes effective teaching extremely difficult. The problem must be tackled and solved soon in order to prevent deterioration of the standards of teaching and discipline in Chinese schools and to make room for the increasing number of children of the correct school age. The figures in Table A show the magnitude of the problem.

The work of examining and revising new primary textbooks for Chinese schools was continued in 1955. Seventeen series comprising 112 books have been passed for publication. They cover the subjects Kuo Yu, Arithmetic, Geography, History, General Knowledge, Civics, Nature Study and Hygiene.

The Indian Schools

Although the Indian community forms only about 10 per cent. of the total population it supplies about 40,000 or 22.2 per cent. of the pupils in English schools. Owing to this strong preference for English education where available the total enrolment of 46,247 in Indian schools is comparatively small and is drawn for the most part from the poorer classes of labourers on estates and in the towns.

In 1955 there were 35 Government schools, 840 aided schools and 23 unaided schools. The majority of these schools teach through the medium of Tamil though there are a few in which Telegu, Malayalam or Punjabi are used. The Government has established schools mostly in places where it employs a large number of Indians. The aided schools are mostly on estates where the Labour Code makes it obligatory for schools to be provided if there are more than ten school-age children of employees. The managers of estates also manage the schools and a grant-in-aid is paid to meet the whole cost of the teachers' salaries and allowances. Estate schools are for the most part small and employ one or two teachers only who have to instruct all pupils from Standard I

to Standard 6. About 60 per cent. of the pupils are in Standards 1 and 2 and those in Standards 5 and 6 are very few. Since many of these schools are remote and small the provision of even a part-time teacher of English is at present out of the question.

The remainder of the aided Indian schools are for the most part in towns and larger villages and are managed by committees. The 23 unaided schools which have in all only 644 pupils are small private or committee schools whose staff and premises do not reach the minimum standard for payment of grant-in-aid.

Although Standard 6 is the highest standard of the primary school in Indian schools there are Standard VII classes in a few centres for the purpose of giving additional education to those who wish to become teachers. The examination for these special classes takes place after a course lasting a year and a half and those who succeed in passing it before reaching the age of 17 are eligible for appointment as probationer teachers. There is great competition to gain admission to Standard VII and in 1955 over 800 sat for the examination on completion of the course.

The supply of trained teachers for Indian schools has improved and in 1955 out of a total of 1,648 teachers 922 were trained and 726 untrained. Most of the latter were actually in training and it should be possible in the future to fill vacancies and replace underqualified teachers by trained men and women. In 1955 male teachers numbered 1,398 and women 250. Women are seldom willing to undertake the work in single teacher estate schools.

Five new aided schools were built during the year and seventeen old buildings were replaced by new ones.

The normal age of entry to Standard I in Malay, Chinese and Indian schools is 6+ and the primary course should be completed at the age of 12+ or 13+. Many children, however, enter at a much later age and, as a result, the vernacular primary schools contain many over-age pupils. In the case of Chinese schools it is quite common for boys and girls of 16 to 19 years of age to work in the mornings and to attend a primary school in the afternoon. The high ages in the primary schools are reflected in the Chinese Middle schools where there are many pupils over 20 years of age. Table A at the end of the Chapter shows the position by age groups.

EDUCATION IN ENGLISH

The numbers asking for and receiving English education continued to increase and would have been even greater if limits on expansion in the more developed States and Settlements had not been imposed

as a result of the policy decision taken by Legislative Council in paper 67/54. In September, 1955, there were 178,644 pupils enrolled as against 158,485 in September, 1954. The types of schools and their enrolments were as follows:

	Number		Enrolment	
Government schools	...	114	}	...
Aided schools	...	87		
Unaided schools	...	232	...	54,100

Both the number and the enrolments of the unaided schools increased and it is probable that they absorbed many of those who were not able to gain admission to the Government or aided schools.

The education given in the aided schools, most of which are run by large missionary bodies and religious teaching orders, the qualifications of the lay teachers employed, and the fees charged are the same as in Government English schools and similar standards of achievement are maintained. The unaided schools vary considerably. Some of the larger ones are run by the missionary bodies as afternoon schools in the same buildings as their aided schools. Teachers, even in these schools, are generally of lower qualifications than in the aided schools and usually untrained. The smaller unaided schools are conducted by private individuals for profit and are mostly poorly housed and staffed.

Pupils of all races are admitted to the English schools. The table below shows the enrolment by races:

	Primary English Schools			Secondary English Schools			Total
Malays	32,184	...	14,195	...	46,379
Chinese	61,800	...	26,428	...	88,228
Indians	29,046	...	10,578	...	39,624
Europeans and Eurasians	2,777	...	1,025	...	3,802
Other Malaysians	93	...	72	...	165
Others...	284	...	162	...	446
Total	126,184	...	52,460	...	178,644

As compared with 1954 these figures show a slight gain proportionately in the number Malays and Indians as compared with the Chinese. All races except Other Malaysians show considerable absolute increases. The proportion of Malays is decreased by the fact that most Malay children enter in the Special Malay classes and only join the main stream of the English schools in Standard V or VI after having passed through the Special Malay classes. Great efforts have been made to overcome the financial handicaps which prevent some Malay children from attending English schools. These include the provision of hostels with subsidised feeding arrangements to accommodate rural boys and girls; free places for Malay children whose work is satisfactory, State scholarships up to \$10 p.m. and 855 Federal Minor Scholarships varying from \$40 to \$50 p.m. in cases of need and merit. As recently

as 1949 the number of Malays in Government and aided English schools was only 13,467. This figure should soon be trebled.

There was a further increase in the number of candidates sitting for the School Certificate in 1955. The examination taken is the Overseas School Certificate of the Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate, which is acceptable to Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom, Australia and elsewhere as part of their matriculation requirements. The content of some of the papers, for instance English Language and Geography, is adapted so that the examination is relevant to Malayan conditions, and an Oral English Test is added. 4,847 candidates from schools sat for the examination and 3,536 were awarded certificates. Out of 913 who took the examination privately 284 were successful.

Although the normal secondary school course ends with the Fifth Form where the School Certificate is taken, those who show themselves likely to be able to undertake higher studies can enter the Sixth Form classes in a few of the larger schools in the main towns of Alor Star, Penang, Kuala Kangsar, Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Seremban, Malacca and Johore Bahru. In June, 1955 before the successful candidates entered Universities the enrolment in these classes was as follows:

	Science		Arts		Total
Lower Sixth Form ...	347	...	240	...	587
Upper Sixth Form ...	238	...	95	...	333
Total ...	<u>585</u>	...	<u>335</u>	...	<u>920</u>

The classes were held in nine Government schools and five aided schools to which the pupils came from all over the country. In March those Upper Sixth Form students wishing to go to the University of Malaya sat for the Entrance Examination. They supplied almost all of the 240 successful students from the Federation who entered the University in October, 1955, the remainder being made up of a few who were admitted at the lower level. These first year entrants were distributed as follows:

State of origin				By course			
Perak	...	...	51	Arts	...	...	86
Selangor	...	...	43	Science	...	...	43
Penang	...	...	41	Engineering	...	...	29
Johore	...	...	30	Medicine	...	...	59
Negri Sembilan	...	...	28	Dentistry	...	...	21
Malacca	...	...	14	Pharmacy	...	...	2
Kedah	...	...	14				
Pahang	...	...	9				
Kelantan	...	...	5				
Trengganu	...	...	4				
Perlis	...	...	1				
Total	...		<u>240</u>	Total	...		<u>240</u>

Most of those in the Upper Sixth Forms who did not enter the University of Malaya gained admission to Universities overseas in 1955 or sat for the full Higher School Certificate at the end of the year with a view to entering such institutions in 1956.

In order to select the best pupils for entry to the Lower Sixth Form in 1956 about 1,130 Fifth Form pupils sat for a special Federal examination in September, 1955. All took papers in English. The 670 candidates for Science Sixth Forms also took Mathematics and General Science papers and the 460 candidates for Arts Sixth Forms two or three out of the subjects Mathematics, Geography and History. 572 were judged to be fully capable of doing Post-School Certificate work but 142 others on the borderline were passed for admission where places were available.

A Federal examination for promotion from the primary to the secondary stage in Government and aided English schools was held in October, 1955. About 12,000 pupils from Standard VI classes all over the country took the examination. The method of assessment of marks was based on the information obtained in the Standardisation Test in 1954. Approximately 9,400 candidates were passed for academic classes and 2,000 for secondary vocational. About 600 were considered not fit for secondary education of any kind at present available.

In 1955 the second Vocational Secondary school in the Federation, High Street School, Kuala Lumpur, was opened in the very much renovated buildings which for more than fifty years had housed the Victoria Institution and later the Technical College. A third school of this type was under construction in Georgetown, Penang.

There were 27 Cadet Corps platoons attached to English schools. By the end of the year 118 cadets had passed Part I of Certificate "A" and 41 passed Part II also. A new feature was the introduction of band sections in 8 schools which proved a very popular one. The band of the St. John's Institution, Kuala Lumpur, was able to make an impressive debut at the school Sports Day and those at the other schools started to practice with enthusiasm when their instruments arrived. The Cadet Corps platoons were affiliated to Regular Army battalions and received from them a great deal of assistance.

The most notable development in the building programme of English schools was marked by the official opening of the extensions to the Malay College on 12th August, 1955, by His Excellency The High Commissioner, Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., in the presence of Their Highnesses The Rulers of Pahang, Selangor, Kedah, Kelantan, and Trengganu, The Regent of Perak, the Minister for Education, the Resident Commissioner of Malacca and the members

of the Board of Governors. This event coincided with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of this Federal school which has provided education in English for Malay boys since, 1905. The new buildings included a dormitory block for 144 boys, a kitchen, an Assembly Hall to accommodate 700 persons, a Science Block of three laboratories with ancillary rooms, special rooms for History, Geography and Art, and 8 ordinary classrooms. A Headmaster's house and three quarters for teaching staff were also built. The expansion of the enrolment of the College to 550 was almost reached. There is now an experimental entry at the primary level at the age of 7 years.

The corresponding Federal institution for girls, the Malay Girls' College, Kuala Lumpur, had an enrolment of 148. The girls entered at the Special Malay level and there was one stream in the secondary stage from Form I to Form IV. A wide range of subjects, including Domestic Science, was taught and the pupils took part in a many extra-mural activities.

Age limits were strictly, though reasonably applied in the Government and aided English schools, and the age range was less even in the private English schools than in the vernacular schools as can be judged from the following table:

Ages	Numbers of Pupils							
	Government and aided English Schools				Private English Schools			
	Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
Under 6	12	...	—	...	2,053	...	—
6 to 12	81,067	...	3,765	...	24,753	...	181
12 to 18	5,102	...	32,709	...	13,015	...	11,789
19 and over	...	—	...	1,889	...	182	...	2,127
Total	...	86,181	...	38,363	...	40,003	...	14,097

It has not been possible during the last few years to admit many children to the Government and aided English schools before they reach the age of 7 years. If all had been admitted at the "normal" age of 6 plus almost all of the primary enrolment in these schools would have fallen into the age group of 6 to 12 years. Most primary English schools have express groups or classes so that the cleverer pupils are able to complete the primary course in less than the normal six years.

GIRLS' EDUCATION

The number of girls enrolled in all types of schools is still much less than that of the boys but the proportion has increased gradually year by year. In 1955 the number of girls increased in all types of schools substantially as compared with 1954, and the percentage of

the total enrolment rose from 36 per cent. to 37.2 per cent. The following figures show the position:

	Total Enrolment Boys and Girls		Total Enrolment Girls		Percentage of Total Enrol- ment (Girls)	
English Schools	...	178,644	...	60,396	...	33.8
Chinese Schools	...	277,454	...	97,891	...	35.3
Malay Schools	...	368,017	...	145,880	...	39.6
Indian Schools	...	46,247	...	19,970	...	43.2
Total	...	870,362	...	324,137	...	37.2

Except for Malays the majority of girls are enrolled in aided and private schools as the following figures show:

	Government		Aided		Private		Total
English Schools—							
Primary	9,490	...	23,378	...	11,341	44,209
Secondary	3,332	...	9,807	...	3,048	16,187
Chinese Schools—							
Primary	424	...	74,586	...	16,579	91,589
Secondary	123	...	5,108	...	1,071	6,302
Malay Schools—							
Primary	126,762	...	18,474	...	76	145,312
Secondary	568	...	—	...	—	568
Indian Schools—							
Primary	2,379	...	17,150	...	359	19,888
Secondary	38	...	44	...	—	82

The increased realization by parents of the importance of educating their daughters as well as their sons is a very healthy sign but the rapid increase in the number of girls enrolled has created many problems. In the Malay schools it has not been possible to build sufficient separate girls' schools and most boys' schools are, in fact, mixed. Secondary girls' schools have difficulty in finding teachers of General Science and Mathematics for the higher forms. One very hopeful sign has been the very great increase in facilities for the teaching of Domestic Science especially in the English and Malay schools. During 1955, Domestic Science rooms were added to 9 English schools (five in Selangor) and 18 Malay schools. A considerable number of girls have been taking courses in Domestic Science overseas and when they return in the next few years the supply of teachers of this subject should be adequate.

Standard plans for Needlework and Housecraft rooms have been made and some are already in the process of being built. New syllabuses on Needlework and Housecraft have been published.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The organisation and running of full-time courses of training for teachers from all types of schools continued to be the chief task of the

specialist Physical Education Officers on the staff of the Director of Education. Twenty courses, an increase of two over the previous year, were conducted and 826 teachers, 128 more than in 1954, underwent training. The courses covered Stages 1, 2 and 3 of the General Physical Education course, swimming, life saving and athletics.

Games and athletics continued as popular extra-mural activities and for the third consecutive year a triangular Schools Inter-State Athletic Contest took place between boy and girl athletes of Malacca, Selangor and Negri Sembilan.

An awakening interest in aquatics was observed, due perhaps in part to the provision of public swimming pools and also to the organisation of life saving and swimming classes by the Federal Department of Education.

One teacher, Mr. Francis Koh Teck Chong of La Salle School, Klang, had the distinction of obtaining the Mountbatten Medal of the Royal Life Saving Society for his brave rescue of an old man from the Klang river. The rescue was performed at night.

Many primary schools are now well equipped with "individual" and "portable agility" apparatus and a few vernacular schools have already attained a standard of work equal to the best English schools.

Work on a revised syllabus of physical education in English, Malay and Chinese was started.

During August, three ex-Kirkby students returned from the United Kingdom, after undergoing a one-year supplementary course of training in Physical Education.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Junior Technical (Trade) Schools

These schools are four in number and are situated at Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru. A fifth institution, the Technifactory in Kuala Lumpur, specializes in Cabinet-making. The number of students following each of the available courses will be seen in the following table:

	Penang	Ipoh	Kuala Lumpur	Johore Bahru	Technifactory	Total	
						1954	1955
Radio Mechanics ...	—	—	6	—	—	13	6
Electrical Installation...	24	27	36	—	—	80	87
Machine Shop Practice	93	103	139	57	—	421	392
*Carpentry and Building	43	55	83	72	—	191	253
Cabinet-making ...	—	—	—	—	14	35	14
Tailoring ...	—	—	—	32	—	28	32
	160	185	264	161	14	768	784

* Includes Plumbing.

No new pupils were taken in the Technifactory in 1955 and it was planned to turn it in 1956 into a training centre for teachers of vocational subjects for the new secondary vocational schools. The workshop will also be used for woodwork classes from schools in Kuala Lumpur. This decision was made partly because of the difficulty in placing the trainees of the Technifactory in industry. Ten of the last class of 14 will be employed as woodwork teachers in Malay schools.

The Trade schools continued to give vocational training to discharged Special Constables. The Motor Mechanic courses at Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh were closed because of the inability of the trainees to obtain employment on completion of their training. Courses in Welding and Marine Engine Operating and for wiremen and tractor drivers were introduced at Penang to replace the Motor Mechanics course and courses in Tailoring, Bricklaying and Carpentry were continued throughout the year at the Johore Bahru centre.

The Special Constables attending these courses were keen to acquire skill and knowledge. The Labour Department has given every possible assistance in trying to place them in employment as they complete their courses but, in general, employers are reluctant to give these men an opportunity.

Preliminary training was also given in mechanical engineering practice to youths selected by the Shell Company for engineering training in the United Kingdom. Eleven such trainees have passed through the Kuala Lumpur Trade School during the past three years and all are now studying for degrees in Engineering at Loughborough College, England.

Four courses sponsored by Rural and Industrial Development Authority, each of three months duration, have been conducted at the Penang centre for training fishermen in navigation and maintenance of diesel engines. The object of these courses is to accelerate the mechanisation of the fishing industry and increase the catch. These courses were run in conjunction with the Fishery Department and have been most successful. Mechanical training will continue at Penang Trade School until the Fishery Department's workshops are completed.

Six refresher courses, each of two weeks duration, were held at the Government Technifactory for Woodwork Instructors employed at the Prisons and Remand Homes. The Trade schools at Penang and Kuala Lumpur also provided instruction in Woodwork, Metalwork and Technical Drawing for 897 pupils in secondary vocational schools in those towns.

In a large number of Malay schools woodwork is taught as a form of handicraft. During 1955, woodwork tools, benches and drawing

equipment were provided to 98 Malay schools. The funds for this equipment came from the Education Development Fund Board. During the year eight courses, each of six weeks duration, were conducted at the Penang and Kuala Lumpur centres for teachers of woodwork in Malay schools. It is hoped that considerable improvement will follow in the standard of work in the schools where these teachers are posted.

Considerable help has been received under the Colombo Plan for technical education. Seven instructors who had been trained in New Zealand returned to Malaya and resumed duty at the beginning of the year. A second group of six were sent for training in 1955. Three instructors on loan from their governments arrived towards the end of the year. Two of them will help to train teachers at the Vocational Teachers Training Centre (former Techni-Factory). In addition the International Labour Organisation have provided an officer for a year to investigate the possibility of establishing a proper apprenticeship system for the engineering and building industries.

The Government of Australia, under the Colombo Plan, presented all Junior Technical (Trade) schools in the Federation with a complete set of textbooks on building and allied trades, motor-engineering, machine shop practice, welding and electrical installation, together with films dealing with all branches of building, mechanical and electrical trades.

The Government of New Zealand, in addition to the training facilities mentioned above, provided the services of the Headmaster of the Wellington Technical High School, Mr. D. Priestley, for a period of two years as Headmaster of the new Maxwell Road School in Kuala Lumpur, the prototype of the secondary vocational school.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

The University of Malaya

The University of Malaya was established in 1949 as the result of a report on higher education made by a Commission headed by Sir Alexander Carr-Saunders. It is sponsored and financed jointly by the Governments of the Federation of Malaya and of Singapore. Financial assistance has been in the form of recurrent and capital grants. Up to 1954 the recurrent grants were made on an annual basis and the Federation Government has contributed approximately 60 per cent. and the Singapore Government 40 per cent. of the grant. Commencing with the University financial year 1954/55 the Governments agreed to allocate grants to the University on a quinquennial basis and to contribute together \$5½ million per annum rising by \$300,000 every

year in the years 1954/55 to 1958/59. The two Governments have contributed approximately \$7 million in capital grants to the University and have promised a further \$5 million for future development.

The University is located in Singapore in the buildings of the former Raffles College and King Edward VII College of Medicine to which additions have been made since the war. The Court and Council of the University are statutory bodies constituted under the laws of the two territories. The University is at present organised in three faculties: Arts, Science and Medicine (including Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy). A Board of Engineering Studies has been appointed to prepare the way for the establishment of a Faculty of Engineering. The setting up of Faculties of Law and Agriculture is under consideration.

The distribution of the students is shown in the following tables:

By territories				Percentage		By sex					
Federation of Malaya				...	744	...	61.0	...	Male	...	990
Singapore				...	424	...	34.8	...	Female	...	230
Sarawak and North Borneo				...	14	...	1.1				
Others				...	38	...	3.1				

The Technical College

On 1st March, 1955, the new buildings of the Technical College were officially opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Donald MacGillivray, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. They are situated on a site of 43 acres to the north-east of Kuala Lumpur and the cost was defrayed from a grant of 4.85 million dollars from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. The new college is fully residential with accommodation for 500 students. The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia made a generous gift of electrical equipment and a plaque in appreciation of this was also unveiled on the opening day by Sir Allan Watt, the Australian Commissioner in Malaya.

The Technical College, which is a Federal Institution, could in its old quarters only offer three-year diploma courses in the various branches of engineering and a few short-term courses. This year owing to the larger and better accommodation in the new buildings the training of a Technicians' grade has been inaugurated. These courses extend over a period of two years at the end of which successful students will become eligible for employment at Technicians' level with various departments.

Besides the three-year diploma course and the two-year technicians' course the college offers the following other full-time courses of study on a short-term basis:

- (i) Technical Training for Potential Officers of the technical arms of the Federation Military Forces;
- (ii) Technical Training for the Motor Transport Inspectors of the Police Department;
- (iii) Technical Training for Inspectors of the Armoury Section of the Police Department;
- (iv) Course for Mining Assistants of the Mines Department.

The College also runs a part-time course for X-ray Assistants of the Medical Department.

A Special Committee to report on the future use of the Technical College was appointed by His Excellency the High Commissioner this year and held its first meeting on 3rd February, 1955. This Committee consists of representatives of professional institutions and of industrial and commercial concerns. The purpose of the Committee is to investigate how best the new Technical College can be used to train adequate numbers of technical personnel. It is pleasing to record that in 1955 the Institution of Civil Engineers in London has accepted the College Diploma Course in Civil Engineering as a regular course of study, though this acceptance does not accord any exemption from the Institution examinations.

The College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture situated at Serdang, a few miles outside Kuala Lumpur, is like the Technical College a Federal Institution but it is administered by the Department of Agriculture, for the training of whose technical staff it primarily exists. It has great advantages in its occupation of buildings designed for the purpose and set in extensive grounds.

The College at present provides two courses:

- (a) A Diploma course of three years' duration given in English and intended in the first place for students training for the post of Agricultural Assistant in the Department of Agriculture itself, though students sponsored by other administrations, by the Rural and Industrial Development Authority, the Rubber Research Institute and private students are also admitted. The minimum qualifications for admission are the Cambridge School Certificate, Grade I or II. Federal Government students are recruited by a system of scholarships.
- (b) A Minor course of one year's duration given in Malay and intended in the first place for training Probationer Junior Agricultural Assistants appointed under the new Schemes of Service in the Department of Agriculture, though Penghulus (Malay Village Headman), Malay school teachers from the various States and Settlements, and private students are accepted as far as accommodation will allow.

Both courses give a wide training in practical and theoretical agriculture. The former is carried out in the cool of the morning and on Saturday forenoons. Theoretical work is done in the laboratories and lecture rooms on five days each week. With the co-operation of the Agronomist in charge of the neighbouring Federal Experimental Station students are given the opportunity of gaining experience in the growing and harvesting of all important field crops, in the operation, care and maintenance of mechanical equipment, and in such processes as palm oil extraction, the manufacture of both Indian and China tea, and the preparation of coffee beans and manilla hemp.

During 1955 nurseries specially designed for training in budgrafting and marcotting techniques have been expanded. Instructional visits for training in tea production were made to the Cameron Highlands, and in pineapple and coconut production to the Telok Anson district. The help of estates in this training was of great assistance.

The general student life of the College is organised and regulated by a Students' Union and Council which functioned smoothly throughout

the year. Specific extra-curricular activities including games were organised by *ad hoc* elected committees. A shop to provide the modest necessities of student life is operated on the co-operative principle.

The College was assisted by an Advisory Council consisting of both official and unofficial members.

A survey of past students shows that 402 have completed the Minor course and 307 the Diploma course since the foundation of the College.

A staff refresher course for Agricultural Assistants was held at the College from 30th May to 4th June.

The total number of students as in June, 1955 is shown below:

Category				Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
DIPLOMA COURSE								
3RD YEAR STUDENTS, 1953/56								
Federal Scholars	...	...	...	5	6	2	—	13
Private Students, Federal	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
R. R. I. Students in training	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
North Borneo Students in training	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
				7	8	2	—	17
2ND YEAR STUDENTS, 1954/57								
Federal Scholars	...	...	...	5	9	1	—	15
Private Students, Federal	...	...	...	—	3	1	—	4
Negri Sembilan State Scholar	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Singapore Scholar	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
				6	13	2	—	21
1ST YEAR STUDENTS, 1955/58								
Federal Scholars	...	...	...	11	4	—	—	15
Private Students, Federal	...	...	...	—	3	—	1	4
R. R. I. Students in training	...	...	...	1	2	—	—	3
Singapore Scholars	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
				12	10	—	1	23
MINOR COURSE, 1955/56								
Probationer Junior Agricultural Assistants in training	...	...	...	19	1	—	—	20
Private Students, Federal	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Malay School Teachers in training, Selangor	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Malay School Teachers in training, Pahang	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
North Borneo Students in training	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	2
Brunei Students in training	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
				27	1	—	—	28
Grand Total	...	...	...	52	32	4	1	89

STUDY OVERSEAS

A total of 685 students from the Federation who were registered with the Malayan Students' Unit were known to be studying in universities, colleges and other institutions for post-secondary education in the United Kingdom and Eire. This figure does not include the 450 students at the Malayan Teachers' Training Colleges at Kirkby and Brinsford Lodge. Government scholarship holders and Malayan Government servants on study leave from the Federation numbered 170, and there were about 515 students following post secondary courses at their own expense. About 50 students on scholarships or study leave from the Federation obtained British degrees, diplomas or certificates at the end of the academic year 1954-55.

The Malay Society of Great Britain and the Malayan Students' Union made advances in the scope of their activities while maintaining a happy co-operation with the Malayan Students' Unit, now attached to Malaya House in London.

During the year there were 9 holders of Queen's Fellowships and Scholarships studying in the United Kingdom. These highly prized awards are for post-graduate study. The award of a Fellowship follows the successful practice in a profession for some years after graduating from the University of Malaya. The scholarships are awarded to the University's most successful students.

Departmental Scholarships enabled students to obtain abroad qualifications and training required by technical and professional departments of Government which are unobtainable within this country. Two Departmental scholarship holders returned to various forms of educational work during 1955.

State and Settlement Governments award scholarships for study overseas to their own citizens. The majority of such scholarships are tenable in the United Kingdom and Commonwealth universities, but a few are awarded for Islamic studies at Al Azhar and similar universities.

Over 350 students from the Federation were studying at universities and other post-secondary institutions in Australia, for the most part without Government scholarships or bursaries, but nine students who had completed one or two years in the Sixth Form were awarded Colombo Plan Scholarships, tenable at Australian Universities, in 1955. They will study for Honours degrees in Arts or Science to prepare them for work as teachers in secondary schools. The number of students in Australia has justified the appointment of a liaison officer whose primary concern is their welfare. There were also estimated to be over 400 Federation students and pupils in Australian secondary schools and technical colleges.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Teachers in Malay Schools

Probationer teachers in Malay schools are selected after passing Standard VI or, in some States, Standard VII in the Malay school. They are then attached to a school for two or three years as part-time teachers and attend classes on Saturday mornings to increase their academic knowledge. After reaching the age of 16 they are eligible for selection by a competitive examination for the two residential colleges for the full-time training of teachers for the Malay vernacular schools, the Sultan Idris Training College for men and the Malay Women's Training College.

Both the men's college at Tanjong Malim and the Women's College at Malacca were full to capacity in 1955 the former with 420 students and the latter with 217. Both institutions give a three-year course extending the general education received in the Malay schools and adding instruction in the theory and practice of teaching and in methods of education calculated to improve the standards in the Malay schools. English is now taught so that the teachers trained in these colleges may be able to broaden their reading beyond the very limited literature and professional material available in the Malay language. In 1955 for the first time it was possible to post to Sultan Idris Training College five instructors who had received their training at the Malayan Teachers' Training College at Kirkby. This enabled the teaching of English to be improved and a course of General Science to be started at the beginning of the 1955-56 session.

The two colleges have not been able since the war to produce enough trained teachers to staff the schools with their greatly increased enrolments. It has therefore been necessary to institute classes for the part-time training of those probationers who have not been successful in gaining admission to the colleges, and such classes continued in all States and Settlements in 1955. The training is given for the most part at the week-ends but some classes, serving areas of widely dispersed population, take the form of intensive holiday courses. Such part-time courses gave training to 2,960 probationers during 1955.

Refresher courses for trained teachers were organised in a number of centres and with the aid of the Department of Information, civics courses were held for Malay school teachers to help to keep them in touch with the work of Government and current affairs. Special courses were also run for teachers of Art, Domestic Science, Handicrafts and Physical Education.

Teachers in Chinese Schools

Probationer teachers in Chinese Primary schools are selected after passing three years of secondary education in the Junior Middle schools.

They then enter Senior Normal classes for two years of full-time instruction designed both to extend their general education and to give training in the theory and practice of teaching. Sixteen of the twenty Senior Normal classes were attached to the larger Chinese Middle schools though they were subsidised by Government and the students paid no fees. Four were in the Government's own Chinese teacher training institution, the Green Lane School, Penang, an experiment in Chinese teacher training where about sixty per cent. of the students were drawn from the school's own Junior Middle classes. The total number of students undergoing Senior Normal training in 1955 was 763.

As a temporary measure to deal with the problem of the many untrained teachers especially in New Village schools intensive teacher training courses were held during the school vacations in four stages spread over two years. An intensive study of the theory and practice of teaching and of the Chinese language is supplemented in these classes by instruction in elementary English, Malay, Physical Education, Art, Music and Civics. During 1955 the number of under-qualified teachers who attended these intensive courses was 512. As the supply of teachers trained in the Senior Normal classes improves the intensive training classes will disappear.

Special courses were organised for Chinese school teachers in such subjects as Domestic Science, Handwork, Art, Music, Physical Education and Folk Dancing.

No facilities exist in Malaya at present for the training of teachers in the Chinese Middle schools many of whom are graduates of universities in China.

In August a special course in modern educational methods was held at Headquarters for Assistant Inspectors of Chinese schools.

Teachers in Indian Schools

No full-time training is available in the Federation for teachers in Indian vernacular schools. Probationer teachers are selected from those who have passed the special Standard VII examination in the Tamil schools and are given a course of part-time training of three years' duration. The classes are held at week-ends in centres distributed throughout the country in such a way as to enable the student-teachers, many of whom come from remote estate schools, to attend with the minimum possible inconvenience compatible with economy in providing instructors. 494 attended the training classes in 1955, 202 in the first year, 154 in the second year and 138 in the third year.

Specialist courses were also arranged for Indian school teachers and in most regions civics courses were organised especially for teachers on estate schools whose influence with estate labour forces is considerable.

Teachers of English in Vernacular Schools

The minimum qualification for probationer teachers of English in vernacular schools is a pass in Form IV of a Government or aided English school but in 1955 most of those recruited had a School Certificate. The course of training lasts two years and is designed to improve the teacher's own command of English as well as to give him or her instruction in the principles and methods of teaching English as a second language. The classes are held at the week-ends and were attended by 974 probationers in the 1954-55 session.

Teachers in English Schools

During 1955 three Malayan Teachers' Training Colleges were functioning to train teachers for the English schools in the Federation. The College at Kirkby, near Liverpool with an enrolment of 300, produced its third batch of 150 trained teachers in August, 1955 and these were posted to all parts of the country.

A second College in the United Kingdom, Brinsford Lodge, near Wolverhampton, was taken over in 1955 and received its first intake of 150 students in August. As in 1954 the students who had completed their course returned to Malaya by chartered aircraft which carried the new students on the return flights.

The third College at Kota Bharu now has its full enrolment of 300 and will produce its first batch of trained teachers in August, 1956.

A fourth College at Penang was under construction in 1955 and will open in 1956. When all four colleges are in full operation they will produce 600 trained teachers a year.

The demand for teachers due to the expansion of the English schools cannot be met even by this increase in the training colleges and the Normal class training continued undiminished. These classes were attended by 1,442 students in the 1954-55 session, 655 in the first year, 475 in the second year and 312 in the third year. The students are engaged in full-time teaching during the week and attend classes on Saturdays at which they receive instruction in the theory and practice of teaching and in English Language and Literature.

Normal classes have provided teachers for the English schools since they were started in 1907 "as a temporary expedient" but the vast expansion of the programme since 1945 has put a severe strain on the resources of the department in providing instructors for the classes and supervision of the teaching by the students. This work has fallen on senior members of staffs of English schools and inspecting officers who have not sufficient time to devote to this specialized work. For this reason a number of experienced Normal trained teachers were

sent in 1955 to Brinsford Lodge Training College for a year's special course and experience in the United Kingdom. On their return they will be posted as teacher-trainers to instruct and supervise Normal students in groups of schools.

Another factor which gives cause for concern is the very large proportion of probationer teachers who do not complete the course. This is due in part to failure in the examinations but also as much to resignations of probationer teachers who have found employment in other more lucrative occupations.

SOCIAL AND MORAL WELFARE

In the English schools conducted by missions religious instruction is given to children of their own persuasion, and to others whose parents request it, outside the regular school hours. These schools also frequently provide ethical instruction for other pupils not attending the religious instruction. No Muslim pupil is taught a religion other than his own. In Government English schools no direct religious instruction is given but religious and moral instruction is included in the time-tables of Government Malay schools in some areas. In many cases the Malay school pupils attend Koran classes in the afternoon in the same building.

In all schools great importance is attached to the effect upon character of a properly organised community life, including participation in team games and in other extra-curricular activities which are found in all types of schools. Special encouragement is given to school units of such bodies as the Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Junior Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance Cadets, Boys' Brigade and various religious youth organisations. All these are independent bodies which are not subject to the control either of the Department of Education or any other branch of Government.

Special mention should be made of the foundation of the "Outward Bound School" at Lumut in Perak in 1955. This school, which is not under the Department of Education, gives short courses designed to bring out in potential leaders the qualities of courage, endurance, ingenuity and physical fitness. A number of teachers and senior pupils in secondary schools attended courses on scholarships provided by Government.

ADULT EDUCATION

Returns for September, 1955, showed 4,045 students, including 972 women, enrolled in 296 Government Evening Classes in 70 of which English was the subject taught. Other subjects included Malay, commercial subjects and technical subjects, the latter being held at

the Trade schools. For the nine months ending on that date attendance totalled 254,304 student hours.

The Adult Education Association which has branches in every State and Settlement continued its work in 1955. Returns up to September gave an enrolment of 13,515 including 4,350 women, in the Association's classes which averaged about 650 in number during the nine months. Of these classes 245 were held in Kelantan which claimed half the new Malay literates in the Federation. Attendance for the nine-month period amounted to 1,064,770 student hours made up as follows:

English	630,469	Student hours
Malay literacy	314,124	„ „
Other subjects	120,177	„ „
	<u>1,064,770</u>	„ „

It was estimated that the total attendance for the whole year in Association classes would reach 1,200,000 student hours.

A sum of \$300,000 was paid in Government grant to the Association and its branches and the amount collected in fees for the nine months to September was \$75,492. Expenditure on teaching costs for the same period was \$196,300. The average enrolment per class was 23 students. The estimated number of persons made literate in the Malay literacy campaign since it began in July, 1952, was over 60,000.

In 1955 the annual Government examinations for adult English classes were again opened to Association candidates. The numbers sitting and passing were as follows:

		Sat		Passed
Government	...	2,077	...	618
Association	...	2,702	...	670.

As in previous years a large number of Government Evening Class students took the examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce and the City and Guilds of London Institute.

TABLE A

PUPILS IN VERNACULAR SCHOOLS BY AGE GROUPS

Malay—	Government and Aided				Private Primary
	Primary		Standard 7		
Under 6 ...	2,960	...	—	...	26
6 to 12 ...	322,163	...	47	...	181
13 to 18 ...	40,772	...	1,849	...	3
19 and over ...	16	...	—	...	—
	<u>365,911</u>	...	<u>1,896</u>	...	<u>210</u>

		Government and Aided				Private			
		Primary		Secondary		Primary		Secondary	
Chinese—									
Under 6	...	603	...	—	...	1,101	...	—	
6 to 12	...	164,908	...	327	...	10,721	...	67	
13 to 18	...	56,260	...	16,280	...	3,656	...	1,958	
19 and over	...	127	...	2,641	...	172	...	279	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		221,898	...	19,248	...	15,650	...	2,304	
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		Government and Aided				Private			
		Primary		Standard 7		Primary			
Indian—									
Under 6	...	1,527	...	—	...			56	
6 to 12	...	40,480	...	19	...			541	
13 to 18	...	3,285	...	292	...			46	
19 and over	...	—	...	—	...			1	
		<hr/>		<hr/>				<hr/>	
		45,292	...	311	...			644	
		<hr/>		<hr/>				<hr/>	

TABLE B

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN 1955

(Provisional figures)

						\$
Headquarters and Federal Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	10,497,048
States and Settlements:						
Penang	...	...	...	...	\$	9,679,432
Malacca	...	...	...	...		4,365,876
Perak ...	...	...	...	...		15,154,087
Selangor	...	...	...	...		11,743,393
Negri Sembilan	...	...	...	...		5,801,658
Pahang	...	...	...	...		4,387,502
Johore	...	...	...	...		11,374,130
Kedah/Perlis	...	...	...	...		4,782,245
Kelantan	...	...	...	...		3,556,795
Trengganu	...	...	...	...		2,185,320
						<u>73,030,438</u>
Total expenditure by Federal and State Governments	...					83,527,486*
Expenditure by the Educational Development Fund	...					<u>8,341,593</u>
						<u>91,869,079</u>
* Federal and State Government expenditure was as follows:						\$
Personal Emoluments	...	...	...	...	...	45,230,200
Other charges annually recurrent	...	...	...	...	...	33,733,232
Other charges, special expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	<u>4,564,054</u>
						<u>83,527,486</u>

NOTE.—By far the largest item under O.C.A.R. was grant-in-aid nearly all of which was paid as salaries and allowances to teachers in aided schools.

Part II

HEALTH

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

After the Federal elections in July, 1955, the portfolio of the Member for Health was replaced by the Minister for Health. The Ministry is now called the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare as it combines the Departments of Health, Chemistry and Social Welfare.

The Director of Medical Services, with his Deputy and two Assistant Directors, is responsible to the Minister for Health and Social Welfare for all matters of policy, and to the Chief Secretary, through the Federation Establishment Officer, for staff and personnel.

Medical Headquarters, however, controls directly certain functions such as Research, Stores, Special Diseases (Mental Diseases and Leprosy), Quarantine, Transfers, Promotions and Training of Staff and in addition is responsible for the functioning of the two large Federal Hospitals at Malacca and Penang.

Each State and Settlement is responsible for its own Medical and Health Services, but work is co-ordinated and planned with the assistance of Medical Headquarters which advises in accordance with the policy of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare.

GENERAL HEALTH

The general health of the population shows a steady improvement. The country is free from any dangerous infectious disease such as cholera, plague, smallpox and yellow fever. Residual spraying of houses with D.D.T. is extensively carried out in the new villages and kampongs whereby the incidence of malaria is kept at a low level.

The emphasis on the expansion and development of Rural Health Services continues. The State and Settlement Medical Departments provide medical facilities through static dispensaries, maternity and child health clinics and by travelling dispensaries.

In addition voluntary teams comprising the British Red Cross, St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Missionary bodies render health services in the rural areas, particularly new villages.

THE PREVALENCE AND MORTALITY ARISING FROM THE PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF DISEASES

The country was free from any dangerous infectious disease and the larger towns and many of the smaller towns are now free from malaria.

Malaria

There was a remarkable decrease in the incidence of malaria. The total number of cases admitted in Government and Estate Hospitals was 8,577 with 74 deaths as compared with 9,695 cases and 111 deaths in 1954.

Comparative figures are given below:

Year	Admission to Government and Estate Hospitals		Deaths		Case Mortality per cent.	
1947	...	22,281	...	736	...	3.3
1948	...	15,477	...	428	...	2.8
1949	...	14,663	...	315	...	2.1
1950	...	11,720	...	236	...	2.0
1951	...	15,960	...	244	...	1.5
1952	...	14,115	...	192	...	1.4
1953	...	12,716	...	163	...	1.3
1954	...	9,695	...	111	...	1.1
1955	...	8,577	...	74	...	0.86

Residual spraying of houses by DDT has been extended to include almost all the New Villages. This work has proceeded most satisfactorily and represents a major effort in malaria control.

The improvement in the malaria position is so great that it is necessary to be constantly on guard against any slackening in the anti-malarial measures which might, if permitted, result in outbreaks of epidemics.

Yaws

A full scale yaws eradication campaign which was started on the East Coast States of Kelantan and Trengganu with the help and advice of W.H.O. and the supply of penicillin by UNICEF is still under way.

Since the inception of the campaign in April, 1954 and up to December, 1955, survey as well as resurvey work continued in both the States. Two teams had been working throughout the period and considerable areas have been covered. The following is a summary of work done up to the end of December, 1955:

Total estimated population covered	...	329,978
Total population examined	...	289,652
Total number of yaws cases diagnosed	...	50,169
Total cases treated	...	48,755
Total number of contracts treated	...	5,961

Yaws is prevalent in certain areas on the West Coast also, and an extension of the campaign to these areas is contemplated.

Enteric Fever

The total number of enteric fever cases reported was 1,088 with 56 deaths as compared with 899 cases with 70 deaths. This disease is endemic in Malaya.

An epidemic of typhoid fever was reported during the third week of September, 1955, from Kuantan, the new State Capital of Pahang. Preventive measures were immediately instituted and mass T.A.B. inoculation was given to about 22,000 members of the general public, especially school children.

Special isolation wards were erected to accommodate all the infected cases and the staff was supplemented by volunteers from other States and Settlements. A total of 235 cases were reported and the outbreak lasted about 8 weeks.

A remarkable feature of the outbreak was the extremely low incidence of typhoid complications with absence of deaths.

Meningococcal Meningitis

The incidence of meningococcal meningitis was again insignificant. There were only 11 cases on record during the year and the number of deaths was 5.

Poliomyelitis

During the year the incidence of poliomyelitis showed a marked decrease. 37 cases were reported with 4 deaths. The corresponding figures for 1954 were 128 cases with 8 deaths. It is gratifying to note that cases notified during the year have decreased appreciably and the highest incidence was in Selangor as usual.

Diphtheria

One thousand six hundred and thirty-two cases were recorded during the year as compared with 1,535 cases in 1954. The incidence appears to be sporadic and the figures suggest that, with the exception of 1953 it has been on the increase since 1947.

Immunisation campaigns were carried out in most of the States and Settlements but the level of protection so far achieved is low. It is evident, therefore, that unless immunisation campaigns on a larger scale are effectively carried out there is a possibility of an increase in the number of cases in future year.

Dysentery and Diarrhoea

Dysentery and Diarrhoea are not notifiable diseases. Hospital Statistics show admissions as 8,204 with 1,076 deaths. Corresponding figures for 1954 were 8,061 with 998 deaths. There was no outbreak in any particular area and the increase was general throughout.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is still regarded as an important medico-social disease in the Federation. The greatest gap in our present resources in dealing

with the problem of pulmonary tuberculosis is the absence of any accommodation for infectious, but incurable cases, for whom hospital treatment is of little or of no value, but who, if not segregated, remain a constant source of infection to others. Attempts are being made to persuade voluntary organisations such as the M.A.P.T.B. to build suitable accommodation for the housing of these incurable cases. This Association has received considerable sums of money from the Lotteries Board, and it also provides assistance in cash and in kind to tuberculosis sufferers and to the families of tuberculosis sufferers.

Six thousand five hundred and seventy-two cases were admitted to Government hospitals for pulmonary tuberculosis with 862 deaths, as compared with 6,451 cases with 956 deaths in 1954.

The Lady Templer Tuberculosis Hospital was opened during the year, and some 140 beds are now occupied. Medical treatment alone is at present being given, but it is hoped shortly to appoint an experienced thoracic surgeon and to establish a thoracic surgical unit. There has for a very long time been a great need for such a unit in the Federation and its establishment will be of very great benefit. Only patients who are curable are admitted to this hospital, and very careful selection is made by the Medical Superintendent personally before a case is admitted.

Further progress was made during the year in the vaccination of the selected groups of the population, namely, school children, newborn babies and certain members of the Public institutions. In 1955, 119,401 persons were tuberculin tested and of these 59,562 received B.C.G. Vaccinations. In addition 13,598 new-born babies were also vaccinated.

Diseases causing high morbidity. Annual number of cases of deaths.

		Total cases in Govt. Hosps.		Deaths in Govt. Hosps.		Mortality Percentage.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	6,572	...	862	...	13.12
Dysentery ...	...	1,958	...	59	...	3.01
Malaria (Positive cases) ...	...	5,604	...	64	...	1.14
Pneumonias ...	...	4,451	...	1,115	...	25.05
Other respiratory diseases	...	17,001	...	207	...	1.22
Diarrhoea and enteritis ...	...	6,247	...	1,017	...	16.27
Pyrexia of unknown origin	...	5,452	...	71	...	1.30
Injuries due to external causes	...	26,314	...	743	...	2.82

DESCRIPTION OF MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND THEIR POLICY

The emphasis on the expansion of the Health Services in the Rural areas continues, and subject to funds being available the Minister is anxious that this expansion plan be considerably speeded up. The

training of Health teams at Jitra Training school which has recently commenced will provide the personnel for the rural health clinics and the introduction of these trained teams into the rural areas should result in a rapid and steady improvement in the health of the kampong dwellers.

There remains a marked shortage of medical officers in the service. This position is brought about by the fact that many officers on contract and on agreement are reaching the completion of their contracted service, and these officers are either unwilling to renew their contracts, or Government is unwilling to offer them further contracts.

The output of newly qualified medical officers from the University of Malaya is insufficient to fill existing vacancies, particularly as a large number of those who do qualify still prefer to enter private practice rather than Government service. Permission is being sought for the recruitment of more officers on contract, until such time as the University of Malaya output more closely balances the actual vacancies.

The specialist unit system with the employment of House Doctors who are carrying out the statutory pre-registration twelve months' training period continues at Penang, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca and Johore Bahru. The specialist services at these five hospitals are of a very high order, but there remains a shortage of Radiologists, Anaesthetists and Pathologists.

The development of the specialist unit system has necessitated the withdrawal of certain general duty officers from the performance of general duties so that they might perform the duties of "registrars". This has led to a further depletion of the general duty staff at a time when it could ill be afforded.

The great shortage of staff seriously threatens the policy of sending local officers overseas for post-graduate training, but every attempt is being made to avoid having to restrict this.

Pressure on out-patient departments continues unchanged and most of these departments are inadequate in space for the reception of the numbers which are now attending them, and they are also inadequately staffed. Plans for the expansion of out-patient departments are being made in most States.

As from next year (1956) it is intended to concentrate the training of student nurses in Penang, and to house them in the new 250 bedded hostel there which is nearing completion. All student nurse provision will be taken over as a Federal commitment and States and Settlements will be requested to recruit Assistant Nurses against their existing Student Nurse provision.

Urban Health and Prevention of Disease

Urban health is associated with the other tier of Government in the Federation. This comprises the Municipalities of George Town (Penang), Malacca and Kuala Lumpur, and a medley of Town Boards, Town and Local Councils. The latter were formed as a result of the emergency when settlers were grouped at small towns.

In the Municipalities and Town Boards the various categories of health and sanitary staff are employed to serve the communities. The Municipalities, being independent of the State and Settlement Governments, have complete control over their finances, staff and programme of works. The Town Boards' staff are financed by the State and Settlement Government. Health Officers in these departments have supervisory and advisory roles.

Works undertaken in both Municipalities and Town Boards include environmental sanitation, supervision of markets and street trading, rodent control and investigation of infectious diseases. Maternity and Child welfare work is a feature in the Municipalities.

Anti-malarial measures involve the latest methods of eradicating the various phases of the mosquito life cycle. Water is sampled and food inspections are carried out regularly.

The Town Councils and Local Councils are in the early stages of evolution. Their local committees are responsible for health and sanitary care and the results, so far observed, are varied.

HOSPITALS

The Government hospitals in the Federation provide some 20,000 beds of which nearly 13,000 are provided in some 71 general hospitals and 7,000 in special (mental and leprosy) hospitals.

During the year no significant expansion of hospitals has occurred. Most of the hospitals are old and structurally out of date. They do not provide sufficient out-patient facilities nor sufficient specialist facilities.

It is planned to build a new 500-bed hospital in Kuala Lumpur, where the rapid increase in population has rendered the hospital facilities hopelessly inadequate. With the new hospital, it is intended to build a nurses' training school and student nurses hostel for some 250 nurses. Application has been made for Colonial Development and Welfare Funds to meet the cost of these projects.

A new out-patient department is to be built at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, in 1956 and this should help to ease considerably the pressure on the hospital beds. A new out-patient department is at present being built in Seremban, and it is hoped that in the near future funds will be available for a new out-patient department in Malacca.

A five-year plan is being prepared for the gradual renovation and bringing up to date of all existing Government hospitals in the Federation.

Largely owing to the shortage of girls with School Certificate, but partly owing to the somewhat unattractive conditions of service for nurses in the Federation, there has been a deficiency of recruits to the nursing service. To tide over the difficulty the States and Settlements have been advised to recruit assistant nurses in place of student nurses. Certain of the hospitals in the Federation will become assistant nurse training schools and will be recognised as such by the Nursing Board, Federation of Malaya, when the registration of assistant nurses is approved.

The large hostel for 250 nurses at the General Hospital, Penang, is now nearing completion and is expected to be ready for occupation early 1956.

New Nurses' hostels completed during the year include hostels at Batu Gajah District Hospital and at Bukit Mertajam District Hospital for assistant nurses, and a hostel at the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital for student nurses and sisters. Each of these will accommodate some 40 nurses and the accommodation is of a high standard.

RURAL HEALTH

The expansion and development of Rural Health Services has been given high priority. Colonial Development and Welfare Funds have been allocated for the building of eight District Health Centres. All eight of these are now for tender or already in the process of being built. Application for Federal Funds for the building of four sub-district centres with each District Health Centre has been made.

The Rural Health Training School at Jitra was completed in August, 1955 and started to function as a Health Clinic but has not started to function as a Training School. The delay has been due to the difficulty in obtaining a W.H.O. Health Sister to train the local counterpart. However, this difficulty has now been resolved, a Health Matron, Federation of Malaya, having been seconded to W.H.O. with effect from 7th November, 1955 and posted to Jitra.

It is proposed to open the school as a Rural Health Training Centre in January, 1956.

The Health Visitors Course which was conducted at Penang Nurses Training School since 1954 concluded and the examination was held in June, 1955. The results were forwarded to and approved by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Health, London. There were 6 passes and 4 failures.

Rural Health Facilities at the end of 1955

Static Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	184
Treatment Rooms	...	...	...	...	14
Mobile Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	77
Maternity and Child Health Clinics	...	...	...	...	106
Maternity and Child Health Sub-clinics	...	...	...	...	447
Red Cross Teams in operation	...	...	...	...	21
Ladies doing voluntary Red Cross work	...	...	...	...	3
St. John Ambulance Teams in operation	...	...	...	...	15
Mission Stations doing medical work	...	...	...	...	22

DENTAL SERVICES

During the year there was expansion of Dental Services in the Federation, particularly in Perak, Kelantan, Johore, Negri Sembilan and Penang.

Most of the vacancies on the Permanent Establishment were filled during the year and now there are fifty-five Dental Officers and six Dental Housemen working in various States and Settlements, assisted by fifty-three Dental Nurses and twenty Dental Technicians.

The above staff has to deal with a school children population of about one million. The Dental Officer school children ratio is one for 20,000 school children and a combined population ratio of one officer to 160,000 of the population. United Kingdom ratio is one officer to 3,000 school children and in the United States one officer to 1,700 of the population.

Due to shortage of staff hardly 20 per cent. of the school children in the country receive adequate treatment.

New Centres and Clinics were mostly incorporated in the new Health Centres in the rural areas. No new separate dental clinics were constructed in 1955, except one in Pulau Jerejak for lepers and tuberculosis patients. Most of the clinics are adequately equipped and only a few are below standard.

There is a maxillo-facial hospital Dental Clinic in Penang and two clinics, one in Ipoh and one in Kuala Lumpur, to deal with Police personnel. In addition there are three part time clinics for the treatment of Malay Regiment ranks in Port Dickson and clinics for the treatment of lepers in Sungei Buloh and Pulau Jerejak.

With practically the same staff as in 1954 and with seven dental officers posted towards the end of the year the volume of work done as compared with 1954 is very satisfactory as it shows considerable increase in most of the sections.

Comparative figures of three of the important sections are:

		1954		1955
Attendances	...	363,310	...	441,279
Extractions	...	259,061	...	304,679
Fillings	...	159,485	...	224,344

An encouraging factor to note is the increase in fillings which indicate the number of teeth saved from decay.

Dental policy has remained the same with emphasis on School Dental Treatment, Ante-Natal cases, and Hospital cases. Emergency Dental treatment is also provided for the very poor. Emphasis recently has been placed on dental treatment to children in the rural areas. This has been achieved by the opening of dental rooms in rural health centres and by the use of eight Mobile Clinics. One marine dental clinic is under construction for riverine work in the Perak River area.

Dental Nurses Training School

This institution functioned well throughout the year in spite of several severe handicaps, the most acute of which was lack of proper hostel accommodation.

The usual new July draft trainees did not materialise during the year due to the introduction of a different system of selection. The draft was not finally selected till December.

Shortage of funds did not permit the installation of any new equipment or the replacement of old.

Ten girls qualified during the year and were posted to various States and Settlements to finish their probationary period of one year and four months in the field under the direct supervision of a Dental Officer.

School Dental Nurses

It is becoming more apparent that a partial solution to the problem of a School Dental Service is with these girls. Some modifications in their control and training will be implemented in 1956 to better fit them to their task.

The experiment of training them straight from a Passed School Certificate Class has turned out to be extremely successful and their work in the field after training has been very good. Their handling of small children has been excellent.

Dental Technicians Training School

This remained full throughout the year and in addition to local students, some from Sarawak were accepted.

The syllabus was revised and improved, and additional practical work in the Junior Trade School was arranged.

Shortage of floor space in the School will not permit further expansion or the provision of more modern equipment.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH STAFF

				Government		Private
				As per Establishment	Staff Employed	
1. Registered Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	376	320	416
Research Medical Officers	...	...	...	15	13	—
Dentists (Qualified)	...	...	...	59	55	29
Dentists (Registered)	...	...	...	—	1	502
Pharmaceutical Chemists	...	...	...	5	4	—
2. Nurses of Senior Training	...	...	...	1,299	928	137
Partially Trained Nurses	...	...	...	501	425	—
Assistant Nurses	...	...	...	621	569	—
3. Midwives (All categories)	...	...	...	612	563	—
4. Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	183	168	—
5. Laboratory Assistants	...	...	...	89	78	—
6. X'Ray Assistants	...	...	...	34	27	—
7. Pharmacists	...	...	...	16	6	42
8. Hospital Assistants	...	...	...	1,158	1,075	—
9. Dental Technicians	...	...	...	37	20	—
10. Dental Nurses	...	...	...	84	53	—

EXPENDITURE ON MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

*(a) Recurrent Expenditure for Medical and Health	...	\$52,899,167
*(b) Capital Expenditure for Medical and Health	...	3,040,031
(c) Expenditure for work carried out by other than Public Health Department, including sanitation	...	Not available
(d) Proportion of Public Health Expenditure to total expenditure of the territory (based on recurrent expenditure in each case)	...	9.6 per cent.
(e) Financial assistance from the Metropolitan Government (Contribution from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund)	...	\$2,142,223
(f) Expenditure of Missionary and philanthropic organisations...	...	Not available

NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, HEALTH CENTRES AND DISPENSARIES

Institution (Government and Private)				Number of Institutions		Number of Beds	
I. HOSPITALS							
<i>Government</i>							
(a) General Hospitals (Institutions equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical beds)				30	...	8,652	
(b) District Hospitals (Smaller institutions equipped to handle only lighter cases, more severe cases being referred to General Hospitals)				38	...	3,246	
<i>Private</i>							
(a) Private Hospitals				116	...	5,294	
(b) Mission Hospitals... ..				2	...	110	
(c) Maternity Hospitals (Chinese) and Maternity Homes				43	...	852	
2. DISPENSARIES							
(Institutions for treatment mainly of out-patients)				184	...	—	

* (a) and (b) do not include health expenditure by Municipalities, Town Boards and by public employers under the requirements of the Labour Code.

AS SEPARATE UNITS

3. SPECIALISED UNITS

(a) Maternity and Child

Health Clinics ... 106 (Main) and 447 (Sub-clinics) Maternity Hospital, Penang (120 beds).

(b) Tuberculosis ...

Tuberculosis Settlement, Pulau Jerejak, Penang (400 beds)
Tuberculosis Clinic, Kuala Lumpur (100 beds).
Tuberculosis Camp, Kota Bharu, Kelantan (92 beds).

Tuberculosis Camp, Kuantan, Pahang (57 beds).

Convalescent Home, Langkawi, Kedah.

Chest Clinic, General Hospital, Penang.

Chest Clinic, Ipoh.

Chest Clinic, Batu Gajah.

Chest Clinic, Taiping.

Tuberculosis Clinic, Seremban.

Tuberculosis Clinic, General Hospital, Malacca.

Chest Clinic, General Hospital, Johore Bahru.

Tuberculosis Clinic, Kangar, Perlis.

(c) Venereal Diseases

V.D. Clinic, Kangar, Perlis.

V.D. Clinic (Town Dispensary), Alor Star, Kedah.

Social Hygiene Clinic, General Hospital, Penang.

Social Hygiene Clinic, Kampong Kolam, Penang.

V.D. Clinic (I.W.C.), Taiping.

V.D. Clinic (Town Dispensary), Ipoh.

Social Hygiene Clinic, Kuala Lumpur.

V.D. Clinic (Town Dispensary), Seremban

Out-Door Dispensary (Central), Malacca.

V.D. Clinic, Johore Bahru.

(d) Leprosaria

... Leper Settlement, Sungei Buloh (2,490 beds).

Leper Settlement, Pulau Jerejak (460 beds).

Leper Settlement, Johore Bahru (350 beds).

Leper Camp, Kota Bharu, Kelantan (45 beds).

Leper Hospital, Kuala Trengganu (24 beds).

(e) Mental

...

...

Central Mental Hospital, Tanjong Rambutan, Perak (3,000 beds).

Mental Hospital, Tampoi, Johore Bahru (1,200 beds).

						Number of units		Total staff
4. MOBILE UNITS	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	77

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Leprosy

Sungei Buloh is the main institution for the treatment of leprosy in the Federation but there are smaller institutions at Pulau Jerejak,

Johore Bahru, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu (Kelantan). The total number of inmates in these institutions was 3,366 at the close of the year.

The general health of the inmates has been good and there was no outbreak of any infectious disease in these settlements.

Sulphone continues to be the most satisfactory basis of treatment for all kinds of leprosy and has been found safe and suitable for out-patient treatment which work is being expanded. A new system whereby discharged patients are referred to their home clinic for follow-up treatment has been instituted and a gratifying number are reporting.

Orthopaedic work begun in 1954 has continued and very successful results are being obtained with tendon transplants. The orthopaedic surgeon is greatly aided in his work by the Physiotherapist who deals with cases both pre and post operatively. This is a new and extremely valuable appointment.

Owing to routine work research has been reduced to a minimum. This year a series of tests of combinations of sulphone with other drugs is being carried out on a large scale. The final results will not be available for some months.

Two main problems confront the Sungei Buloh Settlement—firstly shortage of Medical Staff and secondly the gradual silting up with decrepit cases for whom there is no alternative accommodation.

Re-employment and re-settlement of discharged cases is a problem and the formation of a Leprosy Relief Association of Malaya has been suggested to assist in this, but so far the response has been poor.

A propaganda film named "Valley of Hope" was made by the Malayan Film Unit and has aroused great interest. His Excellency the High Commissioner, Federation of Malaya, attended the premiere showing when \$2,500 was collected for the Leper Aid Fund.

Mental cases

The mentally diseased of the country are treated in two large hospitals; at Tanjong Rambutan in Perak and at Tampoi in Johore. The former has adequate accommodation for some 3,000 beds and the latter for some 1,200 beds. The number of patients in Tanjong Rambutan at the end of the year was 3,607 and at Tampoi there was 1,174. It is considered that both of these hospitals are already too large for easy administration, and that a number of regional mental hospitals of about 800 beds each would better meet the needs of the population. The number of mental cases is steadily increasing and, in the absence of adequate staff and facilities for the training and rehabilitation of the patients in hospital, the admissions continue to exceed the discharges.

There is only one qualified alienist in the Federation and only a total of seven medical officers looking after mental patients. Frequent appeals have been made to doctors in the service to volunteer for service in the mental hospitals but there has been no response whatever to these appeals and most of the doctors posted to this work are on contract or on temporary employment.

The nursing staff is even more inadequate but steps are being taken to send both male and female nurses overseas for training in mental nursing, and it is hoped that in a year or two the situation will be greatly improved.

A scheme locally for the training of Assistant Nurses in mental diseases has also been started and the first of these student assistant nurses have recently been recruited.

The situation regarding the treatment of mental disease remains a matter of grave concern.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Institute for Medical Research is a Federal Institution administered as a branch of the Medical Department. Maintained by the Federation Government, with financial aid from the Governments of Singapore and North Borneo, it receives further support for special work from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. The main buildings are in Kuala Lumpur where the laboratories are organised on a divisional basis for bacteriology, biochemistry, pathology, entomology, malariology, nutrition, virus diseases, medical zoology and vaccine production and there are branch laboratories in Perak, Penang, Negri Sembilan and Pahang. Founded in the year 1900 to investigate the diseases of Malaya, the Institute remains primarily a research institution, though a closer integration with the medical services over the years has brought responsibilities for the provision of routine pathological services and the manufacture of biological products.

Malaria: The resources of the Malaria Research Division have been largely diverted to the complex problems of filariasis. Trials of synthetic drugs on the suppression of malaria have been continued in conjunction with the Trengganu Medical Department. A Malayan strain of *P. malariae* has been sent to the Malaria Reference Laboratory of the Ministry of Health at Epsom, where the strain has been established in patients under treatment by malaria-therapy. A Malayan strain of *P. Vivax*, sent to Dr. Alving of the University of Chicago, did not survive the journey.

An intensive study of the factors affecting the transmission of malaria by *Anopheles maculatus* was made at Ulu Langat, Selangor, during a three-month visit by Mr. G. Davidson of the Ross Institute

of Tropical Hygiene. Observations were planned to give data similar to that already obtained in Africa and should thus provide a valuable standard for the comparison of malaria transmitted under widely differing conditions.

Filariasis: The intensive investigations commenced in 1953 at the Institute's branch laboratory at Kuantan, Pahang, continue to provide the background data which is essential to a better understanding of this mosquito-borne disease. Further aid from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund has made it possible to extend the clinical and parasitological side of these enquiries.

Encouraging results were obtained with the residual insecticide Dieldrin in window-trap hut experiments against *Mansonia longipalpis* the chief filarial vector. However, a small scale field trial in an isolated kampong has not been at all promising, indicating further biological problems for investigation.

Trials with various dosage regimes of Banocide were started to determine the most suitable schedule for mass treatment in kampong populations. Single doses given once a month for six months gave promising results and pilot experiments of mass treatment in kampongs have now been started.

Examination of infants and children living in areas of Pahang where filariasis is endemic has so far failed to reveal any reliable clinical signs of early infections.

Visits by Lt. Cdr. L. A. Jachowski, U. S. Navy and Capt. D. L. Price, U.S. Army and Professor J. J. C. Buckley, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine have stimulated the enquiries into filarial parasites of animals. The possibility of domestic and forest animals acting as reservoirs for *Wucheraria malayi* is being investigated. This is an important problem as the animals may play a part in the epidemiology of human filariasis and also they may provide an opportunity for establishing filarial infections in laboratory animals. Recent attempts to colonise *Mansonia uniformis*, an efficient laboratory vector of human and monkey filaria infections, have been successful, thus providing material for laboratory transmission studies.

Leptospirosis: It is now known that not only is leptospirosis an important problem among the security forces, but that the public at large suffers a number of infections which have hitherto been undiagnosed, among the "fevers of unknown origin". A symposium organised by the U.S. Army Medical Research Unit was held on June 24 to review the epidemiology, animal reservoirs, clinical course, pathology, treatment, laboratory diagnosis and prevention of leptospirosis. The symposium was attended by senior representatives of all the Services and the Medical Departments of the Federation and Singapore, and

there were eight contributors from the U.S.A.M.R.U., the Institute Staff and the Army. One outcome of the ensuing discussions was a considerable effort on the part of the Army to get animals collected in places where leptospirosis is troublesome: this important material is still coming in and being studied.

About 3,000 animals have now been examined and about 80 positive cultures of leptospire obtained. Many of these have been identified in London and most of them are strains which are known to have caused infections in man in Malaya. A few strains may be "new". Over 17 different types of leptospire appear to be present in human or in animal material in Malaya, which complicates the problems. The main patterns of infection are however beginning to emerge. Leptospire have been isolated from numerous species of rat, as well as from house-musangs, bats, and a cat. Serological evidence of infection has been found in other animals such as house-shrews and garden squirrels. Domestic animal sera have also been examined with the following incidence of positives: cattle 5 per cent., goats 30 per cent., buffaloes 15 per cent., pigs 10 per cent. and dogs 20 per cent.

Antibiotics: Malayan *Streptomyces*, from various sources, including soil, have been found to produce remarkable variety of antibiotics including two which are already known, Neomycin and Xanthomycin. Among many tested, 18 of the Malayan antibiotics have so far passed the stringent laboratory and toxicity tests required. Six of these, in addition to marked bactericidal activity, have shown considerable inhibition of *Leishmania donovani*, while two markedly inhibit *Entamoeba histolytica*. One Malayan antibiotic is said to show "great promise" but caution is necessary until clinical tests have been completed—a matter of many months.

Salmonella infections: By the use of improved cultural methods, salmonella infections in Malaya are nowadays found to account for about one quarter of all "enteric" infections. Paratyphoid A infections are comparatively rare (4 per cent.) while actual typhoid infections still account for 72 per cent. of enteric-like fevers.

Infections with chromobacteria: Following previous reports on fatal chromobacterial infections in Malaya, further cases of a milder nature have been observed, the organism concerned being the red *Chromobacterium prodigiosum*. The diseases produced were osteomyelitis, abscess of the lung, superficial abscesses, also two cases of chronic tonsillitis. All cases, except the lung abscess, yielded the organism in pure culture.

Melioidosis: Infection with *Pf. whitmori* has been found on three occasions this year. One strain was from an afebrile Chinese who had a chronic neck abscess; the other was from a Chinese who was actually

ill, with an abscess near the spine. Both patients responded well to intensive antibiotic treatment.

An apparently healthy goat, when slaughtered, was found to have pea-like nodules in the spleen. From these *Pf. whitmori* was isolated. Sheep, goats, horses and rats in Malaya may thus be capable of infecting human beings.

Anaemia: The study of the nutritional anaemias, so prevalent in Malaya, has continued; and clinical, biochemical and therapeutic studies have been made on patients admitted with severe anaemia to the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur. A general survey of the anaemias of pregnancy at the General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, has been undertaken in collaboration with two Government doctors; a paper has been submitted for publication.

Enriched rice: Three more examinations, in February, May and August, have been made of the 600 Indian Estate labourers on twelve estates, who are taking part in the investigation to determine the effect on their haemoglobin levels of the inclusion in their diet of rice, enriched with thiamine (Vitamin B₁) and iron. This experiment should be completed in December of this year, after which it should be possible to give an opinion on the results obtained.

Parboiled rice: A number of palatability trials on a comparatively small scale, designed to assess the acceptability of an improved type of parboiled rice, have given promising results. A report on this subject, including suggestions on future policy with regard to the improvement of the nutritional value of rice, has been prepared for the consideration of Government. No further work on the laboratory scale on parboiled rice is contemplated, pending a decision on future policy.

Thiamine and Vitamin A: The study of the thiamine (vitamin B₁) level of human milk from women of the three principal racial groups in the country has continued. A full report on the "normal" thiamine levels and on the effect of oral and parenteral administration of supplementary thiamine on the milk thiamine level is being prepared for publication. Work is now proceeding to try and determine a "critical level" for milk thiamine, below which a risk may exist of the development of infantile beriberi in the breast-fed child.

Cancer: A preliminary survey of the geographical pathology of cancer in Malaya has now been completed, and the results are being analysed. It is proposed to continue the study of the peculiarities of cancer in Malaya, and it is hoped that it will be possible eventually to establish a central cancer registry in the Division of Pathology. Such a cancer registry is not merely necessary for the proper study of cancer in Malaya, but essential for the planning of any attack on the problems of cancer prevention and cure.

Yellow fever: Yellow fever does not exist in Asia but the risk of accidental introduction is increasing with modern air traffic. Precautions taken in the past have now been extended; emergency stocks of vaccine are now being ordered, work on special storage conditions having been satisfactorily completed. Yellow-fever mosquitoes, common in Malaya, have been reared in Uganda from eggs sent from Malaya: they were found to transmit yellow fever virus efficiently. Surveys for this and other mosquitoes which are potentially even more dangerous have been carried out with a view to discovering distribution and planning effective control, especially in all airports and seaports.

A Research Fellow has continued his studies on the biology, distribution, and control, of the yellow fever mosquito *Aedes aegypti* and the closely related species *A. albopictus*. With the aid of Medical Department staff the presence or absence of *A. aegypti* in all main towns of Malaya is being determined. Control experiments have almost been completed in two coastal villages in Selangor. As a result of these experiments, quicker and cheaper control methods have been adopted in Port Swettenham, where the aegypti index has now been reduced to 3 per cent.

A mosquito survey has been carried out in and around Kuala Lumpur airport to decide what must be done to comply with the requirements of the International Sanitary Regulations with regard to *A. aegypti* control.

CHEMISTRY

The Department of Chemistry, Federation of Malaya, which is a pan-Malayan Department has two laboratory centres in the Federation, one in Kuala Lumpur and the other in Penang. The Director of Chemistry, Malaya, and the Document Examiner are stationed at Pan-Malayan Headquarters in Singapore. The staff of the Federation Department of Chemistry is as follows:

		Kuala Lumpur		Penang	
Chief Chemist ...	...	I	...	—	
Senior Chemist...	...	I	...	I	
Chemists ...	...	4	...	2	
Laboratory Assistants ...	...	13	...	7	
Clerks ...	...	6	...	4	

Most of the work undertaken by the Department is for the Police, Health, Public Works and Customs Departments. In addition to this, a considerable amount of general analysis is carried out for Municipalities, commercial enterprises, the Armed Services and a variety of other Government Departments. Most of this work is analytical or investigatory in nature but in recent years the amount of advisory work undertaken by the Department has increased significantly.

The forensic work undertaken by the Department has been sectionalized and is under the control of the Senior Chemist, Forensic, who has a staff of three senior officers and seven laboratory assistants. Routine laboratory Police work is sent to the nearest laboratory centre but any work of major importance is referred to the Senior Forensic Chemist who decides on a suitable course of action. The number of exhibits submitted by the Police has increased markedly since 1954 and it is noticeable that there is an increase in variety in the types of examination required. This is most probably due to the advanced training given to investigating officers at the Kuala Kubu Bahru Police College and a fuller appreciation of the facilities for scientific investigation which a forensic laboratory can offer. Both laboratory centres of the Department are reasonably well equipped for scientific work of a forensic nature but more specialized equipment, such as the quartz spectrograph, spectrophotometer and large Leitz comparator, is only available in the Kuala Lumpur laboratories. In addition to scientific investigation work, the Senior Chemist, Forensic, has continued to lecture to Police Inspectors and Senior Police officers at the Police College, Kuala Kubu Bharu and the Police Training Depot.

The Health work carried out by the Department for the Health and Public Works Departments and the Municipalities has not changed appreciably since 1954. It has become increasingly obvious, however, that this type of work is not receiving the attention which it justly deserves. As an interim measure, the staff of the Department has been increased in order that five thousand additional water samples may be analysed, chemically and bacteriologically, in 1956.

During the year six thousand five hundred and forty-five samples of water were examined, either chemically or bacteriologically, and three thousand seven hundred and ninety-four samples of foodstuffs for sterility and compliance with the requirements of Food and Drugs Regulations. Most of these samples have been milk or milk products, soft drinks for the presence of saccharin or not scheduled preservatives, canned meat and fish and powders such as pepper, coffee and curry.

Analytical work for the Customs Department has been much the same as in previous years with the notable exception that the amount of work, both analytical and advisory, connected with the recently extended Customs tariff list has demanded more attention from senior staff.

Commercial firms and private individuals have continued to utilize the analytical services provided by the Department and the work done has increased considerably since 1954. The most noticeable increase

has been connected with analyses related to samples submitted in connection with damaged cargoes. It has also been evident during the year that more small manufacturers, such as biscuit and cosmetic factories, have tended to ask the Department for advice and analyses connected with factory control.

A summary of the work carried out by the Department of Chemistry, Federation of Malaya, is appended below:

	No. of Exhibits or Samples
Police	9,071
Customs	5,697
Health	4,765
Other Government Departments and H.M. Forces	2,639
Commercial, Municipalities	10,363
	<hr/> 32,535 <hr/>

Part III

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

HOUSING

Much attention has been given to the serious and growing housing problem in the Federation, especially in the larger towns where there is an evident need for low cost housing for lower paid workers living in overcrowded conditions.

The Federal Housing Trust has done much valuable work both in building houses and in studying, by means of housing exhibitions, the requirements of the public. By the 31st December, 1955, the Trust had completed 311 houses for sale and had 616 houses under construction, many at an advanced stage. A programme of 970 houses for sale in 1956 was approved and it was agreed to devote up to \$3,000,000 of the Trust's funds for pilot schemes for low cost rental housing during 1956. In addition to the sites already being built upon at Kuala Lumpur, Petaling Jaya, Penang, Alor Star, Kuala Trengganu, Malacca and Johore Bahru, the Trust's building activities were extended during the course of the year to investigations at Ipoh, Muar, Kluang (Johore), Temerloh, Mentakab (Pahang) and Butterworth (Province Wellesley).

Private enterprise showed an increasing interest in the provision of houses for sale, particularly in the larger towns, and the several thousand dwellings constructed by private enterprise have been a most welcome contribution in reducing the overall housing pressure which exists. It is considered that this interest will continue to increase.

At Petaling Jaya, the Town Authority carried out a scheme significant in the field of low cost housing. There, during the course of the year, 100 houses, each with three living rooms, kitchen, electricity and modern sanitation, were erected at a cost (excluding cost of land) of \$3,000 per house. The houses are for sale on instalments of \$40 per month which is within the income range of many working class families. A further 100 low cost houses, together with some of larger design are planned by the Petaling Jaya Authority for 1956. This scheme is of course additional to the large amount of housing development being carried out by private enterprise and the Housing Trust at Petaling Jaya, the extension of which is doing much to alleviate the housing problem of the Federal capital.

TOWN PLANNING

The Federal Town Planning Department has continued to advise State and Settlement authorities on land use planning. Its work has ranged from the preparation of large scale development plans, such as those for Klang and Port Swettenham, and for the development of Petaling Jaya, to the design of new villages and kampongs. In addition the preparation of some hundreds of detailed plans for layouts of individual holdings has been undertaken.

Since the demands on the Department are great and will clearly continue to increase, it was decided to increase the establishment so that the Department might more adequately fulfil its role. As an interim measure it was proposed to decentralise the Department into four regional offices as senior staff become available during 1955 and the first half of 1956. The first of the regional offices to be opened was at Johore Bahru on 1st November, 1955, to cover Johore and Malacca. Other offices will be opened at Penang, for Penang, Kedah and Perlis, at Ipoh, for north central Malaya, and possibly on the east coast for Kelantan, Trengganu and East Pahang. The Headquarters office will cover Selangor, Negri Sembilan and West Pahang. It is considered that these regional offices will be able to deal more effectively with the pressing needs of the areas which they are to serve.

The Department has given much attention to the planning of Petaling Jaya which has continued to expand rapidly. Detailed plans for first development phase of the satellite town were completed, and the amended Master Plan for the total area prepared. At the end of the year over 1,500 houses had been constructed and 48 shops erected and opened for business. Facilities already provided include schools, clinics, a cinema, a market, a bus station, an agricultural station, and buildings for religious bodies. The industrial area which already includes sawmills, an oil mill, a distillery, a cannery, and stores and workshop for the Department of Telecommunications,

shows signs of further expansion. Certain Government departments will move to the town when new offices under construction are completed. Since the problems involved in the development of Kuala Lumpur and the expansion of the satellite town are so intimately related the Department has continued to co-operate closely with the Municipal Authorities. By the end of the year detailed survey and development proposals for Klang and Port Swettenham were almost completed, together with the designs for the important arterial road to link the port area with the Federal Capital.

Planning the future development of Kuala Lumpur and the area around it has occupied much of the attention of the Town Planning Department and the importance of this aspect of its work was further emphasised by the acceptance by the Municipal Council of the services of an expert from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration who investigated during the year, the problems of the future development of the central area of the capital.

Part IV

SOCIAL WELFARE

In 1955 there were a number of major improvements and advances in the work and effectiveness of the official social welfare services, and some healthy signs of development amongst voluntary organisations. Amongst the events of the year the following are notable. For the first time an official definition was given of what the Federal Department of Social Welfare could and should undertake; a number of Malaysians were promoted to Division I professional posts, with promotions backdated to 1954; the elected Government showed great interest in the field of youth work and expressed a desire that genuine voluntary social work by the people of Malaya should be encouraged; the Federal Department of Social Welfare was transferred from the portfolio of the former Member for Industrial and Social Relations to that of the Minister for Health and Social Welfare; for the first time since 1952 funds were released for new Social Science Diploma scholarship awards.

Policy

In April, 1955, the High Commissioner approved a concise directive on departmental policy which helped to correct the impression held by some members of the public that the Department is some kind of relief organisation. This directive could of course only bind the Federal Department and had to be an interim one pending the results of the July elections to Federal Legislative Council.

In August the Ministers took office and a broad and clear-cut policy for social welfare was instituted. This policy did not essentially differ from the previous interim one, although it emphasised the need for administrative re-organisation and for the development of the youth services. It was not immediately possible to introduce any reforms into the undefined Federal and State/Settlement divisions of executive and financial responsibility.

Administration

Broadly the eleven State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments continued to administer outdoor public assistance on a limited scale, carried out family case-work, and experimented with such projects in community development as might be feasible. Much of the country's voluntary social work also had to be carried by these Departments. In addition the State and Settlement officers had to carry out a large number of the responsibilities which are regarded as purely Federal. The Federal Department's work in the professional fields included the blind welfare services, the creation of a children's service, the provision and training of probation officers, the administration of approved schools and remand homes, the encouragement of voluntary youth work, the running of a temporary Emergency section, and the training of social workers. There was no Training Officer, but all the other services were under the professional and administrative control of special Section Heads. The administration of departmental children's, boys' and old persons' Homes was a Federal responsibility, but in practice had to be largely delegated to State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers.

The administration of the eleven State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments followed a roughly uniform pattern. The Head of the Department held a Division I post, except in Perlis, and had under him a clerical staff and a varying number of qualified Social Welfare Officers, or less qualified Social Welfare Assistants. The Federal Department was administered by a qualified Chief Social Welfare Officer, with an experienced M.C.S. Malay officer as his Deputy. In addition to the specialised Sections, each under its own professional Head, there were also the Finance and General Offices under the direct control of an Administrative Officer.

Blind Welfare

The present main object of the Blind Welfare Services is to enable as many blind persons as possible to become useful and productive citizens, instead of expensive parasites. A second purpose, co-operation with others in the prevention of blindness, has not been implemented so far. Less than three years ago the country's Blind Welfare services,

with the exception of the pioneer work done by St. Nicholas, were only those which a small section of the Department had contrived to start. By 1955 the non-government Malayan Association for the Blind had established itself and plans for handing over still more of the Department's work to the Association were well forward. The Department's Report "Blindness in Malaya" was accepted in principle by Government. The Malayan Association for the Blind accordingly drew up plans for extensions to the Gurney Training Centre and the Princess Elizabeth School, and for other new services including an Agricultural Training Centre in Pahang and a Sheltered Workshop in Perak. The Princess Elizabeth School for the Blind completed its first year in its new buildings, which were officially opened by H.H. the Tengku Mahkota of Johore in June. By the end of 1955 there were 60 children in the School, of which 6 graduated to the Gurney Training Centre and 2 were discharged. One teacher, who had been awarded the Arthur Pearson prize for the best student in the whole of the United Kingdom, returned after a year's training and two additional teachers were recruited. The Gurney Training Centre was officially opened by the High Commissioner in June. During the year there were 38 blind students in training, including 3 at Morib. Towards the end of the year one left to take up employment as a local masseur in Penang, two returned home to start their own poultry keeping, and one left to become a shopkeeper.

Registration of the blind continued its slow progress with an increase of 281. The total is now 3,221. The British Empire Society for the Blind announced a grant of £500 for the purchase of a Vacuum Forming Press by the Malayan Association for the Blind. Printing of Braille with gestetner and crab machines continued during the year. A campaign to educate the public of Malaya in the meaning of the white walking stick was started in October when the Malayan Association for the Blind gave a stick to each registered blind person in Malaya. In October the Department's Blind Welfare Officer represented Federation and United Kingdom organisations at the Far East Conference called by the Japanese Committee of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. He also visited and exchanged views in Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong and the Philippines. It now seems fair to claim that, in proportion to its population, the Federation has developed its constructive blind welfare services more than any other territory in Asia with the exception of Japan and possibly Ceylon. The Federation also seems to be the only pioneer in planned training and rehabilitation of the rural blind in their own home districts.

The long-established St. Nicholas' Home and School for Blind Children received a limited subsidy from the Department, but was

nevertheless a completely independent institution. During 1955 it started a fairly large-scale extension to its premises, and set about engaging still more qualified teachers. St. Nicholas is playing an increasingly large and important part in the overall development of the country's blind welfare services.

In August the Department organised Malaya's first Blind Welfare Conference, which was also attended by delegates from St. Nicholas, the Malayan Association for the Blind, the Singapore Social Welfare Department, and the Singapore Association for the Blind. The Conference was a success, not only on account of the technical and other information exchanged and the lessons learned, but also because of the effective practical and administrative liaison which was further developed between voluntary and official services in Singapore and the Federation.

Children's Services

In 1955 the main work of the Children's Section or, rather, of the Principal Children's Officer was to create officers and machinery for carrying out the statutory duties laid on the Department by the 1947 Children and Young Persons Ordinance and the 1952 Adoption Ordinance. Other work to be done included the staffing, financing and central administration of ten institutional Homes for Children, and the development of an experiment in making more use of approved foster homes. Towards the end of the year three of the Federation's five Children's Officers posts were filled by Malaysians who had successfully completed their general Social Science training and the Home Office's Child Care course in the United Kingdom. They were posted to Johore Bahru, Malacca and Ipoh. In Kuala Lumpur there were seven less qualified child welfare workers. Throughout the rest of the Federation the work had to be done over and above their normal duties by State and Settlement Social Welfare Offices: this was a heavy burden as the Courts in particular were making ever increasing demands on social workers in connection with adoption and protection cases.

The ten Homes already referred to included one for babies, four for girls and very young boys, two for boys, and two temporary children's sections of Old Persons' Homes. Five of the Superintendents in charge were qualified staff nurses, who had had additional departmental experience and training. At the end of the year provision was made for sufficient minimum staff to be provided in 1956 for all Homes with children in. In February the first residential training course for the Homes' House Assistants was given in Kuala Lumpur: special thanks are due to the Senior Lecturer from the University of Malaya's Department of Social Studies for her help at this course. In October

the Department organised the first Homes' Conference, which vigorously debated and evolved recommendations on all relevant staffing, financial and other institutional problems that affected the child inmates' long-term interests as future citizens of the country.

Tables C 1 and C 2 give statistical information about the Homes. The Jubilee Home for Children, in Johore, moved into new premises which were opened by H.H. the Sultanah of Johore in October. A significant result of the present and past postings of Children's Officers to Johore has been a decrease in the number of children who have had to be sent into an institution. Table C 2 gives an analysis of the cases dealt with by full-time Children's Officers and Child Welfare Assistants in Johore and Selangor for the whole of 1955.

Family Welfare

Family case-work, except when part of a Children's or Probation Officer's duties, was undertaken by State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments. No statutory powers for this work are vested in any worker: conciliation and arbitration are used instead. Over the last few years several State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments have organised or encouraged local panels of public-spirited volunteers to help in this work. Where possible there have been set up separate Malayan, Chinese and Indian panels; great assistance was also given by the religious leaders in cases affecting Muslim or Christian parties. The general organisation was therefore adaptable to the new Government's direction at the end of the year that all this work should be undertaken by voluntary rather than official arbitrators.

Probation and Approved Schools Services

The Probation and Approved Schools Services help the Courts in deciding on the most effective treatment for young delinquents, and for some adults, and in carrying out that treatment. This Section of the Federal Department was comparatively restrained in its demands on State and Settlement Social Welfare officers, although its staffing position was not easy. By the end of the year there were 27 Asian and one expatriate Probation Officers, in addition to the expatriate Section Head. Consistently good and frequently enthusiastic reports on Probation Officers' work were received throughout the year from the Courts: the fact that these were well deserved is due in no small measure to the training which Probation Officers have received from the patient help and understanding of Judges, Presidents and Magistrates at all times throughout the country. The increase in the number of adult cases placed on probation, and the ever-mounting demands for pre-trial reports on adults as well as on juveniles came very close however to causing a complete breakdown in the Probation Service. The relevant statistics are given in Table D.

One unfortunate result of these demands on the Probation Service, and of the release of two Probation Officers to take their Social Science Diploma courses, was the abandonment of a very promising experiment which had been started with the full co-operation of the Prisons Department. An arrangement had been made for at least two Probation Officers to be seconded for nine months at a time to work inside selected prisons as Prison Welfare Officers. The experiment appeared to be an unqualified success from every point of view—not least the prisoners'. The Commissioner of Prisons also supported it strongly on financial grounds. But to continue it beyond 1955 needed the provision of up to four more posts for Probation Officers. The necessary funds were not allowed.

The four Approved Schools, three for boys and one for girls, could accommodate 420 juveniles and were usually full. A new workshop was put up in the Sungei Besi boys' school in Selangor, and modern sanitation and other improvements introduced to the Taiping boys' school in Perak. Sungei Lereh girls' school in Malacca successfully survived a flood, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the girls none of whom attempted to escape. Four posts of Deputy Principal were created in 1955 to encourage the recruitment of Malaysians to under-study and later to take over from the expatriate Principals of the four Schools, one of whom died in 1955 and two others of whom were on short-term contracts.

Relief Work

Relief work was carried out by the Federal and State and Settlement Departments and by non-government bodies. The Federal Department, with the administrative help of seven of the State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers, ran eight Old Peoples' Homes for just over 1,700 inmates. The average cost of these Homes, including feeding and clothing the inmates, paying full water, conservancy, transport, electricity and telephone charges, paying for burials and all overheads except building repairs, and meeting all staff salaries was \$1.11 a head a day. The Home with the lowest figure cost a daily average of 87 cents. Another special form of relief administered federally was the Burma/Siam Railway Relief Scheme, for assistance to 405 surviving elderly or child dependants of local labourers conscripted on to the Burma/Siam Railway by the Japanese. The Federal Department, with the field help of State and Settlement Social Welfare Officers, also arranged through the Immigration Department for the repatriation of 27 destitute British subjects or aliens; a very limited amount of assistance was given whilst these repatriates were awaiting embarkation. Other federally financed public assistance measures were the grants-in-aid at only \$5 a head a month to a few of the non-government orphanages and

homes for the aged, rather more substantial support to organisations running two former Government homes in Penang and Trengganu, and part of the work of the Emergency Section.

Outdoor relief in cash or kind was the responsibility of the eleven separate State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments. There could be no uniformity of policy or practice, and each Department did the best it could on the local funds allocated to it. The largest normal maximum grant in one State was \$5 a head a month; even in the best off States no family could expect more than a total of \$80 a month, and these lavish grants were only made possible by cutting off all childless destitute persons from any kind of help. Many up-country kampongs were, necessarily, rarely visited.

Beggars

From November, 1954 to March, 1955, the Department of Social Welfare carried out a pilot survey of beggars in the Federation of Malaya. 90 per cent. of the regular beggars and an estimated 50 per cent. of the occasional casuals were interviewed on their own pitches and in their own languages. Cross-checks showed that there was virtually no intentional lying. The resultant report demolished certain popular beliefs about the numbers of beggars, about the reasons for the existence of beggars, and about easy cures for this social problem. The report was a detailed but purely factual one, prepared with a view to providing the Federal and State Settlement Governments with reliable information on which realistic and constructive policies could be framed.

YOUTH SERVICES

The role which the Department had cast for itself until mid-1955 in the vital field of youth services was the fullest possible encouragement of all healthy youth movements. This implied the greatest care not to introduce any form of official domination or control: advice and service when asked for, and the provision as far as possible of training facilities were the Department's sole guiding principles. The result was that the small Youth Services Section, consisting of three officers, a stenographer and a typist, was overwhelmed with appeals for talks, written material, training courses, and advice on technical as well as financial, administrative and legal problems. A further result was yet more work put on to State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments by Federal Headquarters. This part of the Department's responsibilities was given a fresh impetus after the July elections, when the new Government placed it at the top of the social welfare priorities.

Youth Leadership Training

The Youth Leadership Training Centre at Morib had in one respect a most disappointing year: over 1,000 applicants had to be turned

away because of lack of staff and funds, which were stretched to the limit to deal with the 939 who could be accepted. All who attended these courses had to do so during their normal holiday or leave periods. The practical results have been as encouraging as could have been wished. Thanks to the training given new youth clubs were created in every State and Settlement, and there was a spontaneous grouping together of Morib trainees in various parts of the Federation to push on healthy and independent youth movements. Furthermore there was also evidence of a widespread and driving enthusiasm.

Another encouraging sign was the formation during 1955 of a new Youth Hostels Association, which chose its first three centres in Johore, Selangor and Perak. The most interesting development was that the office bearers were successfully drawn from an entirely new set of volunteers and not from amongst the small overworked circles of people already on innumerable committees. Again the Department's Youth Services Section was from the start overwhelmed with requests for help and advice.

During the year the 141 known youth clubs in the Federation were the main driving force behind the formation of a national Malayan Association of Youth Clubs. With the help of the Department they devised for Malaya booklets in Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil for the use of club workers. Applications for financial help were very modest, but their total was as beyond the resources of the Department as was the total of requests for advice and other help.

Training

The professional training of social workers went on marking time until towards the end of the year. The field training of recently joined officers fell on State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments and individual Probation Officers: this training was thorough as far as it went, but the overworked senior officers could not find all the time they wished to devote to it. Child Welfare Assistants fared better, because they could be trained in Kuala Lumpur directly under the full-time Principal Children's Officer. Thanks to the unstinting co-operation of the University of Malaya all Probation Officers and some members of the Approved Schools staff were given an eight day refresher course in September. There was no Training Officer to conduct any of the courses laid down by Government for Social Welfare Officers or Assistants, nor were any funds allocated for this. Two Probation Officers however on their own initiative successfully applied to the University of Malaya to take a Social Science Diploma course, and savings were found to provide the necessary scholarships.

Lotteries Board

Throughout the year there was still a great deal of confusion about the relationship of the Department with the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board. Until November, 1955, the Department had never had any connection of any sort with the Social and Welfare Services Lotteries Board, which made its grants at its own discretion to voluntary organisations. In November, 1955, Government reorganised the Board, and provided that thenceforth it would have the advantage of professional advice from the Department on the applications made to it from non-government organisations.

Voluntary Organisations

The major non-government organisations concerned with social work, in addition to active Muslim, Christian and Hindu religious organisations, were the Central Welfare Council, the Malayan Association for the Blind, the Malayan Association for the Prevention of TB, the Malayan Council for Child Welfare, the Malayan Association of Youth Clubs, the Malayan Youth Council, and the Malayan Youth Hostels Association. In addition there were St. John Ambulance and Red Cross teams, which received 90 per cent. of their funds through Government and worked principally in the field of medical and health services, and Scouts and Guides who were heavily subsidised by Government and were largely organised school groups.

There was very close co-operation between the Department and the Malayan Association for the Blind, much of the latter's technical equipment and two of its buildings being freely loaned to the Department; in return the M.A.B. had the services of the Blind Welfare Officer as its honorary non-voting Secretary, received an official grant-in-aid, and had its advice sought on all major policy matters. The Department was represented in the Councils of the M.A.P.TB., and in a number of States and Settlements carried out virtually all the financial, administrative and field work of the Association. The Malayan Council for Child Welfare was primarily a consultative committee, with the Department's Principal Children's Officer as its honorary secretary. Mention has already been made of the Department's co-operation with spontaneous voluntary work developed by the youth organisations.

The Central Welfare Council and its affiliated State and Settlement Welfare Committees, with their District affiliates, between them covered a very wide range of social problems and needs. In early 1955 the Central Welfare Council and the M.A.P.TB. convened a public meeting of all organisations interested in social work, with the intention of setting up a central co-ordinating Malayan Association of Social

Services. The Association was to be a consultative one for voluntary organisations and, it was hoped, would be at the same time the leading unofficial advisory body and pressure group in connection with social problems. The proposal was not backed by some non-government organisations, largely on account of difficulties over the handling of certain administrative responsibilities and the scheme fell through. Throughout the year the Department was very closely connected at State and District levels with Welfare Committees' work; towards the end of the year the Central Welfare Council welcomed a suggestion by the Minister for Health and Social Welfare that still closer co-operation could be ensured if the Chief Social Welfare Officer were enabled to attend meetings of the Central Welfare Council's Executive Committee.

Emergency Section

The Emergency Section of the Department of Social Welfare was charged by the Government with trying to persuade the immediate dependants of detainees to accompany their husbands or fathers, if the latter volunteered for repatriation. The Section also had to make all arrangements for transporting to the port of embarkation those dependants who did agree to be repatriated, and frequently had to act as counsellor and friend in the preliminary disposal of property or belongings that could not be brought away. Similar duties were undertaken for the dependants of certain deportees. No police or other outside aid was used. About half the persuasions were successful in spite of the fact that many detainees send messages to their families trying to discourage any volunteers. The work was carried out by the Section Head, her deputy, a typist and an experienced Emergency Assistant at Kuala Lumpur headquarters, and by six Emergency Assistants scattered throughout the Federation. Some of the field work was also undertaken by State and Settlement Social Welfare Departments; but for once this was not always a one-sided arrangement, as the Federal Emergency Assistants were at times free to help State and Settlement Departments in their public assistance work.

Other jobs done by this Section were the temporary maintenance of newly released detainees and their families. During 1955 a fairer administrative procedure for this was worked out with the co-operation of the Defence Secretariat and accepted by the police. Air drops of food supplies for an isolated power station were arranged twice a month. A number of non-Malayan destitutes also had their repatriation arranged by this Section. On 45 occasions food was supplied at Kuala Lumpur, at the request of the police, for batches of detainees in transit to Port Swettenham. On the whole the work of the Emergency Section was less than in earlier years.

TABLE A

Posts provided in 1955 under Personal Emoluments for the Federal Department of Social Welfare.

Heading (1)	Professional Staff				Administrative, Clerical and Other Staff				Total (9)
	Div. I (2)	Div. II (3)	Div. III (4)		Div. I (5)	Div. II (6)	Div. III (7)	Div. IV (8)	
Administration	1	2	24	9	48
Blind Welfare	—	—	4	21	45
Children Service	—	—	1	—	15
Homes	—	—	10	100	176
Probation and Approved School Services	—	—	15	14	133
Youth Services	—	—	—	2	5
Emergency Staff	—	—	3	1	13
Total	17	38	173	...	1	2	57	147	435

NOTES.—(1) Figures for Blind Welfare, and Probation and Approved Schools Services, include the staffs of Schools, Centres and Hostels for the blind, for juvenile delinquents and for children and young persons on remand and in the care of the Department.

(2) Figures for the Children's Services do not include the staffs in any departmental Babies', Children's or Boys' Homes.

(3) Figures for Homes include the staffs of all Babies', Children's, Boys, Old Persons' and Mixed Welfare Homes administered and financed by the Federal Department of Social Welfare.

(4) In addition to the total of 422 federal staff, there were 13 temporary members of the Federal Emergency Section not held against any specific posts and paid from a block Emergency allocation.

TABLE B

Funds provided in 1955 by Federal Government for Social Welfare Services.

Heading		Salaries and Wages	Social Work	Administrative Overheads	Total
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Administration ...	...	339,692	—	43,840	383,532
Blind Welfare ...	...	172,362	55,991	24,030	252,383
Childrens Services ...	...	59,077	12,500	12,000	83,577
Probation and Approved School Services ...	...	526,369	223,000	112,800	862,169
Public Assistance ...	...	—	52,010	—	52,010
Youth Services ...	...	36,214	58,500	8,750	103,464
Homes ...	...	419,941	785,590	134,222	1,339,753
Grants-in-Aid ...	...	—	430,000	—	430,000
Emergency Section ...	...	56,000	135,000	33,950	224,950
Totals ...	...	<u>1,609,655</u>	<u>1,752,591</u>	<u>369,592</u>	<u>3,731,838</u>

NOTES.—(a) Administration includes the Chief and Deputy Chief Social Welfare Officers, the Administrative Officer, six Social Welfare Officers and two Social Welfare Assistants (all of whom were seconded for work in States and Settlements), the Finance and General Offices, and Storekeepers. *See* also under Notes (e) and (h) below.

(b) Blind Welfare includes the whole of the Blind Welfare Section and institutions administered by it.

(c) Children's Services include Children's Officers and Assistants seconded to States and Settlements, and their expenses, but does not include any institutions.

(d) Probation and Approved Schools Services include Probation Officers posted throughout the Federation, four Approved Schools, and seven Remand Homes and Hostels.

(e) Public Assistance only includes the Burma/Siam Relief Scheme, assistance in repatriation of destitutes, and a token Vote of \$10 for special contingencies. The work is carried out by officers included under the heading Administration; hence the nil entries in columns (2) and (4).

(f) Under Youth Services in column (3) the \$58,500 was earmarked for and expended on grants-in-aid to encourage and assist all forms of Voluntary youth work throughout the country (except the school—organised Scouts, Guides, other uniformed organisations which were substantially financed by grants totalling \$276,750 on the recommendations and through the departmental machinery of the Director of Education).

(g) Homes' expenditure includes all Federal Departmental Babies', Children's, Boys', Old Persons' and Mixed Welfare Homes, and their staffs.

(h) Grants-in-Aid includes \$180,000 to assist and encourage all Voluntary social work, except youth work, and except the following special activities—Adult Education (\$300,000 by the Director of Education), Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Brigade (\$860,000 by Chief Secretary and Financial Secretary for medico social work), Women's Institutes (\$40,000 by Minister for Home Affairs), and U.N.I.C.E.F. (\$82,715 by Director of Medical Services). The remaining \$250,000 under Grants-in-Aid is for assisting approved Medical, educational and social work undertaken by religious organisations in New Villages or Malay Resettlements. All the administrative work and overheads incurred by the Department in connection with the \$430,000 grants-in-aid is included in columns (2) and (4) of the heading Administration.

TABLE C (1)
CHILDREN'S HOMES, 1955

Home	Maximum capacity		Possible capacity with staff available		Actual No. on 31-12-55	Vacancies on 31-12-55		
Jubilee Home for Children, Johore	200	...	130	...	126	...	4	
Jubilee Boys' Club, Malacca	...	100	...	100	...	95	...	5
Babies Home, Malacca	...	30	...	30	...	32	...	+2
Children's Home, Negri Sembilan		80	...	80	...	73	...	7
Children's Home, Selangor	...	75	...	75	...	71	...	4
(80 when new staff quarters built)								
Children's Home, Perak	...	80	...	80	...	80	...	—
Sultan Abdul Aziz Malay Orphanage, Kuala Kangsar, Perak	...	50	...	50	...	47	...	3
Children's Section, Welfare Home, Kedah	...	50	...	50	...	49	...	1
Children's Section, Welfare Home, Kelantan...	...	50	...	50	...	44	...	6
Total	...	720	...	645	...	615	...	28

TABLE C (2)
SUMMARY OF CASES DEALT WITH BY CHILDREN'S SECTIONS IN 1955

Type of Cases	Total Numbers			
New Applications for Admission to Homes	160
New Legal Adoptions	66
New Transferred Children under supervision	220
New Children Boarded-out in Foster Homes	14
New Ill-treatment Cases	29
New Handicapped children (not in Homes)	13
New Voluntary Supervision	106
Other New cases	146
Total No. of new cases registered during 1955	754
No. of cases closed during the year	270
Total No. of visits made by the Section during the year	1,791
Average No. of professional staff in Section during the year	8

NOTE.—These figures relate only to the Children's Section's headquarters and field officers.

TABLE D

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY THE PROBATION
SERVICE IN 1955

Court Work by Probation Officers

Children and young persons before Juvenile Courts	1,582
Children and young persons before Adult Courts ...	1,071
	<hr/> 2,653
Juvenile Pre-Trial Enquiries	1,225
Adult Pre-Trial Enquiries	777
	<hr/> 2,002
Prison Enquiries	379
Miscellaneous Cases	397
	<hr/> 776
Total ...	<hr/> 5,431

Cases under Probation Officers' Supervision at the end of 1955

On Probation	387
On Licence from Approved Schools	189
On After Care from Approved Schools	244
Under Voluntary Supervision	46
	<hr/>
Total ...	<hr/> 866

Committals of Juveniles

To Approved Schools	149
To Henry Gurney Schools	53
To Prison	2
	<hr/>
Total ...	<hr/> 204

Part V

ADMINISTRATION OF ABORIGINES

The Aboriginal Research Centre

During the year, due to the decentralisation of the Headquarters intelligence functions of the Department, emergency interrogations at the Research Centre were gradually reduced in numbers and it was possible to devote more time to research, civics courses for aborigines, and education.

In December the site of the Research Station outside Kuala Lumpur had to be vacated and handed back to the tin mining company which owned the land. The building of a new settlement on another site not far from Kuala Lumpur, began during this month. The new location which is better than the old site in all respects, is in an excised area of a Forest Reserve surrounded with jungle. The new station will eventually have a school, cottage hospital, shop, office and store accommodation, Field Assistants' quarters, and aborigine type houses for the visiting aborigines.

Research

Much progress was made in delineating and plotting the territorial arrangement of the various aborigine groups in the Federation and correlating this with mode of life, etc., of the communities concerned. This survey has brought to light some important inaccuracies in the nomenclature of some of the groups as set out in previous published records. It is hoped, later to produce authoritative data on the distribution and territorial arrangement of the aborigines which should be of great value to the District Administration. A survey of aboriginal dialects, was also started, the aim being to collect standard word lists (1,300 words), grammatical data, etc., from as many communities as possible. This is a long-term project and will take many years to complete. Under the present emergency circumstances it has not been possible to carry out field research on any particular group of aborigines.

Education

During the year the number of schools for aborigines was increased, both in the jungle forts and at certain places outside the deep jungle. In December, 1955, numbers of aborigines attending such schools were as follows:

State	Fort Schools	Schools outside jungle	Total
Perak	38	—	38
Pahang	85	58	143
Kelantan... ..	19	—	19
Negri Sembilan...	49	67	116
Johore	—	43	43
Selangor	—	170	170
Total	191	338	529

Medical

The medical work of the Department was put on an official basis early in 1955 when one doctor and twenty-two dressers were recruited. Towards the end of the year a second doctor joined the Department. Attendance at the clinics in the forts has been good and during the year the Medical Officers and Field Assistants (Medical) of this Department were called upon to give treatment to aborigines on approximately 45,000 occasions. However, this does not mean that 45,000 aborigines were treated, since one individual may well have received treatment on several occasions during the year. In addition two Lady Welfare Assistants have attended to the medical needs of aboriginal groups in the Batang Padang area of Perak and in Selangor State.

The diseases mostly encountered were respiratory infections, skin diseases, and fevers of various sorts. Also encountered and treated were yaws, dysentery, burns and minor injuries. There were about a hundred admissions to hospitals in the Federation of cases which proved too serious to treat on the spot.

Trading

During the year 1955, two new fort shops were opened, bringing the total to eleven. 240,560 lbs. of goods, valued at \$206,800 were dropped into these shops. During this process losses totalling \$2,970 were incurred. The net profit made during the year from all sources (i.e., fort shops, supplies to natural outlets, and aborigine handicrafts) was \$27,000, a large proportion of which was currently held as stock.

In August, 1955, the M.A.H.A. exhibition was held in Kuala Lumpur at which \$2,500 worth of aborigine handicrafts from all parts of the Federation were sold to the general public.

Emergency

The main effort of the Department continued to be directed towards gaining and retaining control over all aborigine groups in the Federation. At the end of 1954 it was estimated that some 2,500 aborigines remained outside Government control, and were actively assisting the Communist terrorists. As a result of the efforts of the Department, assisted in all cases by the activities of the Security Forces, just under 2,000 more were brought under Government control during 1955, leaving an estimated total of some 600 who still followed the terrorists and who were regarded as hostile.

Staff

During the year the staff of the Department of Aborigines was expanded still further. Two Medical Officers were recruited and further Field Assistants (Medical) were recruited and trained for work in the jungle forts. In addition a Lady Welfare Assistant joined the Department to attend to the medical welfare of the aborigines in Selangor. By the end of the year the total establishment of the Department, excluding clerical staff, was 190.

Part VI

MUSEUMS

Perak Museum

The Perak Museum was repaired and repainted inside and out for the first time since 1928, the roof on the workshops being totally replaced and certain other improvements to the design and layout of the building being effected at the same time. A small air conditioned Archives room was installed containing the early Archives of the State of Perak, and several other items of interest.

Staff of the National Museum were in Perak for short periods of time throughout the year to assist with field work and training of the Perak Museum staff recruited in the previous year. Over 100 pottery

vessels were repaired, and other work included repainting the exterior of all Museum showcases. The interiors of these showcases are being treated individually, repairs and replacement of rotten planks being succeeded by rearrangement of the exhibits in a more modern manner.

New exhibits included the Johore Lama collection of porcelain found in November, 1954, and many items of aborigine equipment presented by the Adviser on Aborigines.

Perak Museum Summer School

A three weeks Museum Summer School in Far Eastern Archaeology was run by the Curator of Museums in August. Applications accepted numbered over 60 but the final attendance figures were:

University undergraduates	... ..	24
School teachers and sixth form pupils	... ..	21
Officers of the Geological Survey Department	... ..	2

Lectures were given at first years Honours degree standard and these included lectures in surveying by Mr. B. A. Parsons (Survey Department, Taiping), on the Geology of Malaya by Mr. G. V. Wood, M.Sc. (Geological Survey, Taiping), and on Applied Anthropology by Dr. A. T. Carey (Aborigines Department, Kuala Lumpur). The last two weeks were spent in excavating at a site near Ipoh, and in other field work in Lower Perak.

Other Museums

The catalogue of the Malacca and Seremban Museums was brought up to date, and a valuable plan and elevation of the Seremban Museum was prepared by Mr. Morley (P.W.D., Kuala Lumpur). The exhibits in the temporary National Museum in Kuala Lumpur remained unchanged.

Part VII

TEMPLER PARK

When he was High Commissioner, General Sir Gerald Templer originated the idea of a National Park, realising that there was a need for such an amenity as a means of attracting the townspeople into the country during their leisure hours and instilling into them a love of nature and also to facilitate horticultural and natural history research.

Towards the end of 1953, the Selangor State Government made available some 3,000 acres bounded by the Kuala Lumpur—Rawang Road from the 11th to the 14th milestones on the one side, and the Kanching, Serendah and Gombak Forest Reserves on the remaining three sides. The Park is easily accessible from Kuala Lumpur and rich in natural beauty and of considerable scientific interest. In addition to the numerous species of forest trees which abound, there are kapor

forests, a quartz ridge, hills, limestone rocks, lakes, clear mountain streams and a few waterfalls within the Park. The initial development of the Park took place throughout 1954 and some progress in developing this unique public amenity continued throughout 1955.

Shortage of funds during the year made it impossible to effect the many improvements which were desirable, and difficulty was experienced in maintaining paths, streams, bridges and the shelter and benches already erected. Such progress as was made was possible largely as a result of the most willing assistance of the Forest and Agricultural Departments and, in particular, by the supervisory work of the staffs of the Forest Research Institute, Kepong and the District Forest Office, Rawang.

During 1955, it was not possible to embark upon any largescale programme of tree-planting, but most of the trees planted in 1953 and 1954 continued to flourish. A few new trees were planted, notably one plant of the rare *Mucuna kraetkei* which was added to the three New Guinea Creepers (*M. Bennetti*) on the pergola. This plant is new to Malaya and has not yet flowered. One Plant of Fiddlewood (*Citharexylum quadrangulare*) has been planted on the Plaque hill-slope and has grown very rapidly indeed.

The work of the labour in the Park is supervised each week by members of an *ad hoc* Working Party set up to carry out the day-to-day administration of the Park.

A great step forward was taken in October, 1955, when a public meeting was held with Dr. Ismail bin Datoh Abdul Rahman, the Minister for Natural Resources, in the chair, to inaugurate the "Friends of the Templer Park Society". An interim Council was set up with Raja Sir Uda bin Raja Muhammad as Chairman. The FRIENDS of the Templer Park Society has received considerable public support and it is the intention that Government financial support for the Park will decrease progressively until the Park eventually becomes self-supporting. It is with this aim in view as well as with the general aim of preserving and promoting the development of the Park that the Society was formed, and most valuable assistance along these lines has already been rendered by the public-spirited ladies and gentlemen who compose the Society.

During the year there have always been regular visitors to the Park, particularly at week-ends, but during January, 1955, it became known that a wounded tiger was at large in the area and the public naturally kept away until the animal was shot by a member of the Game Department. Since then the Park has once again regained its popularity and remains a popular resort for members of the public interested in rock-climbing and nature study.

Chapter IX

LEGISLATION AND LEGAL

LEGISLATION

The Federal Legislative Council passed in all 59 Ordinances during the year 1955. These Ordinances consist of the following:

New	...	...	...	...	6
Consolidating	...	...	...	...	7
Amending	...	...	...	...	32
Application and Extension	...	...	...	...	6
Repeal	...	...	...	...	1
Loan	...	...	...	...	1
Winding-up	...	...	...	...	1
Supply	...	...	...	...	5
					—
					59
					—

Those Ordinances of particular interest are as follows:

(1) The Wild Animals and Birds Protection Ordinance, 1955.

This is a consolidating Ordinance to afford more effective control for the preservation of wild life in the Federation.

Penalties for offences are substantially increased.

(2) The Minor Offences Ordinance, 1955.

This measure primarily consolidates the law relating to minor offences and makes amendment to existing legislation.

A number of provisions in the repealed enactments relating to the use of public roads have been omitted. These will be included more appropriately in road traffic legislation to be enacted.

The measure provides also for States and Settlements to create minor offences by their own legislation.

(3) The Trade Unions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

This Ordinance introduces amongst others two important amendments to the principal Ordinance.

One is designed to facilitate the transfer of engagements when a small trade union amalgamates with a larger one. It is based on section 6 of the Societies (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1940, of the United Kingdom.

The other is the removal of a prohibition on the use of funds for political objects. The amendment prescribes "political objects" and permits unions to establish political funds. At the same time it makes it quite clear that members are not obliged to contribute to a fund of this nature unless they have made written declarations of their willingness so to do. Parallel legislation exists in the United Kingdom in the Trade Union Act, 1913.

(4) The Pensions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

Several changes are made in the principal Ordinance.

Previously service under the age of 20 years did not count for pension; the age is now 18 years.

The "death-in-harness" gratuity was formerly limited to one year's pensionable emoluments. Now it is provided, as an alternative, that the amount of the gratuity may be a sum equivalent to the "commuted pension gratuity" if that is greater.

(5) The Pensions (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance, 1955.

The purpose of this measure is to make temporary provision for the retirement from the public service of certain officers who have been nominated as candidates in elections for or who have been elected to, the Legislative Council or a Council of State or Settlement Council, and for other matters in this connection.

(6) The Padi Cultivators (Control of Rent and Security of Tenure) Ordinance, 1955.

The object of this measure is to provide for the registration of tenancy agreements between landlords and tenant cultivators of padi lands, to control the rents reserved by such agreements and to provide security of tenure for tenant cultivators.

(7) The Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

Prison officers who are not allowed to become members of Trade Unions are permitted by this measure to form their own association to consider and bring to the notice of Government all matters relating to their welfare and conditions of service.

A new provision is included for the release of long-term prisoners on licence subject to conditions.

(8) The Civil Liability (Repeal) Ordinance, 1954.

As all claims received under the Civil Liability Ordinance, 1950 have been heard and determined it is now repealed.

(9) The Peace Treaties Orders (Application to the Federation) Ordinance, 1955.

This Ordinance adopts the Japanese Treaty of Peace Order, 1952, of the United Kingdom to the circumstances of the Federation. It makes provision also for the adapting of other Orders of a like nature.

(10) The Civil Marriage (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

There has been doubts as to whether or not a marriage where one of the parties is a Christian could be celebrated validly under the Civil Marriage Ordinance, 1952.

This amending Ordinance makes it clear that the Ordinance applies and has always applied to such marriages.

(11) The Public Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund (Winding-Up) Ordinance, 1955.

This measure effects the winding-up of the Public Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund and repeals the Public Officers' Mutual Guarantee Fund Ordinance, 1947.

(12) The Rubber Industry (Replanting) Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

The principal Ordinance was due to expire after the 30th June, 1955. This measure prolongs its life until 31st December, 1967.

(13) The Small Estates (Distribution) Ordinance, 1955.

This measure unifies and simplifies the system of distributing small estates consisting partly of land.

It has special provisions for the tribal lands of Negri Sembilan, which lands may only be held by female members of the tribe.

(14) The Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

The main object of this measure is to empower municipalities to order the clearance by owners of congested or insanitary areas.

The principles of various sections of the United Kingdom Housing Act, 1936, are incorporated.

(15) The Employment Ordinance, 1955.

This measure is designed to consolidate and amend the law relating to employment.

It is drafted in as close conformity to the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organisation as circumstances in the Federation permit.

(16) The Excise (Application to Kedah and Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

The Excise Enactment of the Federated Malay States is in force in the State of Perlis and Province Wellesley. Kedah had its own legislation.

In order to facilitate the work of the Assistant Comptroller of Customs responsible for excise work in Perak and the above territories the F.M.S. Enactment is extended to Kedah.

- (17) The Water Supply (Extension to the Settlements and Amendment) Ordinance, 1955.

This measure extends the Water Supply Enactment of the Federated Malay States with modifications to the Settlements of Penang and Malacca.

- (18) The Theatres and Places of Public Amusement (Extension to Kelantan) Ordinance, 1955.

This measure extends the Theatres and Places of Amusement Enactment, 1936, of the Federated Malay States to Kelantan which would otherwise have no legislation of this nature on the advent of the Minor Offences Ordinance, 1955.

- (19) The Pensions (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1955.

This measure is designed to secure equitable treatment for officers who, having been retired from the public service on abolition of office consequent on the Japanese occupation were subsequently re-appointed to the public service of the Federation.

- (20) The Kelantan Land Settlement Ordinance, 1955.

This measure provides for revision of land registers, the recording of interests in land and other matters of a like nature including the settlement of disputes in areas from time to time declared in the State of Kelantan.

- (21) The Appraisers (Extension to Trengganu) Ordinance, 1955.

This measure extends to Trengganu the Appraisers Enactment of the Federated Malay States.

- (22) The Penang Port Commission Ordinance, 1955.

This Ordinance establishes a Port Commission for the port of Penang. It transfers to the Commission the undertaking of the Penang Harbour Board and part of the Malayan Railway Administration.

- (23) The Auction Sales (Extension to Trengganu) Ordinance, 1955.

The Auction Sales Enactment of the Federated Malay States is extended to the State of Trengganu.

LEGAL

The authorised establishment of the Legal Department included the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Legal Draftsman,

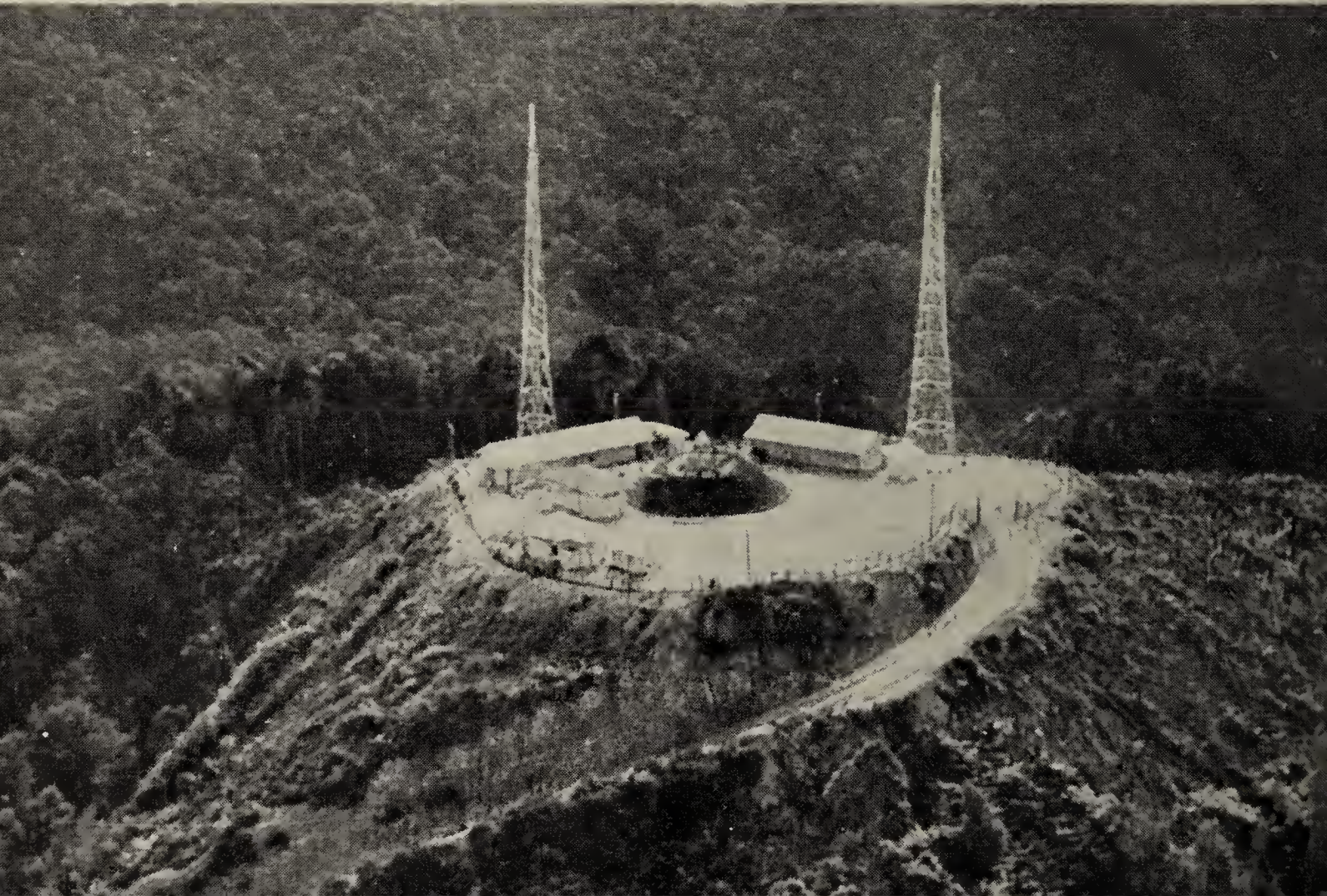


A typical Kelantan trishaw



The new Johore Bahru Telephone Exchange opened in June

Bukit Bakar VHF Station, Kelantan, one of 20 maintained by
Telecommunications Department for the Police



the Assistant Legal Draftsman, three Senior Federal Counsel and ten Federal Counsel making a total of 17. In addition there was a leave reserve of four.

The beginning of the year saw five officers on leave and during the year another nine went on leave and nine returned. At the end of the year five officers were still on leave. Two officers were transferred out of the Federation, one to Hong Kong and another to Kenya. One officer was transferred to the Department from Sarawak. Four officers were transferred to the Judicial Department while three were received from that Department.

Of the available officers, seven were stationed away from Headquarters to act as Legal Advisers in the States and Settlements as follows:

Federal Counsel, Johore, stationed at Johore Bahru;

Federal Counsel, Kelantan and Trengganu, stationed at Kuala Trengganu;

Federal Counsel, Kedah and Perlis, stationed at Alor Star;

Federal Counsel, Negri Sembilan and Malacca, stationed at Seremban;

Federal Counsel, Pahang, stationed at Kuantan;

Senior Federal Counsel, Perak, stationed at Ipoh; and

Senior Federal Counsel, Penang, stationed at George Town.

In addition, one Federal Counsel stationed at Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur performed the duties of Legal Adviser, Selangor. One Senior Federal Counsel and two Federal Counsel performing the duties of a Deputy Public Prosecutors were stationed at Headquarters. There was a full time Deputy Public Prosecutor at Johore Bahru and another at Ipoh.

The Attorney-General who is also the Legal Secretary, exercises general powers of direction and co-ordination in respect of the following Departments:

The Public Trustee;

The Custodian of Enemy Property;

The Official Assignee;

The Registrar of Companies; and

The Registrar of Trade Marks.

There was a slight decline in Emergency work but legislation (including subsidiary legislation) and crime maintained their normal level. Legal advice sought by other Departments continued to be heavy.

The number of Criminal Investigation Papers dealt with during the year amounted to 6,441 and the Sudden Death Reports to 2,313. Deputy Public Prosecutors personally prosecuted in 313 criminal cases and appeared in 591 criminal appeals. Federal Counsel represented Government or Government officers in 107 civil suits.

The Attorney-General, as Legal Secretary, is responsible for the deportation of persons under the permanent banishment laws. During the year 112 persons were banished or expelled and 18 dependants of persons banished were provided with passages to enable families to leave the Federation together.

Chapter X

JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

Part I

JUSTICE

There has been no important change in the organisation of the Courts during the year.

The Scheme for creation of a Magistrate's Service mentioned in previous Reports has not yet been fully inaugurated, but the closely related arrangements whereby selected Magistrates are sent to the United Kingdom to qualify as barristers have gone ahead. Five officers went on Scholarship in 1955, and arrangements were made for five more to go in 1956. Three scholars, who went to England in previous years, returned during the year. Of these, two returned fully qualified and the third, who had failed in his Final Examination is to sit again, in Malaya in 1956. Of the two successful scholars, one has resumed duty as a Magistrate and one has been posted to the Legal Department. In addition one officer already in the Public Service and two candidates from out-side the Public Service, all locally domiciled, have been acting in magisterial positions throughout the year with a view to joining the Magisterial Service. These form the beginnings of the locally born cadre which the proposal is intended to build.

During the year the Court of Appeal sat at Kuala Lumpur 16 times, Penang 2, Ipoh 1 and Kota Bharu 1. The Chief Justice of the Federation sat in the Court of Appeal in Singapore on 3 occasions and the Chief Justice of Singapore sat in the Federation on 6 occasions.

A new Rule Committee Ordinance was passed during the year, the main effects of which was to abolish the Subordinate Courts Rule Committee and, for better convenience, to create, one Committee empowered to make Rules for both High Court and Subordinate Courts. The new Committee sat once during the year and made rules amending the Subordinate Courts Rules, and dealing with Adoptions and Registration of Marriages.

The Committee appointed by the Chief Justice in 1951, to draft new Rules of Court for the whole Federation, based on the English Rules (the "White Book"), mentioned in previous reports, resumed

work during the year. The Chief Justice arranged that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Buhagiar should undertake the main work of drafting. Considerable progress was made in this lengthy task and it is intended to complete it in 1956 and to bring the new Rules into operation early in 1957.

STATISTICS

(a) Court of Appeal:

- (i) *Criminal*—91 appeals were registered involving 116 persons. 77 appeals were heard relating to 98 persons; 44 appeals were against sentences of death; 15 of which were under the Emergency Regulations.
- (ii) *Civil*—56 appeals were entertained. At the end of the year 17 appeals were pending.

(b) High Court:

- (i) *Criminal*—267 cases involving 364 persons and 415 charges were decided resulting in 21 discharges, 91 acquittals, 295 convictions, 7 were remitted or transferred to other Courts and 1 was remanded in the Central Mental Hospital pending an Order by His Highness the Sultan of Perak in Council.
- (ii) *Civil*—1,257 civil suits were disposed of compared with 1,627 in 1954. 96 grants were resealed during the year. Miscellaneous applications in Chambers were 3,491 as compared with 4,025 in 1954. 147 Bankruptcy Petitions were filed. 286 Bankruptcy Notices were issued and 86 Receiving Orders were made. The figures in 1954 were 162, 246 and 103 respectively.

(c) Sessions Courts:

- (i) *Criminal*—4,174 cases involving 4,661 persons in respect of 5,849 charges were decided. Convictions were recorded on 4,518 charges.
- (ii) *Civil*—1,106 civil suits were disposed of compared with 1,474 in 1954.

(d) Magistrates' Courts:

- (i) *Criminal*—88,273 cases involving 91,857 persons in respect of 104,005 charges were decided. Convictions were recorded on 83,315 charges.
- (ii) *Civil*—8,454 civil cases were disposed of compared with 9,917 in 1954.

(e) Inquests and Enquiries into Deaths:

There were 2,118 Inquests and Enquiries into Deaths during the year.

(f) Revenue:

Supreme Court	...	...	\$ 512,897.52
Sessions Courts	...	...	654,779.90
Magistrates' Courts	...	...	2,190,501.67
			<hr/>
			\$3,358,179.09
			<hr/>

Part II

THE POLICE FORCE

HONOURS AND AWARDS

The following awards were made to members of the Force and civilian staff in the New Year's honours list:

- 2 British Empire Medals
- 2 Queen's Police Medals for distinguished service
- 32 Colonial Police Medals for meritorious service.

In the Birthday honours list members of the force and civilian staff were awarded 2 British Empire Medals, 2 Queen's Police Medals for distinguished service and 34 Colonial Police Medals for meritorious service.

ESTABLISHMENT AND STRENGTH

The following table shows the authorised establishment and actual strength of the Police Force (including Special Constables) on 31st December, 1955, and for comparison the establishment and strength for the years 1947 and 1954 and the approved establishment for 1956:

Rank	1947		1954		1955		1956
	Estab.	Strength	Estab.	Strength	Estab.	Strength	Estab.
Gazetted Officers ...	157	154 ...	616	572 ...	573	568 ...	<i>a</i> 573
Inspectors ...	202	192 ...	1,005	861 ...	935	922 ...	935
Temporary Inspectors	—	— ...	150	150 ...	230	214 ...	230
Police Lieutenants ...	—	— ...	532	472 ...	599	521 ...	599
Subordinate Police Officers and Constables ...	9,773	8,686 ...	20,418	19,847 ...	18,337	18,729 ...	<i>b</i> 18,633
Detectives ...	567	624 ...	969	955 ...	972	944 ...	972
Extra Police Constables	—	593 ...	3,444	1,039 ...	770	403 ...	339
Special Constabulary (all ranks) ...	—	— ...	33,570	23,817 ...	24,100	23,155 ...	24,825
Civilian Staff ...	625	570 ...	2,526	2,150 ...	2,245	2,169 ...	2,251
Total...	11,324	10,819 ...	63,230	49,863 ...	48,526	47,601 ...	49,357

a. Including 2 supernumerary posts.

b. Excluding 800 supernumerary to establishment.

Racial Composition

The comparative table below shows the racial composition of the Force (excluding the Special Constabulary and civilian Asian staff) for the years 1947, 1954 and 1955.

	1947				1954				1955			
	G.Os.	Insp.	P/Lts.	S.P.Os. and P.Cs.	G.Os.	Insp.	P/Lts.	S.P.Os. and P.Cs.	G.Os.	Insp.	P/Lts.	S.P.Os. and P.Cs.
Europeans	130	8	—	—	461	—	472	—	425	2	521	—
Malays	19	115	—	7,999	56	420	—	18,539	70	503	—	17,224
Indians and Pakistanis	3	41	—	1,469	26	207	—	1,185	38	224	—	1,041
Chinese	2	24	—	402	23	339	—	1,902	29	359	—	1,666
Eurasians and Others	—	4	—	33	6	45	—	215	6	48	—	145
Total ...	154	192	—	9,903	572	1,011	472	21,841	568	1,136	521	20,076

Deployment of the Force

The Force is directed from Federal Police Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur and is deployed as follows:

Police Force—

10 Contingents.

18 Circles.

99 Districts.

645 Stations.

54 Posts.

Police Field Force—

69 Platoons in 7 Administrative Bases.

Special Constabulary—

540 Area Security Units (each with its own patrol base).

Reduction of the Police Force and Special Constabulary

The reduction in the strength of the Rank and File of the Regular Force continued in 1955 and it is anticipated that the 1956 approved establishment will be reached by mid-1956. Recruiting is affected by the small number of Chinese who enlist. Sixty Police Lieutenants were recruited in Australia and New Zealand but at the end of the year the Force was still 84 below the authorised establishment for this rank.

Promotion

Promotion of Subordinate Police Officers was renewed in April, 1955. Most of those promoted were detectives and the Uniform Branch of the Force is still 241 Sergeants and 35 Corporals below establishment.

Replacement of Temporary Members of the Force

Personal Orderlies for Gazetted Officers were withdrawn with effect from 1st October, 1955. This had the effect of substantially decreasing the establishment of Extra Police Constables, who are now employed solely as boatmen, storemen, mess orderlies and personal orderlies of officers in the Police Field Force. All drivers are now members of the Regular Force.

During 1955, 24 new Police Clerks and Interpreters were enlisted but almost half of the 697 posts for Police Clerks and Interpreters continued to be filled by temporary clerks.

Transfer to other Territories

During the year 15 Gazetted Officers and 9 Police Lieutenants accepted transfers to Police Forces in other territories.

Recruitment and Training

The table below shows figures for recruitment into and output from the Federal Police Dépôt for the year 1955:

Recruitment			Malays	Chinese	Indians	Ceylonese	Others	Total
Probationary (Men)	Inspectors	...	24	18	12	3	1	58
Probationary (Women)	Inspectors	...	3	3	1	—	—	7
Regular Recruits (Men)		...	100	253	9	—	—	362
Output								
Trained Inspectors (Men)			19	19	12	2	1	53
Trained Inspectors (Women)			—	—	—	—	—	—
Trained Constables (Men ex recruits)		...	145	108	13	—	—	266
Trained Constables (Men formerly underqualified Field Force)		...	301	1	—	—	—	302

In accordance with Government policy the quota for recruits remained fixed at a ratio of two Chinese to one of any other race subject to a maximum intake of 480 Chinese. The number of Chinese recruited during the year was only half of the maximum and the recruitment of other races was therefore also restricted.

Seven women Police Inspectors were appointed in 1955 and received training at the Federal Police Dépôt. They were the first women Police

Inspectors to be appointed in the Federation. Basic training courses for former Extra Police Constables and Retraining Courses for Regular Subordinate Police Officers and Constables continued throughout the year. Courses for underqualified Field Force personnel were also held during the first half of the year. Retraining for the Special Constabulary continued at the Federal Training Schools at Tanjong Kling, Ampangan, Ipoh and Padang Tungku; courses for Area Security Unit Leaders were also held at Tanjong Kling and Ampangan. A number of other types of course was held at the Police Field Force Training School, Dusun Tua, and vacancies were also allotted to police students at the Far East Land Force Training Centre in Johore. An analysis of courses attended by all Ranks of the Police is given at Appendix "D" to the Report.

THE POLICE COLLEGE, KUALA KUBU BHARU

The Police College has now been in operation for three years. It is intended to provide facilities similar to those furnished by the Police College at Ryton-on-Dunsmore in the United Kingdom. The objects are to increase the student's professional knowledge, to broaden his outlook and to develop his qualities of leadership.

Criminal Investigation Courses for members of the Inspectorate have proved to be of considerable value. Five courses, each of two months duration, were held during the year. For Gazetted Officers, the emphasis during 1955 has been on short courses designed to assist expatriate officers in passing their examinations in Law and the Malay language. The capacity of the college was such as to cater for 60 Gazetted Officers and Inspectors and for 36 Subordinate Police Officers.

FORCE WELFARE

The Police continued to receive assistance from various volunteer bodies. The Armed Services Welfare Association provided refrigerators, radios, gramophones and sports equipments for each of the Jungle Forces. The Ex-Services Association of Malaya provided financial assistance to members who were injured and discharged from the Force and to the dependants of members killed in action against the communist terrorists.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families' Association continued to operate clinics for families of members of the Force. The beneficial results of the treatment and supervision given has encouraged others to attend clinics with a resulting improvement in the health of families. Asian and European wives of officers volunteered their assistance and their help enabled more clinics to be opened and the services to be

expanded. Clinics in some areas were maintained by voluntary workers with the help of the Red Cross and the Medical Department.

The Police have, from their own resources, helped in the formation of Recreation Centres and in the organisation of Contingent and Federation Sports meetings. Funds have also been made available for the annual competition with the Singapore Police.

POLICE ASSOCIATIONS

During the year a number of resolutions concerning welfare, pay and conditions of service were submitted to the authorities and steps were taken with a view to the formation of a Police Council.

POLICE FIELD FORCE

The Police Field Force, by the end of 1955, consisted entirely of operationally trained Regular Police who replaced the former Jungle Companies. The establishment of the Field Force provided for 69 rifle platoons. These platoons garrisoned Jungle Forts and operated against communist terrorists on the Siamese border and on the jungle fringes of the Federation. One more Jungle Fort was established during the year in Pahang, making a total of 11 forts. The Field Force also provided riot squads for internal security duties.

THE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

During 1955, the establishment of the Special Constabulary was increased from 23,570 to 24,825. The new establishment included 725 women Special Constables employed on duties at Police Lock-ups and for emergency food control. The strength at the end of 1955 was 23,857. A system of monthly as opposed to quarterly releases was introduced at the end of August, 1955.

POLICE SPECIAL SQUADS

Police Special Squads were reorganised during the year into groups each consisting of a Police Lieutenant and 36 Special Constables. 24 groups out of a planned total of 75 were established. They accounted for 17 terrorists killed, 4 captured and 6 wounded at a cost of 3 Special Constables killed and 2 wounded.

POLICE VOLUNTEER RESERVE (DESIGNATE)

Regulations and Rules for the Police Volunteer Reserve were submitted to Government for approval and it is hoped that the Reserve will in the near future be formally established under the Police Ordinance.

RESERVE UNIT

A Reserve Unit based at the Federal Police Dépôt, Kuala Lumpur, was formed in November as a tactical force for the specialist tasks of:

- (a) dispersal of unlawful assemblies;
- (b) suppression of riots;
- (c) giving assistance at civil disasters;
- (d) crowd control.

The Federation Police acknowledge with gratitude the very great assistance which they have received from the Singapore Police.

FINANCE AND SUPPLIES

An expenditure of about \$125 million in 1955 showed a marked reduction on the 1954 figure of \$150 million.

The weight of supplies and stores distributed by air drop to Jungle Forts and to Police Patrols operating in the jungle was increased considerably to a total of 3,663,000 lbs. The greatest total was reached in September, 1955 when 362,836 lbs. of supplies were dropped. This was the record total since the inauguration of air supply.

The holdings of weapons of all classes fell from 180,000 to 160,000, this figure included weapons on charge to the Home Guard. During the year 43,000 weapons were repaired and overhauled. In addition, every weapon in the hands of the Police and Home Guard was examined at least twice during the year by a qualified Police Armourer.

WORKS

Considerable progress was made with the \$10 million building programme started in 1954. 700 married quarters were built for the use of the rank and file and 500 married quarters of a type which could be moved from site to site were erected for members of Area Security Units.

MARINE BRANCH

Two Jaya Class launches were added to the launch fleet which was made up of ten "P" Class (72-75 ft.), seven "PB" Class (40-56 ft.), 21 "PC" Class (25-38 ft.) and seven "Jayas" (32 ft.).

Routine patrolling, patrols dictated by emergency conditions, and anti-piracy patrols in the South Malacca Straits were continued during the year.

SIGNALS BRANCH

At the end of the year the number of radio stations in operation was 608 VHF static stations, 274 VHF mobile stations (cars, trains and launches). This gave a total of 882 as compared with 830 in 1954. A

separate VHF network on estates and mines showed an increase of 20 stations over 1954, giving a total of 186 estates and mines operating VHF stations under this scheme.

A specialist Signals course was inaugurated for promotion to Sergeants and Corporals.

MOTOR TRANSPORT BRANCH

On 1st January, 1955, the Force fleet consisted of 1,906 vehicles of which 1,102 were armoured. During the year 161 new vehicles were ordered.

In 1955 the fleet travelled 18,805,483 miles and was involved in 566 accidents.

Progress in training continued throughout the year and a total of 309 men attended various courses. In addition, 14 Inspectors completed their training in the Technical College, Kuala Lumpur where they were taught the rudiments of motor car engineering before being posted to Contingents as Circle and Workshop Transport Officers.

STATISTICAL SECTION

On 1st January, 1955, a statistical section was formed at Federal Headquarters. The first commitment undertaken by this section was the maintaining of Federation-wide statistics on road accidents. Punched card equipment from the Department of Statistics was made available for this purpose.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

Unrevised figures for serious crime for 1955 show that 274 murders were reported, 120 of which were committed by communist terrorists; 122 Gang Robberies and 337 Robberies were reported of which 78 Gang Robberies and 68 Robberies respectively were committed by communist terrorists. The figure for house-breaking reported during the year is 3,109 as compared with 3,217 in 1954.

At Appendix "A" to this Part is a graph showing a comparison of monthly figures for serious crime in the year 1947 and from 1952 to 1955. This graph discriminates between Emergency and Non-Emergency crime.

At Appendix "B" is a graph which shows the incidence of preventable offences—i.e., thefts and house-breaking—from 1948 to 1955 inclusive. The graph shows a steady increase in 1954, and a downward trend during 1955.

Appendix "C" gives the statistics which illustrate the commitment and activities of the Police in respect of criminal matters during 1955.

These figures are compared with the corresponding figures for 1954. In computing the percentage of convictions in seizable offences no account has yet been taken of cases pending at the end of the year. This percentage will therefore increase when the statistics have been finally revised.

Central Criminal Registry

In the Central Criminal Registry during the year 44,702 finger print enquiries were received for comparison with the main collection, as opposed to 50,351 in 1954. Of these, 32,502 were in respect of criminal (registrable) offences and the balance were in respect of screening, etc.

9,038 criminal enquiries representing 27.8 per cent. and 909 other enquiries were identified as being the prints of persons on criminal record. The corresponding figures for the year 1954 were:

criminal enquiries 36,420;

criminal identifications 9,992 (27.4 per cent.);

other enquiries 13,931 with 1,204 identifications.

Eight returned banishees were detected by their finger prints during the year. 552 finger prints from scenes of crime were received for comparison and of these 177 were identified. In 137 cases the prints were identified as those of innocent persons and in 40 cases they were identified as those of accused persons. 369 finger prints in this category are still unidentified. In addition, 96 documents bearing finger prints were submitted for examination in connection with criminal and civil cases. 65 of these were proved to be genuine and 31 were proved to be false.

Corruption

The investigation of cases of corruption has continued to be a specialised aspect of the activities of the C.I.D. During the year 12 convictions were obtained against public servants as compared with 27 in 1954. 135 convictions were recorded against members of the public as compared with 177 in 1954. As in previous years the majority of the latter category were persons who attempted petty bribery of the Police. There continued to be a lack of reliable information from members of the public.

Secret Societies

During 1955 the work of Secret Societies suppression was decentralised to Contingent level and Suppression Branches were formed in Contingents where Secret Societies were most active. A specially trained Inspector directly responsible to the O.C. Criminal Investigation was put in charge of each branch and satisfactory progress was made.

Action taken during the year against members of Secret Societies is summarised in the following statistics:

	No. of persons
Ang Bin Hoey Cases—	
Banished... ..	19
Order of Banishment issued but awaiting shipment	2
Placed on Bond under Cap. 38	10
Placed under Restricted Residence Order Cap. 39	12
Awaiting Order of Banishment or other Orders	6
Awaiting Enquiry under Cap. 38	1
Cases under Cap. 38 in preparation	21
Warrants issued but unexecuted	5
Wah Kee Cases—	
Banished... ..	4
Placed under Restricted Residence Order Cap. 39	1
Awaiting Enquiry under Cap. 39	2
Cases under Cap. 38 in preparation	9
Affiliated Secret Societies—	
Banished... ..	1
Placed under Restricted Residence Order Cap. 39	5
Awaiting Order of Banishment or other Order	1
Awaiting Enquiry under Cap. 38	4
Awaiting Enquiry under Cap. 39	1
Cases under Cap. 38 in preparation	3
Warrants issued but unexecuted	3
Bintang Lima Secret Society, Kedah/Perlis—	
Placed under Restricted Residence Order Cap. 39	6
Axe Gang (Ismail Golok), Kelantan—	
Placed under Restricted Residence Order Cap. 39	1
Miscellaneous for Gambling and Opium, etc.—	
Banished... ..	3
Placed on Bond under Cap. 38	1
Placed under Restricted Residence Order Cap. 39	10
Warrants issued but unexecuted	1

Training

C.I.D. Officers training courses continued during the year at the Kuala Kubu Bharu Police College. Five courses, each of two months duration, were held. The courses continued to be popular and have improved the standard of investigation work.

SPECIAL BRANCH



It was found necessary, in view of the increasing importance of countering communist under-ground activity as opposed to terrorist activity in the jungle, to reorganise and strengthen the counter-subversion, anti-communist sections at both Federal and Contingent levels.

Special Branch Training School

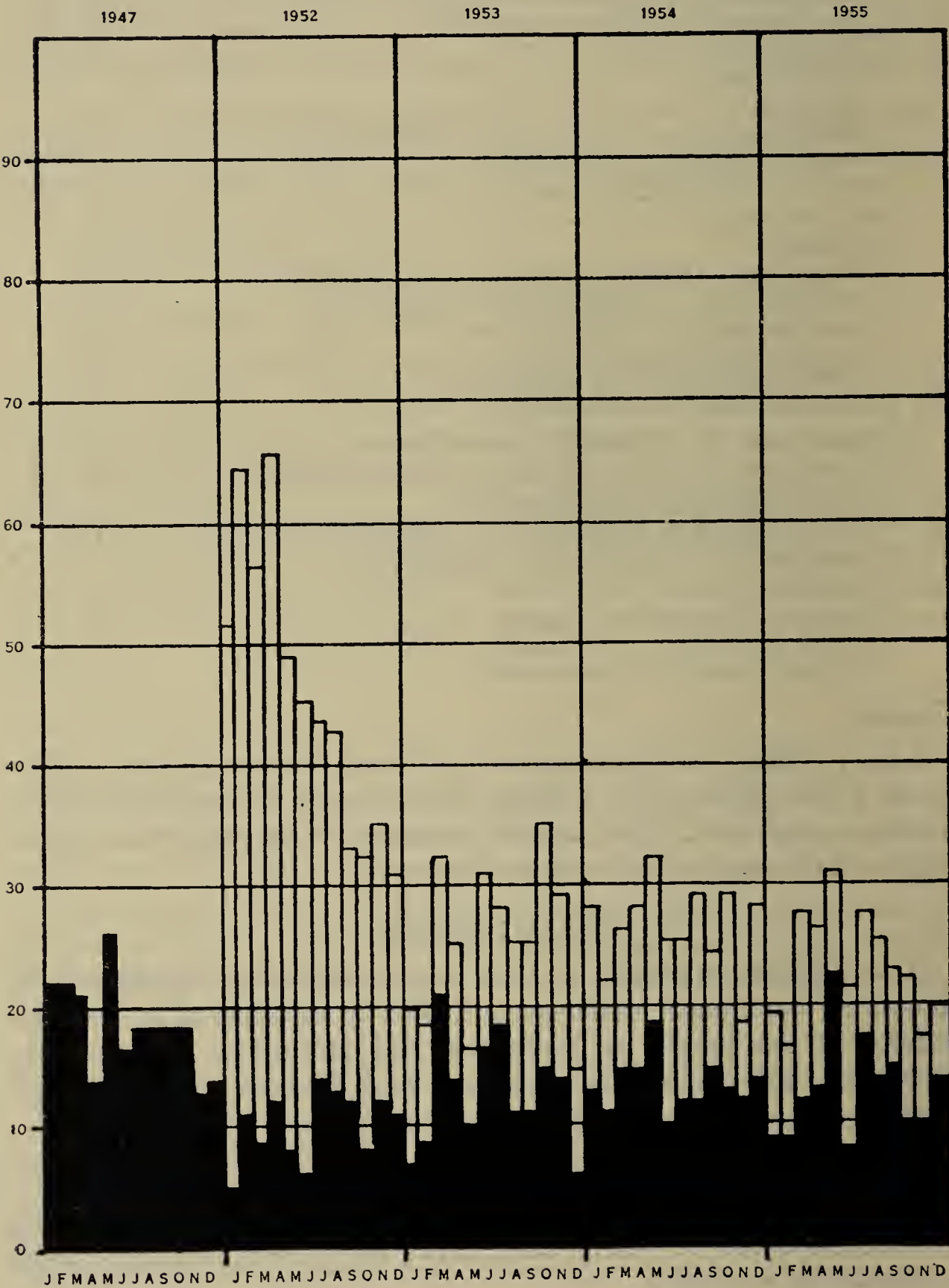
The Special Branch Training School continued to give instruction to students some of whom came from the Army and some from neighbouring territories.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE
GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY COMPARISON OF SERIOUS CRIME
EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY

1947 & 1952-1955

EMERGENCY  NON-EMERGENCY 

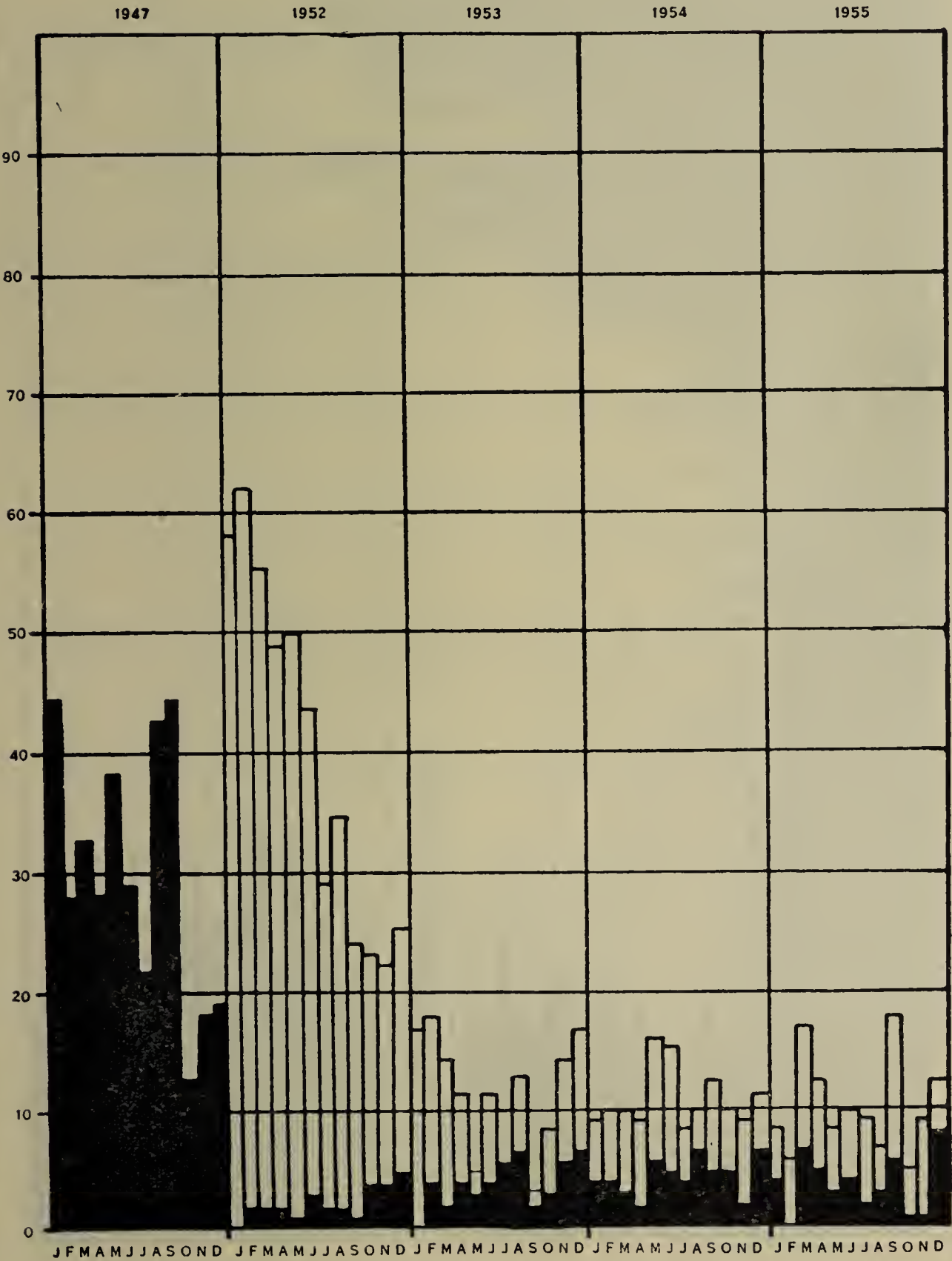
MURDERS



FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE
GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY COMPARISON OF SERIOUS CRIME
EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY

1947 & 1952-1955
EMERGENCY ☐ NON-EMERGENCY ☒

GANG - ROBBERIES

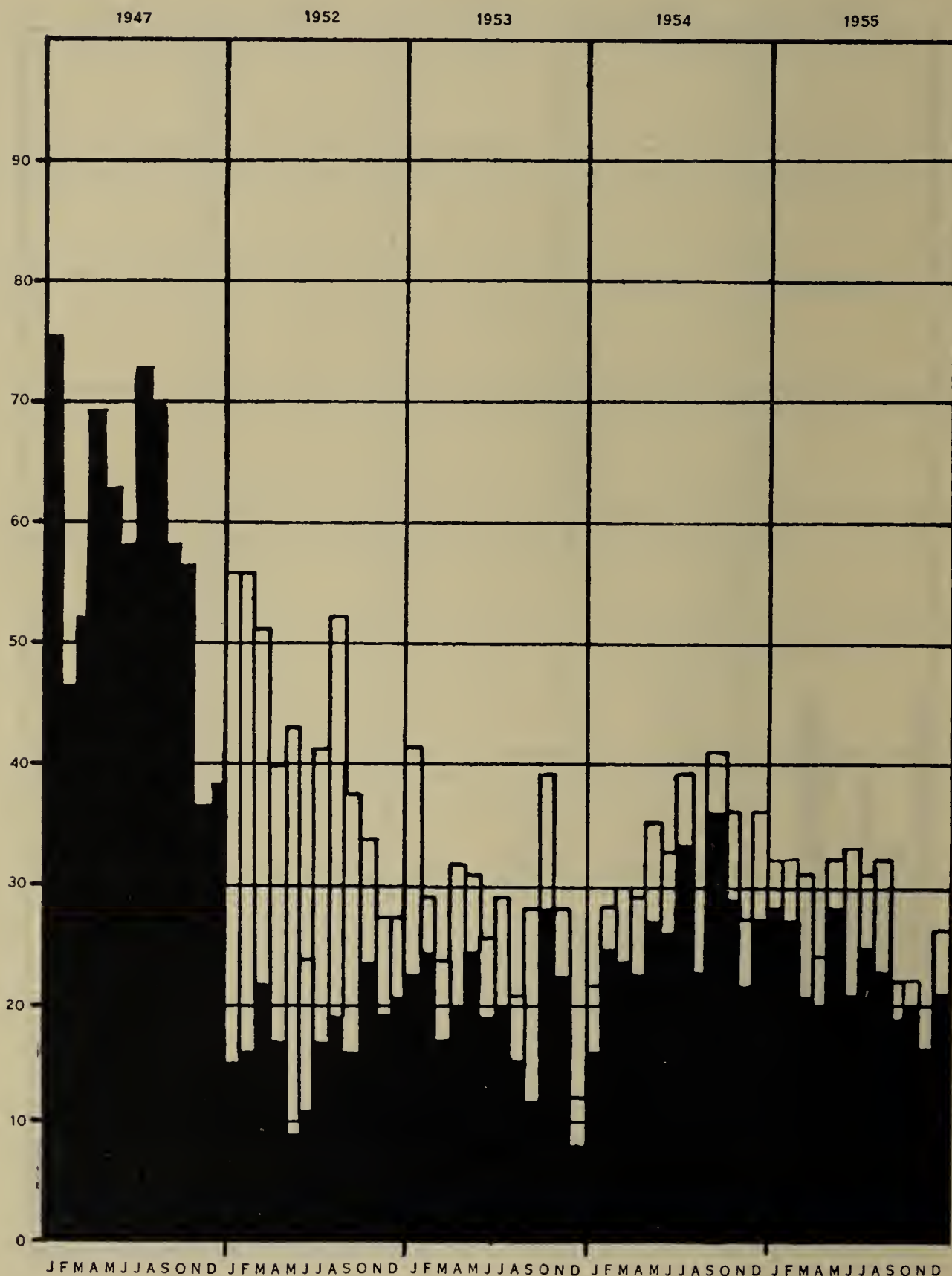


FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE
GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY COMPARISON OF SERIOUS CRIME
EMERGENCY & NON-EMERGENCY

1947 & 1952-1955

EMERGENCY ☐ NON-EMERGENCY ☒

ROBBERIES



APPENDIX D

FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE
PREVENTABLE OFFENCES—HOUSEBREAKINGS & THEFTS

1949-1955



APPENDIX F

STATISTICS SHOWING ACTIVITIES OF C.I.D.

	1954	1955
(1) Total No. of Reports made in Police Stations	363,980	337,505
(2) Total No. of Reports in which Police action was undertaken ...	139,286	143,249
(3) Number of Reports in which arrests were effected	49,732	45,578
(4) Number of Reports in which summonses have been applied for ...	46,490	52,407
(5) Number of persons detained on Orders of detention	1,132	886
(6) Number of persons banished	89	112*
(7) Number of Seizable offences	35,308	32,842
(8) Number of non-Seizable offences	328,672	304,663
(9) Total of Convictions in Seizable offences	15,647	14,789
(10) Percentage of Convictions in Seizable offences	44.3%	45%
(11) Property (Non-Emergency Crime) Value of Property lost ...	\$3,013,010.89	\$3,334,041.29
(12) Value of Property recovered by the Police	\$ 443,208.89	\$ 476,527.95

* Including 8 persons who have left the Country under expulsion orders made under F.M.S. Cap. 38.

APPENDIX G

PARTICULARS OF COURSES ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE OF FEDERATION
OF MALAYA POLICE DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1955

Type of Course (a)	Location (b)	Duration (c)	G.Os. (d)	Insp. (e)	P/Lts. (f)	Attended By			
						S.Is. (g)	S.P.Os. (h)	Constables (i)	
Law and Malay ...	Police College, K.K.B.	8 weeks	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intensive Malay ...	"	4 weeks	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Investigation ...	"	8 weeks	—	79	—	—	—	—	—
Promotion, Subordinate Police Officers (Old series) ...	"	4 months	—	—	—	—	30	—	—
Promotion, Subordinate Police Officers (New series, Cpl. to Sgt.) ...	"	3 months	—	—	—	—	108	—	—
Police College (Senior) ...	Ryton U.K.	3 months	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police College (Junior) ...	"	6 months	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Home Office Detective ...	Hendon U.K.	10 weeks	7	1	—	—	—	—	—
"	Wakefield U.K.	12 weeks	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security Officers ...	Leconfield House U.K.	1 week	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Office Riot Control (Tear Gas) ...	Warminster U.K.	2 days	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Police Trg. School ...	Hendon U.K.	6 months	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese Studies (Advanced) ...	Government Language School	18 months	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese Studies (Elementary) ...	"	6 months	4	20	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors M. T. (Long) ...	Technical College	18 months	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors Initial Training ...	Federal Police Depot	6 months	—	75*	—	—	—	—	—
Constables Initial Training ...	—	8 months	—	—	—	—	—	362	—
Underqualified Regulars ...	—	8 months	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Sub-Inspector/Sgt. Major—Re-fresher ...	—	2 months	—	—	—	7	20	—	—
S.P.Os.—Retraining ...	—	2 months	—	—	—	—	437	—	—
P.C's.—Retraining ...	—	2 months	—	—	—	—	—	2,831	—
First Aid (Lay Lectures S.J.A.A.)...	—	3 weeks	—	—	—	—	73	—	—

* Including 7 women P/Inspectors and 10 P.I's. from Sarawak and Brunei.

PARTICULARS OF COURSES ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE OF FEDERATION
OF MALAYA POLICE DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1955—(cont.)

Type of Course (a)	Location (b)	Duration (c)	G.Os. (d)	Insp. (e)	Attended By				
					P/Lts. (f)	S.Is. (g)	S.P.Os. (h)	Constables (i)	
Traffic control	—	1 month	—	—	—	—	7	50	
Basic training for Ex-E.P.C's. (long)	—	8 months	—	—	—	—	—	132	
” ” ” (short)	—	2 months	—	—	—	—	3	106	
Promotion (P.C. to Cpl.)	—	3 months	—	—	—	—	—	322	
Promotion (P.C. to Cpl. Std. VII Scheme)	—	17 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	78	
Promotion (Specialists)	—	2 weeks	—	—	—	—	18	58	
Signals—									
Promotion—Mechanics	—	2 months	—	—	—	—	5	14	
W/T—Recruits	—	4 months	—	—	—	—	—	14	
Regrading W/T	—	2 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	216	
R/T VFH—Wickham Trolley	—	10 days	—	—	—	—	3	27	
Regrading—Engine Mechanics	—	1 month	—	—	—	—	47	14	
R/T H.F. P.S.S.	—	2 weeks	—	—	10	—	—	40	
Quartermasters									
Stores and Accounting	—	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	23	80	
Armourers (Long)	—	4 weeks	—	4	—	—	13	47	
Armourers (Civilian)	—	4 months	—	—	—	—	30	48	
... ..	—	2 months	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Civilians									
M.T. Driving and Maintenance	—	15 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	236	
Browning .300 Machine Gun Wickham Trolley	—	3 weeks	—	—	—	—	3	33	
Medical Orderlies P.F.F.	—	2 weeks	—	—	—	—	20	2	

APPENDIX G—(cont.)

PARTICULARS OF COURSES ATTENDED BY OFFICERS AND RANK AND FILE OF FEDERATION OF MALAYA POLICE DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1955—(cont.)

Type of Course (a)	Location (b)	Duration (c)	G.Os. (d)	Insp. (e)	Attended By				
					P/Lts. (f)	S.Is. (g)	S.P.Os. (h)	Constables (i)	
Jungle Warfare, Junior Leaders (British and Gurkha) ...	FARELF Training Centre ...	4 weeks	1	2	12	1	1	—	—
Platoon Weapon (Gurkha) ...	"	7 weeks	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Jungle Warfare, Discussion Groups (Coy. Commanders) ...	"	1 week	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Photographic Interpretation ...	A.P.I.S. Kuala Lumpur Garrison	4 days	—	2	3	—	—	—	—
Special Constables, Initial Training	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling	2 months	—	—	—	—	—	2,184	—
Special Constables, Retraining	All Federal Training Schools	1 month	—	—	—	—	332	8,825	—
Area Security Unit Leaders	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	426	44	—
"	F. T. S. Ampangan	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	498	75	—
Area Security Group Commanders	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling	1 month	—	7	39	—	—	—	—
Temporary Inspectors, Initial Training ...	"	6 weeks	—	72	—	—	—	—	—
P/Lts. Initial Training	F. T. S. Tanjong Kling, Federal Police Depot and Police Field Force Training School	2 months	—	—	96	—	—	—	—
Police Special Squads	Police Field Force Trg. School	4 weeks	—	8	23	—	98	744	—
P. F. F. Junior Leaders	"	4 weeks	—	—	—	—	255	14	—
Special Operational Volunteer Force (Initial) ...	"	6 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	82	—
Special Operational Volunteer Force (Retraining) ...	"	4 weeks	—	—	11	—	34	172	—
Area Security Unit S.P.O's.— Grenades ...	"	5 days	—	—	—	—	217	—	—
Police Aborigine Guards	"	1 week	—	—	—	—	—	86	—

Part III

REHABILITATION OF THE SPECIAL CONSTABULARY

The rehabilitation of Special Constables, offered their discharge at periodical intervals, continued during 1955 in accordance with the plans approved in 1953 with the important difference that the "agricultural land subsidy" and the "rehabilitation loan" Benefits-in-Kind were not made available to men originally enrolled on or after the 1st July, 1950.

By the end of 1954 all men originally enrolled in the years 1948, 1949 and 1950 had been offered their discharge. During 1955 all men originally enrolled in the years 1951 and 1952 were offered their discharge. These numbered 9,478, of whom 5,690 were accepted for continuance of service as Special Constables, an insignificant number were recruited into the Regular Police Force and the remainder, approximately 3,780, were discharged to return to civil life.

The men received a cash benefit in lieu of terminal leave on their discharge; the amount paid out for this in 1955 was \$1,367,758.12 as compared with \$3,350,707 in 1953 and \$5,832,844 in 1954. This large reduction is due both to the smaller number electing for discharge and to the progressive lessening in the period of service of a Special Constable before he is offered his discharge (such progressive lessening carries with it a progressively smaller cash benefit). On the 1st January, 1956, no Special Constable was serving on any agreement other than one for a period not exceeding three years.

Men originally enrolled in 1948 who have been honourably discharged after completing five years' or more service men originally enrolled in 1949 who have been honourably discharged on or after the 31st March, 1954, and men originally enrolled in the first six months of the year 1950 who have been honourably discharged after not less than five years' service have been, and are, entitled to choose as a Benefit-in-Kind either an agricultural land subsidy of up to \$1,500 for the development or improvement of a piece of land not less than two acres in area or a rehabilitation loan of up to \$3,000 for either a business purpose or to construct or repair a house. By the end of the year 1955, 3,851 land subsidies, totalling \$4,856,832 had been approved (\$3,953,436 having been paid out) and 4,172 rehabilitation loans had been granted, representing a total loan capital of \$3,789,844. Repayments of the rehabilitation loans were reasonably satisfactory, insofar, at least, as the smaller loans were concerned; \$647,509 has been repaid and \$318,128 has been written off as the concessionary standard remission of three quarters of a loan of which good use has been made, subject to a maximum remission of \$500.

During the year the Vocational Training Courses, in motor mechanics, at the Junior Technical (Trade) Schools were closed down as experience showed that men who passed these courses found great difficulty in getting work at the end of them. Two schools remained open, that at Johore Bharu (for carpentry and tailoring) and that at Penang (for four small experimental courses in electrical wiring, welding, marine-engine operation and tractor driving).

Labour Department Employment Exchanges found work for a few men, bringing the total up to not less than 765 men since the inception of the Rehabilitation Scheme.

The number of repatriations of non-locally born Special Constables with their families increased from 43 (at the end of 1954) to 53 (at the end of 1955).

Part IV

PENAL ADMINISTRATION AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The period under review was one of consolidation and extension of trust and responsibility to inmates of penal institutions as the most effective reformatory treatment for offenders. Educational and industrial training were extended and special training schemes were introduced for certain categories of offenders. The classification system was expanded and developed; and when the year closed special arrangements for the custody and training of persistent offenders were being considered.

Legislation was passed relating to the grant of parole leave to prisoners serving sentences of four years or more who are within four months of discharge. The object is to assist long-sentence prisoners to renew contact with their relatives and the outside world in preparation for the day of release. By the end of the year a considerable number of prisoners had been granted home leave for seven days, and no adverse report of any kind was recorded. Approximately 70 per cent. obtained definite offers of employment to be taken up on final discharge.

Amendments to the Prison Ordinance and Rules connected with the introduction of a Prison Officer's Association and the revision of prisoners diets were also approved. Rules under the Compulsory Attendance Centres Ordinance were passed and funds were obtained for the construction of the Centres. Proposals regarding the application of a uniform rate of remission of one third of the sentence to all classes of prisoners serving sentences of over one month, and an increase in the frequency letters and visits, were before Government at the close of the year.

The pre-release open camp at Kendong continued to make progress and is now firmly established. The people of the neighbourhood have contributed much to the success of the scheme by co-operating in the welfare and recreational activities of the camp. All prisoners responded wholeheartedly to the trust placed in them and as a result it was possible to extend the training system by arranging for a number of inmates to be employed on a neighbouring rubber estate. The prisoners proceed to work at 6.30 a.m. in their own clothes accompanied by an officer in plain clothes. They do not return until 2.30 p.m. and are widely dispersed while at work. The estate pays to the Department the full Trade Union rate of wages for labourers. Care is taken to ensure that no local unemployment is caused by the operation of the scheme. The prisoners have worked well and earned high praise from their employer. The first anniversary of the camp was marked by a Visitors Day and over 400 friends and relatives attended.

With a view to extending agricultural training for those prisoners who came from rural areas or who are unsuitable for training in trade, additional land was acquired at the open camps in Kelantan and Negri Sembilan. Arrangements were made with the State Agricultural Department concerned for a number of warders and prisoners to attend courses in agriculture and poultry farming in order to improve the standard of prison farms and undertake the instruction of other prisoners in modern methods of cultivation. In addition, fish breeding ponds were established.

The Civics courses introduced in 1954 now form an integral part of the training system. They were held throughout the year and are popular with the prisoners. The State and Federal elections served to stimulate interest and mock elections were held in order to demonstrate the exact working of the electoral system. The Adult Education Association rendered valuable assistance by providing part time teachers for prison school classes. This enabled the number of classes to be increased especially at establishments where the muster was high. The Laubach method of teaching illiterates continues to achieve good results.

At the beginning of the year the Department assumed responsibility for the maintenance of all prison buildings throughout the Federation and for certain new building. All work was undertaken by prison labour at a considerable saving in cost and a programme of extensive renovations, repairs and decoration was completed. At Taiping prison water-borne sanitation was installed in all cell blocks and other buildings. At other prisons, workshops have been built or extended by prison labour in order to provide additional facilities for new trades.

The sixth Annual Conference of Superintendents of Prisons was opened by His Excellency The High Commissioner at Kuala Lumpur in August. The third Exhibition of Prison Industries was held at the same time. Over 40,000 persons visited the exhibition and the number of orders taken exceeded 1,700 at an estimated value of \$60,000. The standard of workmanship and the variety of the exhibits were the subjects of much favourable comment by the public.

There are 23 penal institutions in the Federation classified as follows:

Central Training Prison	...	...	...	...	1
Regional Training Prisons	...	...	...	...	4
Prison Camps	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-Release Camp	...	...	...	...	1
Central Prison for Women	...	...	...	...	1
Central Prisons for Emergency Prisoners	...	...	...	...	2
Central Prison for Young Prisoners	...	...	...	...	1
Local Prisons (Men)	...	...	...	...	5
Local Prisons (Women)	...	...	...	...	4
Henry Gurney School for Boys (Borstal type)	...	...	...	...	1
Henry Gurney School for Girls (Borstal type)	...	...	...	...	1

All these penal institutions are under the control of prison officers.

Convicted adult prisoners serving sentences of imprisonment are classified as under:

Star Class—

First Offenders and other prisoners who have no vicious tendencies or habits.

Ordinary Class—

Prisoners considered unsuitable for the Star Class and persistent offenders.

On admission all prisoners are interviewed by a Reception Board, which, after full investigation, classifies prisoners and recommends the form of training considered suitable for them.

All Star Class prisoners sentenced to periods of imprisonment of three years or more are transferred to the Central Training Prison. Regional Training prisons receive all other classes of prisoners irrespective of sentence but “Stars” and “Ordinaries” are strictly segregated. Local prisons receive all classes of prisoners but retain only those sentenced to less than 12 months imprisonment.

The Central Prison for Women receives all women prisoners convicted for offences under the Penal Code and sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding 12 months.

All youths between the ages of 17 and 21 years sentenced to imprisonment are transferred to the Central Prison for Young Prisoners.

Of the two Prison Camps one is used for the training of long term first offenders and selected second offenders. The other is used for

short term first offenders. There is a special section for the custody of Ordinary Class prisoners.

Two Special prisons, one for men and the other for women, are allocated for the custody and training of prisoners sentenced to terms exceeding 12 months in respect of serious offences against the Emergency Regulations.

Selected prisoners who have served long sentences and are within one or two years of release are sent to the Pre-Release Camp.

The Henry Gurney Schools (Borstals) receive all young offenders between the ages of 14 and 17 years who have been ordered to be detained under the provisions of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance, 1947. Offenders between 17 and 21 years of age who are found guilty by Supreme Courts can also be ordered detention at the Schools. Youths in the same age groups who are detained under the Emergency Regulations are transferred to an annexe of the Boys' School and undergo the same training as other inmates. The Boys' institution is divided into Senior and Junior Schools in order to facilitate training and the separation of the age groups.

Population Figures

There was a small decrease in the prison population during the period under review. The number of persons sentenced to terms of imprisonment exceeding twelve months decreased, while the number of persons sentenced to six months and under represented 57.60 per cent. of the total convicted admissions. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment in respect of offences against the Emergency Regulations was 369—the lowest since the Emergency was declared in 1948. A satisfactory feature of the year was the decrease in the number of persons committed for safe custody.

The numbers of persons in prison at the beginning and end of the year were 2,958 and 2,832 respectively. The daily average prison population was 2,756.76, compared with 2,838.20 in 1954. The total number of persons admitted was 8,876 as against 9,879 in 1954. They were classified as follows:

Convicted	4,944
Committed for Safe Custody	3,911
Detained under the Emergency Regulations	21
	<hr/>
	8,876
	<hr/>

The races of the convicted prisoners were as under:

Chinese	2,265
Malays	1,718
Indians	822
Others	139
	<hr/>
	4,944
	<hr/>

The chief offences for which persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment were:

Against property
Against the person
Unlawful possession
Extortion
In possession of Chandu or other drugs
Against the Emergency Regulations.

The previous histories of the convicted persons revealed that:

3,459 or 69.96 per cent. had no previous convictions.
801 or 16.20 per cent. had one previous conviction.
306 or 6.19 per cent. had two previous convictions.
378 or 7.65 per cent. had three or more previous convictions.

Sixty-one persons were committed to prison under sentence of death. The number of executions, including 10 in respect of Emergency offences, was 20, compared with 34 in 1954. At the close of the year 26 persons were in custody awaiting a decision on their cases.

Remission

Remission is awarded at the commencement of a sentence and any forfeiture for misconduct is deducted in days. Prisoners sentenced to over one month and up to twelve months are eligible for remission equal to one sixth of their sentences. Prisoners sentenced to periods in excess of twelve months are eligible for remission up to one third of their sentences. One third of the sentence may be remitted in respect of all women prisoners sentenced to periods exceeding one month.

Labour

Prisoners were employed on domestic work and in the following trades:

Carpentry	Toying Making	Farming and	Cloth weaving
Cabinet Making	(Women)	Gardening	Mail bag making
Rattan Work	Embroidery	Tailoring	(machine)
Printing	(Women)	(Women)	Motor Engi-
French polishing	Tailoring	Vegetable	neering
Chick Blind	Shoemaking	Gardening	Laundry Work
Making	Painting	(Women)	Knitting
Rope Making	Building	Tinsmithing	(Women)
Baking	Spray Painting	Blacksmithing	String making
Mattress Making	Mat Making	Concrete Block	(Women)
Poultry Farming	Net Making	Making	Baking (Women)
Dressmaking	Basket Weaving	Sign Writing	
(Women)	Photogravure	Book binding	
Lace making	(Printing and	Chain link fence	
(Women)	Developing)	making	

The total value of prison labour for the year after deductions in respect of food, clothing and housing, was \$831,776 (£97,040.10.8). The value of work completed during the year was \$895,000 (£104,416.13.4) and the cash revenue earned was \$421,549 (£49,180.14.4).

Earnings Scheme

An earnings scheme is in operation under which prisoners are paid according to their skill and progress at their work or trade. The scheme is related to effort on the part of the prisoner, thus preventing the earnings scheme from degenerating into a gratuity scheme. Prisoners in certain trades are paid at piece rates, while in other trades payment is according to the total output of a team of prisoners. Two-thirds of the total monthly earnings may be spent. One third must be saved, and the accumulated savings are paid to prisoners on the day of release.

Industrial and Vocational Training

Additional machinery was installed in all Central and Regional prisons during the year. The system of progressive trade tests was extended with the result that output and skill increased. As stated earlier, all prisoners are interviewed on admission by a Reception Board, which includes the Prison Industries Officer, and every effort is made to place prisoners in the trade or work for which they appear most suited. Only prisoners with short sentences are employed on domestic work. All others are put to work either on trades or on farming. All prison workshops are in charge of qualified trade instructors, under the control of the Industrial Manager. A definite programme of training is laid down for all new admissions who must, in the first place, undergo eight weeks instruction under the direct supervision of the trade instructor.

The number of trades taught was increased, and uninspiring and repetitive tasks such as mail bag sewing by hand and husk beating were abolished. The necessity for training prisoners in the theory of their work is recognised and each prisoner attends at least one theory class per week.

Evening handicrafts and hobbies classes were continued at all large and medium prisons during the year. Classes were held in woodworking, woodcarving, rug making, weaving, leather work, model making and other work. Articles manufactured by the classes were sold, and the prisoners were credited with one third of the proceeds. The balance was used for the purchase of additional materials, machinery and tools with the result that the classes are completely self supporting financially.

Education and Recreation

The necessity for ensuring that all leisure hours are fully occupied was constantly borne in mind; and every effort was made to provide prisoners with opportunities, not only for the acquisition of knowledge, but also for the performance of a variety of hobbies.

Additional qualified teachers were appointed, while the services of voluntary teachers made a valuable contribution to the educational

training system. Approximately 60 per cent. of all long sentence prisoners attended education and other classes throughout the year. Senior students in English classes sat for the Standard VII terminal examinations at outside schools, and a number were awarded certificates. Classes in Chinese, Malay and Tamil were also held. In addition to the normal educational subjects, group discussions, lectures, debates, dramatic societies, concerts and cinema shows were held. All large prisons are equipped with cinema and film-strip projectors, and these visual aids to learning were used with success. Every prison is also equipped with a radio set having loud speaker extensions to halls and dormitories.

The recreational periods in all prisons permit prisoners to attend organised games each evening. League competitions between halls and workshops engendered a healthy competitive spirit which affected other prison activities in many directions. Prison teams met local teams at football, badminton, basketball, netball and table tennis both inside and outside the prison walls. The competition to qualify for selection and inclusion in the representative teams was keen and stimulated interest in physical exercise. There is no doubt that the opportunity to wear civilian clothes and sports gear, and thus lose prison identity for the short period they were outside the prison was a valuable contribution to the morale of the prisoners.

Each cell in every prison is provided with electric light enabling prisoners to spend more time in reading and study after being locked up for the night. Each establishment has a library and there is no restriction on the number of books which a prisoner can borrow. The number of books both in English and other languages in all prison libraries was increased by purchases from funds provided by Government. Gifts of books from members of the public were larger and more frequent than in previous years and these gifts were a welcome addition to the library facilities.

Discipline

The general conduct and behaviour of the prisoners throughout the year was good. The total number of offences against prison discipline was 1,479. The number of punishments was 840. The chief offenders were (i) prisoners serving short sentences who were recidivists, and (ii) those serving long sentences in respect of serious offences against the Emergency Regulations. The latter, who have been specially classified and are in custody at a special prison, were a most difficult category; and they frequently caused trouble by their defiance of authority. The discipline of the ordinary long sentence prisoner was good. It was noticeable that the forfeiture of privileges such as stoppage of earnings, concerts and games had a greater disciplinary effect than

more directly punitive penalties. The forfeiture of letters and visits and the use of mechanical restraints as punishments are prohibited. There is no doubt that the various measures designed to keep prisoners fully occupied during their spare time, in conjunction with the extension of trust, had a most satisfactory effect on discipline in general.

Health

The general health of the prisoners was good. There were no epidemics during the year. The daily average number of prisoners on the sick list was 112.04 as compared with 108.07 in 1954. A table indicating the health of the prisoners is given below:

Year	Daily Average Prison Population	Percentage of Daily Average in Hospital	No. of Deaths excluding Executions	Percentage of Deaths to Daily Average Prison Population
1955	2,756.76	4.06	8	.34

In addition to the prison hospital at Taiping prison, there is a separate hospital for the accommodation and treatment of prisoners from all parts of the Federation suffering from tuberculosis. Twenty-three prisoners were admitted with this disease in 1955.

The diet scales were prepared by a Government Nutrition Officer and are statutory. Red palm oil is an integral part of the diets which provide an energy intake of 3,384 calories and are wholesome and adequate.

Henry Gurney Schools (Borstals)

The young offender under 21 years of age is recognised as having special needs. The system of training at the Schools is based on all round development of character, and on the progressive extension of trust demanding increased personal decision, responsibility and control. The Schools are administered on the lines of Borstal Institutions in the United Kingdom. Both are fully "open" and the "House" system is in force. Responsibility for discipline and welfare is largely in the hands of the inmates, and industrial training of all kinds is in force. All new admissions undergo standard tests for education and physical fitness and are placed in the work for which they are most suited, after interview by a Reception Board. Every inmate must attend educational classes for a minimum period of eight hours each week. The curriculum is prepared by the Education Department and qualified teachers are employed.

Orders of detention at the Schools are for a period not exceeding three years. The average period of training is 25 months after which inmates are released on licence. Inmates were permitted to proceed on Home Leave during the year and many were able to make arrangements for employment on their release. Since the scheme was introduced 384

inmates have proceeded on leave and on no occasion has any offender failed to return at the expiration of the period of parole.

The number of admissions in 1955 was 117 as compared with 187 in the previous year. The boy's school was opened in 1950 and since that time 716 boys have been released. So far as is known 33 have been reconvicted in the same period.

After Care

The growth and development of Prisoners' Aid Societies during the period under review was cause for great satisfaction. Societies are now firmly established throughout the country. A very efficient system of co-operation with Social Welfare Officers and Probation Officers is in existence and valuable assistance is rendered by these officers in making enquiries, obtaining employment and supervising prisoners and inmates released to their areas.

The Central Welfare Council gave generous financial aid to the new societies in various parts of the country while additional funds were raised by the prisons in the areas concerned.

Staff

The strength and racial distribution of the prison staff is shown below:

	European	Malay	Sikh	Pathan	Chinese	Indian and Pakistan	Others	Total
Commissioner of Prisons	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Deputy Commissioner of Prisons	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Superintendents	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	9
Industrial Manager	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chief Officers	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Chief Matron... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Principal Officer, Grade I	32	16	3	1	—	—	1	53
Principal Officer, Grade II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chief Warders	—	18	5	1	—	1	—	25
Sergeant Warders	—	56	9	9	—	—	—	74
Warders	—	733	34	20	2	12	5	806
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	—	4	—	—	8	1	1	14
Wardresses	—	16	—	—	15	4	4	39
Trade Instructors	—	5	—	—	1	3	—	9
Assistant Trade Instructors	—	16	—	—	2	4	—	22
Teachers	—	2	—	—	5	1	1	9
Total	<u>55</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1,075</u>



The Drainage and Irrigation Hydraulic Research Station at Ampang, near Kuala Lumpur

Federal Elections—
Canvassing for votes
in Kelantan



Training courses each lasting 13 weeks were held during the year for recruits and serving warders. The effect of these courses was evident in the general improvement in the standard of discipline, efficiency and interest.

The Cadet Training Scheme was also operated. Under this scheme selected Asian Officers, after successfully passing the course, qualify for accelerated promotion to posts formerly held by expatriate officers. During the year five Officers were promoted to Principal Officer Grade I (Division II). Since the scheme was introduced 21 serving officers have been promoted to Division II. At the end of the year 13 officers were undergoing cadet training.

Chapter XI

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Part I

ELECTRICITY

There are five principal electricity supply undertakings operating in the Federation of Malaya in addition to 48 other smaller undertakings which are licensed for isolated local public supplies.

The main electrical authority is the Central Electricity Board which is established by law as a corporate body for the provision of electricity supplies and to act as the licensing and inspecting authority for all other electrical undertakings, with certain exceptions applicable to the Penang Municipality.

The four principal undertakings licensed by the Central Electricity Board are as follows:

- (a) The Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company Ltd. operates its hydro power station as well as two steam power stations. Its output is mainly supplied to the tin mines in the Kinta Valley, the remainder being sold to other distributors.
- (b) The Kinta Electrical Distribution Co., Ltd., is a subsidiary of the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Company Ltd., from which it purchases most of its supply for distribution to domestic and industrial consumers within the concession area of the parent company. In 12 out of the 62 towns or villages served, independent diesel generating stations are installed.
- (c) The Penang Municipality has its own power stations and distributes energy to consumers in the Municipality of Georgetown on Penang Island. It sells current to the Central Electricity Board for distribution in Province Wellesley.
- (d) Messrs. Huttenbachs Ltd., are responsible for public supplies in parts of Kedah, Perak and Negri Sembilan. Apart from Kulim in Kedah and Telok Anson in Perak, where supplies are purchased from the Central Electricity Board and the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd., respectively, the company runs its own diesel generating stations.

In keeping with the rapidly growing demand for electricity from all classes of consumers in the Federation, the Central Electricity Board has made satisfactory progress in its programme of providing more power during the year under review. At Connaught Bridge, construction work on the second stage of the Power Station proceeded according to plan with the commissioning of the third and fourth turbo-alternators and the fifth, sixth and seventh boilers, giving maximum availability from the station's total capacity of 80 MW. Similar expansion has also taken place in the Board's diesel generating stations, of which there are 35, and a total of 4,348 kW of new generating plant was installed during the year. On the transmission side, the construction of the third 66 kV overhead line, of route length $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, between Connaught Bridge Power Station and Point "E" switching station was completed early in the year, and shortly afterwards work was commenced on the first section of the Point "E" to Rawang 132/66 kV overhead line.

Good progress has been made in spite of the difficult conditions on the preliminary surveys and exploratory rock drilling for the Cameron Highlands Hydro-Electric Scheme, and the Consultants' final report is now expected sometime in mid 1956. Further to the south, it has been decided that the construction of the proposed thermal station at Malacca (ultimate capacity 40 MW) would be followed by transmission line extension southward at 66 kV to pick up load at Muar, Batu Pahat and possibly Kluang, all of which are at present supplied by diesel generating stations.

Altogether the Board generated a total of 326,427,000 kWH during 1955, while purchases from other undertakings totalled 48,536,000 kWH. The combined total of 374,963,000 kWH represents an increase of 20.5 per cent. over the previous year's figure. This somewhat high percentage was due to the acquisition at the beginning of the year of the Province Wellesley undertaking from Messrs. Huttenbachs Ltd. The maximum load recorded during the year on the Board's Central Network which is fed by Connaught Bridge, Bungsar and Ulu Langat Power Stations, was 54.4 MW as compared with 45.3 MW for the previous year.

The sales of electricity during the Board's financial year ended 31st August, 1955, totalled 287,553,000 kWH which represents an increase of 19.3 per cent. over the previous year's figure. The price per unit sold, however, fell from 10.07 to 9.93 cents per unit. The number of consumers has likewise risen by 28.4 per cent. to 103,146 and a presentation was made to the Board's 100,000th consumer.

As in previous years, the Board made a payment of 4 per cent. dividend on Government stock.

No changes were made to Scheduled Rates for electricity in the Board's Areas of Supply.

During the year, the Board undertook on behalf of the Federation Government the installation of perimeter lighting in 14 additional New Villages, thus bringing the total number of New Villages in the Government perimeter Lighting list to 170. In all these villages, the surplus power after the security lighting requirements have been met, was made available for domestic consumption. Maintenance work was carried out satisfactorily by a specially recruited maintenance team operating in each district.

The number of persons employed by the Board at the end of December, 1955 was 3,895 which is an increase of 395 over the preceding year.

Following the Board's adoption of the report by the sub-committee to consider the training of Malaysians for senior posts in the Board's organisation, five Engineering and two Accountancy scholarships to be taken up in Australia have been secured under the Colombo Plan. These scholarships have been awarded for the academic year beginning January, 1956.

Centralised training courses for clerks, artisans and technical apprentices were held in Kuala Lumpur during the year.

The administration of the Electricity Ordinance continued to be carried out by the Chief Electrical Inspector and his staff. Included in the year's programme were the inspection of factories and workshops, the issue of public licences and registration of various private installations. A total of 14 cases of fatal and 38 non-fatal accidents were reported and investigated during the year. Examinations were also conducted for various grades of Certificates of Competency and altogether 224 certificates were awarded during the year.

The supply to the ordinary domestic and commercial consumers in the Federation is almost entirely 400/230V. a.c., 3 phase, 50 cycles, except for a small area supplied by Penang Municipality where the system is 460/230V. d.c.

The following are the major power stations, both operating and projected, in the Federation:

Owner	Location	Type	Fuel	Capacity kW
Central Electricity Board ...	Connaught Bridge	Steam	Oil	80,000
" " ...	Bungsar ...	"	"	26,500
" " ...	Ulu Langat...	Hydro	—	2,288
Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co. Ltd. ...	Chenderoh ...	"	—	27,000
" " ...	Malim Nawar ...	Steam	Oil and Coal	30,000
" " ...	Batu Gajah ...	"	Oil	24,450
Proposed Schemes:				
Central Electricity Board ...	Cameron Highlands	Hydro	—	120,000
" " ...	Malacca ...	Steam	Oil	40,000
Penang Municipality ...	Penang ...	"	"	20,000

Statistics of electrical supply in 1955 are shown in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE OF FEATURES OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA
AT THE END OF 1955

Principal Undertakings	Capacity of Generating Plant	Units Generated in 1955	Units purchased from sources within the Federation		Units purchased from sources outside the Federation	No. of Consumers	Bulk Sales to undertakings in the Federation	Units Sold			
			Units from sources within the Federation	Units from sources outside the Federation				Tin Mines	Industrial and Commercial	Lighting and Domestic	Total
	kW	kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions			kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions	kWh Millions
Central Electricity Board ...	...	131,022	326.4	34.7	13.8	103,146	—	102.8	124.6	60.1	287.5
Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd.	81,500	436.9	—	—	—	303	45.2	332.4	—	—	377.6
The Kinta Electrical Distribution Co., Ltd.	826	1.7	15.8	—	—	20,768	—	—	5.3	10.1	15.4
Huttenbachs Ltd. ...	4,909	10.3	4.5	—	—	18,034	—	—	3.0	9.5	12.5
Penang Municipality ...	19,500	51.3	—	—	—	24,978	10.2	—	13.9	17.3	41.4

Part II

DRAINAGE AND IRRIGATION

The year 1955 was the sixth and final year of the Six Year Development Plan (1950-1955). The departmental objectives during the Development Plan period were:

- (a) The improvement of existing areas and development of new areas in forty-six irrigation schemes at an estimated cost of \$30,000,000. These schemes were estimated to improve 283,000 acres of existing padi land and to develop about 84,000 acres of new land for padi cultivation.
- (b) The construction of twelve land drainage schemes at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000 for the improvement of 140,000 acres of land for other crops.

During the first three years progress was behind schedule owing to the shortage of engineers and technical staff, terrorist activity, lack of security in certain areas, and the diversion of mechanical plant and staff to assist in the implementation of the Brigg's Plan for squatter resettlement. From 1953 onwards the staff position improved, more mechanical plant was received and good progress was made.

During the period under review construction work had been completed on 36 irrigation schemes and progress was well advanced on the remaining ten. By 31st December, 1955, 219,500 acres of existing padi land had been improved and 55,600 acres of new land made available for development for wet padi cultivation at a cost of \$21,000,000. The figures for the area improved include the following schemes on which further improvements are scheduled for the (1956-1960) Development Plan:

Scheme				Work scheduled in the 1956-1960 Draft Development Plan
Sungei Manik	...	...	...	Reconstruction of distributaries.
Krian Improvements	...	...	...	Extension of irrigation facilities and reconstruction of existing canals.
Tanjong Karang	...	...	...	Additional water supply from Bernam River. Extension of water supply to Panchang Bedina and prevention of flooding of Tanjong Karang area.

The following long term projects were partially completed according to schedule by 31st December, 1955 and the balance has been included in the (1955-1960) Draft Development Plan:

Kubang Pasu Irrigation Scheme...	60 per cent. completed.
Trans-Perak, Stage I	... 4,000 acres Development Plan (1950-1955). 3,000 acres Draft Development Plan (1956-1960).
Besut Irrigation Scheme	... Stage I Development Plan (1950-1955). Stage II (Sungei Yong) Draft Development Plan (1956-1960).

Ten land drainage schemes were completed and the remaining two (Senggarang Extension and Muar) are well advanced and due for completion this year. A total of 98,600 acres of existing land under cultivation have been improved and 18,600 acres of new land made available for cultivation at a total cost of \$3,900,000. The completed land drainage schemes have improved and restored to fertility small holdings situated in the fertile alluvial belt of the West Coast.

The dredging programme was considerably delayed by the lack of suitable equipment. Dredges ordered in 1952 were put into service in 1954 and 1955 since when satisfactory progress has been made. Dredging was confined to Perak, Malacca and lately Kelantan, the total expenditure was \$820,000.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES

Kedah and Perlis

In Kedah good progress was made on the Kubang Pasu Irrigation Scheme, designed to serve about 100,000 acres of land in the north-west coastal plain of Kedah. When construction of the scheme started this area included some 62,500 acres of existing bendang and about 24,000 acres of potential bendang under "gelam" swamp, the remainder being kampong. The scheme is scheduled to be completed in 1959 and less than half of the work will be continued as part of the new Development Plan (1956-1960). At the end of 1955 about 60 per cent. of the scheme had been completed and over \$7 million had been spent on its construction.

The Main Canal has been completed from Tanjong Pauh Headworks to Tunjang, a distance of six miles. The Alor Changileh and Lana Bulu Canals together with their tidal control gates and other water control structures have been completed. The twenty mile long drainage canal parallel to the coast from Sungei Bharu, Kedah, to Simpang Ampat, Perlis, is more than 75 per cent. completed.

In those sections where the new works are complete, conditions have improved enormously. Not only has great agricultural benefit been derived as a result of better water control, but the general living conditions have improved considerably in many places. Prosperous villages have sprung up, there is access for pedestrian and cycle traffic along the newly made canal bunds and light and heavy water borne traffic moves along the canals. The canal lock at the southern end of the Coast Canal alone passes more than one thousand boats and barges in a month. No less than twenty-four regular passenger carrying motor boats operate on the canal system.

The South Perlis Irrigation Scheme is designed to serve an area of 17,000 acres contiguous with the Kubang Pasu Scheme along its

northern boundary. The distributary canals of the Kubang Pasu Scheme are extended into the South Perlis Scheme and thus become part of the distributary canals serving this scheme. Progress on this scheme has been very satisfactory and it is expected that it will be completed, at a cost of \$1,800,000, in time for the 1956 padi season.

Province Wellesley

The Muda River Irrigation Scheme to irrigate 18,000 acres of old established padi land situated in the coastal area of northern Province Wellesley with water pumped from the Muda River near Bumbong Lima, passed into the construction stage in April, 1955. The construction of the Main Canal was completed by the end of the year and construction of the pump house, water controls and distributaries is programmed for 1956. In addition to serving the needs of padi cultivation the new irrigation water supply will provide for a long felt need in the kampongs of Province Wellesley North in times of droughts. The scheduled date for completion of the pumping station and the primary water distributary system is 1957.

Perak

Construction work on the first stage of the Trans-Perak River Irrigation Scheme to serve 4,000 acres of existing bendang and jungle land situated on the right bank of the Perak River is scheduled for completion in 1956. The area will be irrigated by water pumped from the Perak River at Kubang Haji. Construction of the pump house and the installation of the pumping equipment were completed by the end of 1955 and work was well advanced on the construction of the distributary system. Colonisation is making steady progress but is behind schedule. The extension of the irrigation works to serve a further 3,000 acres is being planned.

Work on the rehabilitation of the irrigation works in the Chinese settled area of Changkat Jong, in Lower Perak, was suspended in 1951 due to the Emergency. In 1954 a Colonisation Officer was appointed and by the end of that year 1,200 acres of padi had been planted. There was a further demand for land during 1955; irrigation and drainage facilities were extended to irrigate a new block of 650 acres of virgin jungle and 1,800 acres were planted with padi. There is a demand for irrigation facilities for a further 640 acres in 1956.

Rehabilitation works in the 18,500 acres Sungei Manik Irrigation Scheme, of Lower Perak were virtually completed by the end of 1955. Near Taiping the last small dam for the Bukit Gantang Irrigation Scheme, 2,500 acres, will be completed in 1956 and a scheme for irrigating 428 acres of existing land and 223 acres of potential land at Lengong, Upper Perak, was completed.

The programme of work of renewing controls along the Main Canal of the Krian Irrigation Area has been completed. Investigation is now in progress to provide water from the Krian river to supplement the present supply which at times is not adequate for the whole of the Krian Padi Area, an area which has been greatly extended since the original inception of the scheme. The principle of acquiring the land on which canals are constructed has been approved by the State Government and a long term programme to acquire these reserves and bring the canals up to modern standard has been commenced.

Selangor

The most important feature of the Development Plan for Selangor is the Tanjong Karang Irrigation Scheme for 50,000 acres. The scheme in its main essentials was completed in 1952 and work since has been concentrated on improving the water distribution system. More irrigation water is needed for the padi area and this will be provided by supplementing the water in the Sungei Tinggi by a supply from the Bernam River; the Tinggi River is being enlarged to carry the additional water supply. Construction work started on the Bernam River Headworks and diversion canal in June, 1955.

Year by year the yields in the Tanjong Karang area increase and an average yield of over 400 gantangs per acre was obtained from the (1953-1954) padi crop. To enable produce to be more readily available to the markets a main access road 32 miles long is being built as a combined operation by the Public Works and Drainage and Irrigation Departments to link Tanjong Karang and Sabak Bernam. The earth formation was completed as far as Sungei Besar (23 miles) by the end of 1955. All-weather access paths for foot and bicycle traffic are being made within the area to connect with the new main road.

Negri Sembilan

The small wet padi areas situated in the narrow steep valleys of Negri Sembilan are difficult and expensive to irrigate and maintain. In 1955 the Ulu Klawang and Kampong Jimah schemes were completed and have added another 400 acres to the total area provided with permanent drainage and irrigation facilities. The headworks for Legong Hilir padi area, 850 acres, was completed and work is in progress on the distributary system. All the seven schemes scheduled in the revised Development Plan for Negri Sembilan are completed.

Malacca

The Telok Rimba pumping scheme was completed in 1955 and serves 600 acres of existing and potential padi land. The headworks

of the Sungei Siput Scheme (to serve 400 acres) was nearing completion at the end of the year and the water distribution system will be completed in 1956.

Johore

The six schemes for Johore were completed. The Assam Bubok, Pulau Penarek and Sungei Balang Schemes were particularly successful and most of the land was planted in 1955 for the first time since the Emergency. An extension to the Assam Bubok area and improvement to the water supply are under consideration. At Kahang and Padang Endau where irrigation facilities have been provided for a considerable area of land, development so far has been disappointing owing to lack of people to take up the land.

Kelantan

The Salor Irrigation Scheme completed in 1951, supplies 3,500 acres of existing padi land. The yield resulting from this work is so good that the value of the increased crop for the season following its completion is estimated to have equalled the total construction costs. An extension of the scheme serving an additional 900 acres was completed in 1955.

The Pasir Mas pumping scheme for 5,000 acres of existing padi land on the left bank of the Kelantan River passed from the design to the construction stage late in 1955. Progress on this scheme is delayed by the slow delivery of pumping plant.

Two gravity irrigation schemes supplying the Bukit Abal and Sungei Danan areas totalling 5,000 acres of padi land were completed.

Trengganu

Stage I of the Besut Irrigation Scheme serving 4,800 acres from the Sungei Angga Headworks is nearing completion and the design of Stage II (Sungei Yong) serving a further 8,000 acres is in progress.

The Trengganu River Pumping Scheme supplied 3,400 acres with irrigation water for the first time in 1955. A dry spell at the beginning of the season demonstrated to the planters the advantages of irrigation and did much to ally them to the Department and obtain their acceptance of the unaccustomed restrictions which such a scheme inevitably imposes.

Batu Rakit Controlled Drainage Scheme for some 4,000 acres and three other irrigation schemes, Sungei Ibai (400 acres), Bukit Tumboh (300 acres) and Kampong Laut (163 acres) have been completed. Minor schemes additional to the plan and totalling some 600 acres also have been completed at Banggol Pauh, Chering, Rhu Sita, Paya Dusun and Hilir Mas. Work is in progress on two other minor schemes at Paya Diman and Paya Kemat.

Pahang

The one hundred and ten schemes in Pahang were virtually untouched until early in 1954 owing to restrictions imposed by the Emergency. These schemes are all of small acreage scattered over the State and are difficult of access. A large reconstruction programme commenced in 1954 was continued throughout 1955. Water control works are now in a satisfactory condition in twenty-six schemes and a further ten are scheduled for 1956.

The Paya Chennua Scheme, to provide irrigation for 370 acres of existing and new padi land, which was commenced in 1955 is worthy of note. A contract for the Headworks and Canals was let early in 1955. By the end of the year work was nearing completion and sufficient progress had been made by early November for irrigation water to be supplied to the padi area.

LAND DRAINAGE

Work on land drainage has been concentrated in the west coast area of Johore and the coastal regions of Perak and Selangor, with the sole exception of a scheme for the Chuah Drainage area, Negri Sembilan, protecting 6,770 acres of existing land and 1,000 acres of new land which was completed in 1955.

In Johore the Sri Menanti Scheme protecting and draining 31,000 acres, and the Senggarang Scheme for 30,000 acres have been completed. Work is in progress on the Senggarang Extension Scheme of 10,000 acres and on the Muar Stage I Drainage Scheme serving 19,200 acres. In addition to this work the Botak High Level Drain for the protection of the Senggarang area from the run-off of 32 square miles of inland hill catchment has been completed and work is in progress on the construction of a similar drain Benut High Level Drain to protect the Tampoh and Rengit areas scheduled for construction in the (1956-1960) Draft Development Plan.

In Selangor the Klang-Kapar Scheme draining 33,000 acres of existing rubber and coconuts has been completed. Work is in progress on a scheme to protect Pulau Lumut (3,300 acres) from salt water inundation. A noteworthy feature of this scheme has been the reclamation of 3,000 acres of mangrove swamps by the new coastal bund. Work is progressing on the reconstruction of the coastal bund protecting the Bernam Peninsula and Sungei Besar drainage areas.

In Perak the Durian Sebatang Scheme for 3,000 acres has been completed, and investigation is in progress to extend this scheme over a further area of 2,000 acres for pineapple cultivation.

RIVER CONSERVANCY

There are seven dredging schemes scheduled in the Plan and additional plant was necessary to complete the programme. Three new dredgers were ordered in 1952. The grab dredger "Perak" was put into service in late 1953 and the 8" suction dredgers "Larut" and "Semerak" in 1954 and 1955 respectively. Four of the seven dredging items have been completed and work is in progress on two of the remaining three.

The Department acts in an advisory capacity to the Government in matters relating to special clauses in mining agreements involving the deviation of rivers passing through land which has to be mined. The most important work of this nature is the Kinta River Deviation Scheme designed to canalise about 25 miles of the Kinta River downstream of Ipoh Town into a new course to allow the present river channel and reserve to be mined. The entire deviation scheme is in five sections and its execution is tied to the respective dredging programmes of the Mining Companies engaged on the work. Six miles of the deviation have so far been put into commission. Numerous smaller river deviations are in progress in Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, while in all States and Settlements routine river maintenance of desnagging, training, bank protection and stabilisation is a continuous activity.

STAFF

The activities of the Department have increased considerably during the past six years and the number of engineers employed has doubled. The approved engineer establishment in 1955 was 64 posts, 59 for civil engineers and 5 for mechanical engineers. During 1955 three senior long service officers and two contract officers retired. Only two officers were recruited on contract by the Secretary of State and no local candidates with the required qualifications could be found to fill the remaining vacancies. There were 57 engineers employed at the end of the year.

In implementing Government's Malayanisation policy the Department aims at maintaining the high standard of training and technical efficiency of its engineers. Malaysians who acquire the minimum academic qualifications must do two years approved practical training before they can be appointed to senior posts in Division I. The fourth and last of the Departmental scholars studying overseas returned in September after completing a three-year civil engineering course at the University of South Wales, Cardiff, where he obtained a B.Sc. degree in Civil Engineering. There were seven Malaysians in Division I at the end of 1955. One Technical Assistant completed the course for Engineering Trainees at Headquarters and passed in Parts I and II

of the examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers. He was appointed Pupil Engineer and two more Technical Assistants were taken in for training. The Director has authority from the Institution of Civil Engineers to train up to 16 Engineering Trainees and Indentured pupils but only two can be trained at present as the present staff and organisation is not adequate or suitable to deal with more than that number. To gain the full advantage of the concession to train up to 16 students an increase in staff and some reorganisation is needed at Headquarters.

Six Technical Apprentices who passed the final examination at the Technical College in 1955 were promoted to Technical Cadets and were posted to vacancies, bringing the total Technical Assistant Staff to 94 against an approved establishment of 114. At the end of the year 19 Apprentices were pursuing the four-year engineering diploma course at the Technical College.

WORKSHOPS AND STORES

Except for concrete structures which are let out on contract, all construction work is handled by the staff using equipment owned by the Department. At present there are 92 dragline excavators, 31 heavy bulldozers and tractor units, 15 dredgers, and a variety of other types of construction equipment in use. Thirteen irrigation pumping units are in operation and two more units on the Muda and Kelantan rivers will be in operation during 1956.

To service the plant and equipment a base workshop and store has been established at Ipoh where major overhauls of all power units are carried out. District workshops capable of undertaking normal repairs have been set up at Batu Pahat, Jitra, Kota Bharu and Kuala Trengganu where there is a heavy concentration of plant maintained and serviced in the field. The Department trains its own plant maintenance and operation staff.

RESEARCH

The Department's Research Station at Ampang, near Kuala Lumpur was opened in September, 1953 by His Excellency the High Commissioner. At that time the main Hydraulic Hall had been completed, together with a current meter rating flume, a workshop and staff quarters. Since then additional buildings have been constructed and equipment provided for hydraulic research and experimentation and for testing and experimentation with structural materials and soils. Recently the hydrological section of the Department has been transferred to the Research Station, with the object of intensifying hydrological investigation.

In the hydraulic research section, research and experimentation has been carried out in connection with a wide variety of problems,

including river training technique for large rivers, design of headworks, falls, syphons and measuring devices, corrective measures for existing works, practical hydraulic jump forms, automatic gates, and flow over broad crested and sloping weirs.

Current mèter rating is a routine function of the hydrological section, which also collects and analyses data from 1,017 rainfall stations and 179 river discharge stations. The need for better distribution of rainfall stations and river discharge stations has become apparent, and plans for some reorganisation are well advanced.

The materials and soils section carries out routine tests both for design purposes and during construction of works throughout the country.

Part III

PUBLIC WORKS

GENERAL

There was no diminution in the demand for the services of the Public Works Department in 1955, and in fact the total provision under all Heads continues to rise, from year to year.

It is abundantly clear that, with the present Establishment, saturation point has been reached and passed, and any further increase in work to be undertaken can only be accompanied by a corresponding increase in staff.

The emphasis on Emergency works was further reduced in 1955, and although a large military programme still remains, this now takes the form of more permanent camps and works.

The impact of the Emergency was little felt by the Department in 1955, and it was possible for officers to proceed about their lawful business without let or hindrance.

BUILDINGS

The provision for maintenance of buildings in 1955 was less than in 1954 although the capital value of all Federal buildings has increased considerably. It is apparent therefore that the back log of maintenance must increase, and unless future provision is considerably increased, the standard of maintenance must inevitably fall. This has been appreciated and increased provision is being made for maintenance services in 1956.

Housing

Division I housing begun in 1954 was almost completed, and a new programme for 1955 to cost \$3½ million was put in hand.

The housing programme for Division II officers and below, financed from both Loan and Federal funds, made steady progress. Two-thirds of the total number of Transit quarters and half of the Class "D" quarters included in the programme were completed.

\$750,000 was provided for Labour Lines and Overseers quarters and a programme of improvement to sub standard lines and construction of new quarters was undertaken.

Police Buildings

Construction work was commenced on the following Town Police Stations and quarters from the Police Building Programme:

- (a) Sungei Senam, Ipoh, Perak.
- (b) Pasir Puteh, Ipoh, Perak.
- (c) Kampong Bharu, Penang.
- (d) Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur.
Travers Road, Kuala Lumpur.
- (e) Petaling Jaya.

In addition work was commenced on the District Headquarters and vehicle repair shop, Balik Pulau, Penang.

Designs and working drawings were undertaken for the Contingent Headquarters, Ipoh and the District Headquarters, Lumut. In addition, tenders were accepted for a considerable number of Class "E" Transit and Class "G" quarters for Police personnel throughout the country. In all 21 Class E and 1,020 Class G quarters were built or under construction.

Malayan Military Forces

Progress was maintained on the construction of the Battalion Camp at Kluang for the Malay Regiment and at Malacca for the Federation Regiment. The Malay Regiment began moving in to Kluang towards the end of the year and both camps should be completed in 1956.

Discussions took place on the planning of the Federation Military College and the survey of the site was begun.

All outstanding items were completed at the Malay Regiment Camp, Port Dickson. The Taiping Camp was completed with the exception of 40 Labourers quarters and a few items of rehabilitation. Tenders were accepted late in the year for the Assembly Hall and 2 Class "C" quarters at the Mentakab Camp, and a survey commenced for Anti-Malarial works, for which a first instalment of \$50,000 has been provided in the 1956 Federal Estimates. While awaiting a policy decision no progress was made at the Alor Star Camp, with the exception of the Rifle Range which is now under construction. Agreement was eventually reached regarding a site for additional quarters for Malayan Other Ranks. This has been surveyed and a layout is in the course of preparation.

Education

The considerable Education Building Programme, financed from Education Development Funds, was supplemented in the middle of the year by a further \$6 $\frac{3}{4}$ million in order to implement the Government's education policy. Satisfactory progress was made in the finalising of programmes and in the preparation of standard designs for school units in an endeavour to obtain cheaper building costs and ensure uniformity of school buildings in all States.

The Technical College, Kuala Lumpur, was formally opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner in the month of March, 1955, and tenders were accepted for the \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ million Teachers Training College, Penang, which is being financed from a Colonial Development and Welfare grant.

The first phase of the Sultan Sulaiman English School, Kuala Trengganu, was completed and work commenced on the second phase. In Kelantan the construction of the Pasir Mas English School and Zainab School, Kota Bharu, was begun. In Penang the first phases of the Westlands Girls' Primary School and of the Secondary Modern School, Batu Lanchang Lane, were nearing completion at the end of the year and a tender was accepted for the second phase of the Secondary Modern School, Batu Lanchang Lane. In addition many school buildings of a smaller nature together with Teachers Quarters and Student Hostels were begun.

Medical and Health

The Nurses Hostel, Penang, for 250 nurses, was nearing completion at the end of the year while the Hostels for Housemen at Johore Bahru, Malacca, Kuala Lumpur and Penang were finished and occupied.

Building work is well under way at the Rural Health Centres situated at Rengit, Rembau, Kuala Kubu Bharu and Parit. Site plans and Tender Table Documents are being prepared in State Offices for those to be built at Machang, Kuala Brang and Alor Gajah.

Social Welfare

The Welfare Home, Johore Bahru, the Remand Home and Hostel, Malacca, for 38 boys, and improvements to Taiping Boys School were all completed in the course of the year. Tenders were also accepted and work commenced on the Remand Homes and Hostels for 38 boys at Penang and for 38 boys and 24 girls at Kuala Lumpur.

Customs

At the end of the year the first phase of the housing project for the Customs Department at Glugor, Penang, was well advanced with the

prospect of inviting tenders early in 1956 for phase II. Tenders were accepted and work commenced on the School and quarters at Bukit Bahru, Malacca, for the Customs Information and Training Branch.

General

Work was commenced on the new British Council Building in Kuala Lumpur in July, 1955, and it is scheduled to be opened in the month of May, 1956.

Tenders were invited for the air-conditioning and water supply services to the new Government Offices, Petaling Jaya, and those for the main building work will be invited early in 1956.

In 1955 approximately \$18 million were provided for new building works. This figure does not include Education grants, Loan Works, Colonial Development and Welfare grants or revoted money on continuation services.

The pressure of work in the P.W.D. Federal Headquarters Architects Department continued and statistics show that a record number of prints were taken off during the year amounting to 35,534 as against 19,375 in 1954.

Prices generally remained steady, but towards the end of the year tenders for the construction of quarters showed a tendency to rise.

In addition to the work undertaken in States on Federal Account, each State Engineer also carried out a considerable programme of building works from money provided by the State Government. The combined programme in each case proved to be considerably in excess of the works capacity of the P.W.D.

WATER SUPPLIES

The Public Works Department is responsible for the operation and maintenance of public water supplies throughout the Federation, with the exception of the supplies to the Municipalities of George Town (Penang) and Malacca which have their own engineering staff.

The demand for good water is increasing in both rural and urban areas. During the year 13 new supplies were put into operation increasing the average supply of water by $7\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons per day.

Before the last war the cost of all new construction was met from revenue, but now nearly two-thirds is being met from Loan Funds. The return on investments in rural supplies is inevitably less than the revenue earned by urban supplies and the financial implications of this fact have yet to be solved. The problems involved in developing a sound system of waterworks accounts are being explored.

Shortage of engineering staff has frustrated all plans for providing a specialist water engineer in each State, and this in turn has set limits to the volume of work which can be undertaken.

Introduction of improved techniques for water treatment and distribution, not only in new works but also as a means of increasing the capacity of existing systems, has formed an important part of the work undertaken and the general standards maintained throughout the country compare favourably with those in the United Kingdom.

On the administrative side the introduction of new and up to date water supply rules is now almost complete and draft amendments to the Water Supply Enactment have been prepared.

The following table shows the principal details of the water supplies in operation throughout the Federation:

State/Settlement/ Municipality			No. of supply systems	Population served ('000s)	Average daily con- sumption millions of gallons	New plants put into operation	Remarks
Johore	...	...	18	267	8.53	—	Includes 2.2 m.g.d. pur- chased from Singapore and distributed by P.W.D.
Kedah	...	...	14	142	5.40	3	—
Perlis	...	...	3	17	0.30	—	—
Kelantan	...	...	7	44	1.20	2	—
Malacca P.W.D.	...	...	1	2	0.10	—	Malacca Municipal Supply serves Jasin and a large rural area out- side Malacca
Malacca Municipality			1	90	2.22	—	—
Negri Sembilan	...	...	12	110	4.29	3	—
Pahang	...	...	16	87	1.90	—	—
Georgetown Municipality (Penang)	...	...	1	245	11.34	—	—
Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	9	96	2.50	3	—
Perak	...	...	28	565	16.80	1	—
Selangor	...	...	20	680	21.00	1	—
Trengganu	...	...	—	—	—	—	Kuala Trengganu Supply under construction
Total	...	...	130	2,345	75.58	13	

Brief notes on the more important works carried out during the year under review are given below:

Johore

Extensive works on improvements and extensions to existing installations completed during the year have resulted in increased supplies of water to Kluang, Muar, Batu Pahat, and Segamat. The water supply for the new village of Jemaluang was completed, and although intended as a standpipe system, already 65 per cent. of the houses in the village have private connections.

Preliminary planning and investigation work has been started for six new schemes proposed for future development.

Kedah

In a year of severe drought the limitations of the existing supplies were keenly felt. Only 20 per cent. of the population in the State enjoy piped water supplies, and during the drought tanker lorries supplied many areas where the wells had dried up. The search for more water continues, priority being given to the work on the supply of water to Alor Star and Yen.

By the end of the year three new supplies were brought into operation, while improvements to existing systems were made at Alor Star, Gurun, Kuala Nerang, Kulim and other places, but it is clear that the need for development of water supplies in the State is most urgent.

Perlis

The shortage of water experienced in Perlis is as great as in the neighbouring State of Kedah. During 1955, out of 8 trial bores made near Arau, 4 have proved successful and plans for developing this very welcome new source of supply have been completed.

Kelantan

New works designed to increase the capacity of existing schemes or the area served, were completed in all of the water supplies in the State. New supplies at Pasir Puteh and at Tumpat were brought into operation late in the year and encouraging progress was made with construction work on the new supply at Pasir Mas.

The demand for piped water supplies continues to increase and development of the existing installations as well as planning for new supplies is not keeping pace with this demand.

Malacca (Municipality)

The supply system was intended to serve a number of rural areas as well as the Bukit Bahru Development Area.

A new filter plant was installed at the model village area in Simpang Bekok and the supply to the Federation Regiment Camp at Sungei Udang was completed.

Malacca (P.W.D.)

Severe water shortage was experienced at Alor Gajah during a drought which occurred early in the year and water had to be transported from Malacca. While it was possible to complete surveys of the trunk main from the proposed new treatment plant at Gadek in connection with the new Tampin/Alor Gajah scheme it was not possible to make a start on construction work.

Negri Sembilan

The programme of improvements built up during previous years continued in 1955, and the completion of the 12" trunk main, over

14 miles long, from the new Gun Hill reservoir at Seremban to the Si Rusa reservoir near Port Dickson, together with the replacement of old mains in many towns, has resulted in the lifting of most of the restrictions on consumption of water which have existed since the war.

The new water treatment plant at Gemas was completed and new supply schemes, at Mantin and at Rompin, were brought into operation.

Pahang

The existing water supplies in the State are nearly all old and nearing the end of their useful life while resettlement schemes have resulted in demands for water considerably greater than the capacity of these treatment plants and reticulation systems.

The construction of new treatment plants and improvements to the reticulation systems at Pekan and Kuala Lipis made good progress. By the end of the year, designs were completed for the new works required at Kuantan and for Bentong, where resettlement has resulted in a severe shortage of water.

Penang and Province Wellesley

During 1955, Penang experienced the worst drought in 40 years and severe restrictions had to be imposed in the Central Province Wellesley and Pulau Jerejak water supply areas.

The new Balik Pulau and West Coast supply was put into operation and two small independent supplies were constructed to serve new villages at Juru and Sungei Lembu.

Major works in laying new mains and constructing balancing tanks and reservoirs in water supply areas were continued, and in the North Province Wellesley Supply alone, more than 30 miles of new mains were laid.

George Town Municipality (Penang)

The period December, 1954, to March, 1955, was the lowest four months rainfall period on record, and the new pumping station in Telok Bahang was in operation during the three months, February, March and April.

The main work during the year has been the laying and completion of 15,000-feet of 30" diameter steel trunk main from the Guillemard Service Reservoir to Town.

In connection with the proposed Impounding Reservoir, investigations on the dam site were completed, and the Municipal Council have now accepted the Consultants' recommendation to construct an earth dam in the Ayer Itam Valley.

Towards the end of the year, work started on the construction of two circular reinforced concrete tanks, each 4 million gallons capacity, at Bukit Dumbar, south of Penang.

Perak

The major water supplies in the State are now working to full capacity and it is only by keeping these plants at full efficiency, while supplementing their capacity by the installation of booster pumps and similar palliatives, that an adequate supply can be maintained in many places.

The new supply at Lenggong was put into service during the year and designs were prepared for new water supplies in the Parit/Bota and the Krian areas.

Selangor

The programme of development of water supplies in the State was continued during 1955. The new booster station at Kuala Sleh, which was put into operation in January, has provided an adequate water supply for Kuala Lumpur itself, and a temporary pumping and treatment plant installed at Sungei Way will provide the water required at Petaling Jaya until the Klang Gates Scheme is in operation.

Detailed plans for re-organisation of the waterworks staff of the Kuala Lumpur system were completed and plans for the new Kuala Selangor scheme were finished.

Kuala Lumpur new supply—Klang Gates Scheme

This project is the largest single water supply scheme yet undertaken by the Public Works Department in Malaya.

The estimated cost is \$17 million for the first phase of the work which includes the construction of a mass concrete dam at Klang Gates, a 45" rising main, 7 miles long, between the dam and the 20 million gallons daily treatment plant at Bukit Nanas in Kuala Lumpur, together with an extensive programme of main laying in Kuala Lumpur and its environs.

The dam itself has been designed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation under arrangements made by the Foreign Operations Administration, but the scheme as a whole is being undertaken departmentally as a Federal project.

Design and construction work made satisfactory progress and by the end of the year, preliminary work was started on the site of the dam and its impounding reservoir, the 45" rising main was nearing completion, construction work on the treatment plant and its main reservoirs was in progress, and trunk mains were being laid.

In addition to the main works, the design of the permanent water supply scheme for the new town of Petaling Jaya was completed and construction work on the pumping station and reservoirs, which will be fed from the Klang Gates Scheme, was started.

Trengganu

The Kuala Trengganu Water Supply, the first modern scheme to be built in the State, was under construction during 1955. Continued delay in the supply of plant together with particularly difficult subsoil conditions encountered in the inlet storage basin prevented completion of the works during 1955.

MECHANICAL BRANCH

GENERAL

The mechanisation of civil engineering projects has continued at an ever increasing rate during the year, and with the present holding of earth moving equipment it is now possible to have several major projects in operation at the same time. Large orders for new equipment required for development schemes were placed towards the end of the year and the new equipment is scheduled to arrive in the first half of 1956. This will increase the total purchase value of general equipment and vehicles held by the Department to 40 Million Dollars.

The variety of work undertaken by the branch is already very wide, and has recently been extended to include air conditioning plants, the largest of which is the 165-ton capacity chilled water plant which has been ordered for the new Government Offices, Petaling Jaya. Technical advice was also given on the refrigerated concrete mixing and batching plant, and cranes, which have been ordered from England for the construction of the Klang Gates Dam.

Workshops

The extensions to the P.W.D. Federal Workshops which include a new tractor repair shop equipped with a 20-ton electric overhead travelling crane, and a new vehicle repair shop, were erected during the year and should be ready for occupation early in 1956. These additions will increase the covered floor area available to 175,000 square feet, and should solve the problem of working space in the Federal Workshops for the next few years. A new district workshop was erected at Taiping, and is already relieving the pressure of mechanical repair work in North Perak.

There was an appreciable increase in the total value of work done in P.W.D. Workshops throughout the Federation for this, and other Government Departments. The total value of work done in the

Federal Workshops, Kuala Lumpur, increased to \$3,523,593 and for other P.W.D. Workshops it varied from \$172,830 to \$621,890, depending on location and concentration of mechanical equipment.

Works

In addition to normal maintenance and overhaul of equipment, special work undertaken included the design and construction of 40 special riot van bodies for Police Dept. vehicles, the construction of 2 steel bridge pontoons for the Klang bridge, and a steel ferry pontoon for Temerloh.

Nine steel irrigation gates were fabricated for drainage and irrigation schemes in various parts of the Federation. A goods lift was designed and constructed for the General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur, and steel girders were fabricated for the Jenka and Jempol Bridges on the Maran Road, Pahang.

The marine section at the Penang P.W.D. Workshops was also fully occupied on the repairs to small sea-going vessels, and the installation of a new 12-ton wharf crane has improved the handling of repairs considerably.

New Equipment

New equipment received during the year consisted mainly of special machines for quarry work, road resurfacing, and for the overhaul of equipment. Orders were placed for additional equipment to the total value of 6 Million Dollars. The arrival of this equipment will help to speed up existing projects and enable new ones to be started. Further large purchases are, however, necessary if the rate of development is to be maintained.

Labour

The availability of skilled workshop tradesmen and plant operators decreased towards the end of the year and it was only with extreme difficulty that certain projects were kept fully staffed. There was, however, an improvement in the recruitment of apprentices, and applicants for training in the skilled trades were of a higher standard of education than has been usual for this class of work.

DESIGN AND RESEARCH BRANCH

The process of extension of the Branch continued during 1955, but demands as in previous years were in excess of capacity. The Branch was primarily engaged on the design of bridges and reinforced concrete building structures. Among the larger structures designed during the year were three bridges for the Maran Road, another crossing the D.I.D. canal at Parit Hylam in Johore and a railway crossing at Sungei Patani in Kedah. Designs were also completed for a six-storey Government

Office block building at Petaling Jaya. In addition, plans were completed for a new aircraft parking apron at the Kuala Lumpur Airport to cater for Britannia aircraft.

Altogether designs for 40 projects of varying sizes were completed during the year, with an output of 240 drawings. At the close of the year, there were 20 other projects in hand. Also a large number of designs which had been prepared locally by States and Settlements were submitted to the branch for examination and checking.

The work undertaken by the Soils and Materials Laboratories staff increased very heavily during the year. Field staff investigated a total of 54 sites during the year and carried out 104 deep soundings, 97 bores and 230 other tests in connection with bridge and building foundations. For road foundation investigations, a total of 317 field tests were carried out. This amounted to a five-fold increase on the field work carried out in the previous year and had a corresponding effect on the amount of work to be carried out in Headquarters Laboratories. In the Laboratories, a total of 702 soil classification tests were completed and 886 mechanical strength tests, as well as 3,440 tests on building materials.

Because of the considerable expansion of the Section, demands on space were severe and, accordingly, plans were completed for a new building extension to permit the setting up of a separate Materials Laboratory and the provision of additional office accommodation. This will facilitate the work of the Section and also enable new equipment to be installed for which hitherto there has been inadequate space.

STORES BRANCH

The function of the Federal Stores Branch is the procurement, maintenance and supply of civil and mechanical engineering stores and spares to the Department throughout the Federation and also common user stores to other Government Departments.

The continued heavy programme of works on buildings, roads, airfields and water supplies has taxed to the utmost the resources of the Stores Branch. The extra storage accommodation made available early in 1955 greatly assisted the turnover of materials and their proper custody and preservation.

Comment was made in last year's Report on the proposed re-organisation of stores procedure, and the adoption of a mechanical system of stores recording and accounting. This new organisation was brought into effect on the 1st April, 1955. Despite teething troubles, excellent progress was made throughout the year and there has been a marked improvement in efficiency.

One of the new functions of the Stores Branch is the procurement and supply of spares to the Mechanical Branch for the Department's large fleet of road vehicles, earth moving and road making equipment. The task is an enormous one due to the variety of types and makes of such equipment now in use. For economic and financial reasons it is not possible to carry a complete range of every spare part likely to be required, and lack of spares has at times held up repair to equipment. Local agents are no better situated in regard to spares holdings. Until such time as it is possible to standardize on certain types and makes of mechanical equipment, the proper procurement and supply of spares will be almost impossible.

AIRFIELDS

The Public Works Department maintained airfields at Alor Star, Penang, Taiping, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Kuantan and Kota Bharu, on all of which Malayan Airways operate Dakota aircraft. 17 other airstrips were also maintained for the operation of the Federation Air Service throughout the country. The maintenance of Port Swettenham Airstrip was handed over to the Royal Air Force. 15 additional emergency airstrips were constructed during the year bringing the total number to 25 all of which are maintained under the direction of the Department.

Plans for the reconstruction of Bayan Lepas airfield in Penang have been completed and tenders were invited at the end of the year. Improvements to the Ipoh Airfield drainage system have been completed and no further improvements are contemplated. At Kuala Lumpur work was begun on the new parking apron to take International traffic. Preliminary plans and estimates have also been prepared for small extensions to the runway and improvements to the flight strip.

A new Terminal Building at Kota Bharu was completed in 1955 and construction of the new Terminal Building in Kuala Lumpur to handle International traffic was nearing completion.

Part IV

SURVEY

REVENUE SURVEY DIVISIONS

As approximately 70 per cent. of the staff of the Survey Department is employed on "Revenue Survey" (i.e., title survey) work, the progress of title survey work is a measure of the Department's work during the year. It has been noted in previous years that title survey work is in

arrears due to shortage of staff and to the increasing demand for such surveys. The position is indicated by the following figures:

Requisitions for survey received during	1953	...	33,759	lots
„ „ „	1954	...	41,556	„
„ „ „	1955	...	46,774	„
Lots awaiting field survey on	31-12-53	...	69,656	„
„ „ „	31-12-54	...	78,622	„
„ „ „	31-12-55	...	83,797	„

To combat these mounting arrears staff has been slightly increased, work on the production of town detail maps, etc., has been reduced and methods have been speeded up. The effect of these measures has been to increase the effective strength employed solely on title surveys by 8 per cent. and to increase the output for the year to 40,236 lots surveyed in the field involving 6,975 miles of traverses, representing increases of 29 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively over the corresponding figures for last year.

The value of the work done at cost or at schedule rates was \$1,487,117, of which \$911,640 was recoverable as revenue. The corresponding figures for 1954 were \$1,200,904 and \$648,591.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DIVISION

Field parties continued to operate in Kelantan, Trengganu and Johore, working on the final survey for the new series 1 inch to 1 mile and 1/25,000 maps. Interference by communist terrorists increased slightly during the year. 2,398 square miles of country were so surveyed and a further 2,446 square miles compiled from air photography. Costs amounted to \$720,138. In addition, special surveys were carried out for the Drainage and Irrigation Department in Selangor and Perak. Costs amounted to \$120,720.

Eighty-two miles of first order precise levelling was carried out in Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang, and work continued on the office revision of the Malayan Triangulation, and on the compilation of conversion tables to the Malayan National Grid.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION

Cartographic Branch

(Central Drawing Office and Photo-Litho Section).

The value of the work done during the year amounted to \$587,008, showing a slight increase on last year's figure. Output included the production of 274 glass negatives, 992 printing plates and 7,041 photostat, sunprints, etc.

The Kelantan Land Utilization Map, a number of the Kuala Lumpur Town 20 inches to 1 mile Town Detail Sheets, and various Geological

maps, report maps and diagrams were published during the year. In addition security work included the production of Motor Vehicle Licences, Government Stock Certificates, etc., and 35 Old Series Topographical Sheets were reprinted.

At the end of the year work was in hand, and in many cases completion was imminent, on 12 one mile to an inch and 52 1/25,000 topographical sheets of the New Series, the new Kuala Lumpur Town Map, and the new 12 miles to an inch map of Malaya.

Map Sales Office

Restrictions on the sale of maps continue, and revenue from sale to the public amounted to \$11,970, a slight increase on last year's figure. Free issues of maps to Government Departments, etc., amounted to \$34,504.

Instrument Repairing Section

The section continued to deal with the repair and reconditioning of survey instruments, calculating machines, microscopes, surgical instruments, etc., for all branches of Government service in the Federation. Work was also received from technical departments overseas.

An electroplating plant was installed during the year, and an air-conditioned room built for the storage of the National Standards of Weights and Measures.

GENERAL

Staff

A slight increase of staff was authorised during the year, but due to delays the value of this increment to staff was largely neutralised.

The Surveyor-General and the Deputy Surveyor-General left Malaya on leave prior to retirement during the year. One Senior Cartographer was transferred from the Department, and one Surveyor, serving on contract, resigned.

Three expatriate Surveyors joined the Department, each on a three year contract. Six Technical Assistants successfully completed overseas scholarships and were consequently promoted to Division I, four as Surveyors and two as Cartographers.

At the end of the year, 40 per cent. of the Division I posts in the Department were held by Malaysians.

The Surveyor-General officiated for a short period as Member for Natural Resources.

The Surveyor-General and the Chief Surveyor, Perak, attended the Conference of Commonwealth Surveyors held at Cambridge.

Part V

FIRE SERVICES

Considerable progress was made with the programme which has been undertaken to bring the Federation's Fire Services up to a new standard of efficiency. Large quantities of modern fire fighting equipment, including fire engines of the latest type, have been put into commission in every State, Settlement and Municipality in the Federation. The programme has already had the effect of reducing the annual fire losses in the country from an average annual figure of \$45,000,000 in the years prior to 1950, to \$10,000,000 in 1955. It is confidently anticipated that this figure will be further reduced when the re-equipping programme is completed.

Twenty-three new Fire Stations have already been put into commission throughout the Federation, five more are under construction and it is planned to replace all the remaining old Fire Stations with new buildings. Much of the new machinery is designed for the special conditions of the Federation and the most modern tanker equipment is being used. Eighty per cent. of the fires dealt with have been by means of the First-Aid Reel which eliminates delay on arrival at the scene of the fire.

The fire safety at all the major airports in the Federation has been considerably improved by the commission of eight new air crash rescue fire tenders which have been received by the Department of Civil Aviation.

Chapter XII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Part I

ROADS

MAINTENANCE

A sum of \$10,000,000 was spent on the maintenance of 2,270 miles of Federal road. Resurfacing continued at the rate of approximately 8.3 per cent. per annum, and many minor improvements and strengthening projects were executed in connection with the routine maintenance programme. In Negri Sembilan and Province Wellesley great strides were made in changing over the method of resurfacing to premix asphalt and a large new plant was also installed in Perak. The ultimate goal is to instal a few large central depôts and thereby improve the quality of surfacing and reduce costs.

IMPROVEMENTS TO FEDERAL ROADS

The proposals for road improvements approved by His Excellency's Committee to Co-ordinate Road Development was revised in the light of the Report of the International Bank Mission and a new, considerably reduced programme was drawn up for the New Development Plan for 1956-1960. Proposals for all major improvements except those already commenced, or associated with new bridges or flooding, were abandoned.

NEW ROADS

The Temerloh-Maran Road was open to traffic in June, although the final surfacing of much of this road and a number of bridges have still to be completed. Work was started on the new trunk road link from Rompin to Gemas and was nearing completion at the end of the year. Plans were completed for the new dual carriageway arterial road linking Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya; construction will begin early in 1956 and the road will form part of the main highway between Kuala Lumpur and Port Swettenham.

EAST COAST ROAD

By the end of 1955, 195 miles out of a total of 250 miles of the East Coast Road had been provided with an asphalt surface. Work was begun on the inland deviation of the road at Kuala Dungun to provide a bridge for crossing the Dungun River.

EMERGENCY ROADS

31 miles of new emergency roads were constructed during the year; the total mileage is now 206. The majority of these roads serve a dual purpose as they link scattered kampongs and open up forest land for timber extraction.

V.H.F. STATION ROADS

There is now a total of 42 miles of road leading to 18 V.H.F. Stations. Construction during the year included a 3-mile road to the new V.H.F. Station on Gunong Kledang, a road to Bukit Singgora Repeater Station and a road to the V.H.F. Station at Kedah Peak, which has reached a point half a mile from the summit.

Considerable damage was caused by storms to the road to Gunong Pulai V.H.F. Station in Johore. The road was kept open, however, and by the end of the year repairs amounting to \$300,000 were almost completed.

BRIDGES AND FERRIES

Work on 20 major bridge projects was in hand during the year and two of these were completed. They were the bridge at Alor Star, a 240 feet cantilever bridge, and an 850 feet long submersible bridge across the Perak River at Blanja. Designs have been put in hand for a further 38 large bridges and numerous smaller bridges. The designs for the new twin-deck Klang bridge, which is estimated to cost \$5 million, have been completed by the London Consulting Engineers and tenders will be called early in 1956. Site explorations were undertaken for 5 major bridges to replace ferries on the East Coast Road and also for a 1,000 feet long submersible bridge to replace the Temerloh Ferry on Route II.

Part II

ROAD TRANSPORT

The Road Transport Department of the Government supervises and regulates, but does not operate, road transport services in the Federation, with the aim of ensuring that a stable, efficient, safe and economical system for the carriage of passengers and merchandise is available throughout the country. A comprehensive bus system provided by numerous private companies covers the whole road network, and road haulage is supplied both by large concerns and individual operators.

The most important event of the year was the publication in January of the Report of the Select Committee of the Federal Legislative Council appointed to consider Malay participation in the road transport industry (Federal Legislative Council Paper No. 17 of 1955). The Report

contained a large number of recommendations for increasing the existing degree of Malay participation in the industry with the object of achieving a better racial balance. On 4th May the Federal Legislative Council passed a resolution concurring in the recommendations and urging their implementation as soon as possible. An amendment was made to the Motor Vehicles Commercial Use Regulations to give preference for the time being to Malay applications for commercial vehicle permits. By the end of the year substantial progress had been made. Several new Malay-financed bus companies had been formed, approximately 300 hackney carriage permits had been authorised to Malays and some increase had been effected in Malay participation in haulage.

The total number of vehicles registered in the Federation on 31st December, 1955, was 100,577 comprising 2,090 omnibuses, 3,172 taxis, 307 hire-and-drive vehicles, 15,348 commercial load carrying vehicles, 51,030 private cars, 17,529 motor cycles, 3,247 road rollers, tractors, trailers, etc., and 7,854 Government owned vehicles of various types. During the year, buses travelled 107,693,195 miles and carried 227,625,939 passengers.

The departmental revenue continues to increase steadily year by year, and total collections for 1955 amounted to \$28,798,207, as compared with \$26,438,061 during 1954. The major portion of this increase occurred under the heading of motor vehicle licences. Some of it is due to the increasing number of vehicles on the road and this constitutes a direct increase in the general revenues of the country. The major portion of the increase is, however, due to the growing tendency of bus and goods vehicle operators to change from petrol to diesel propulsion and particularly in the case of buses, to larger vehicles. Much of this increase must, of course, be offset by a reduction in the revenue derived from petrol tax.

Part III

MALAYAN RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

The Malayan Railway provides both passenger and freight services between Singapore and the great majority of the principal towns in the Federation. The main line from Singapore divides at Gemas. The western route with branch lines to Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Teluk Anson and Port Weld runs via Kuala Lumpur and the main centres on the West Coast including Prai for Penang, to join the State Railway of Thailand at Padang Besar. The eastern route runs northwards through Central Pahang and Kelantan to Tumpat and also connects with the State Railway of Thailand at Sungei Golok.

TRAIN SERVICES

With effect from 1st October the maximum permitted speed of trains on the main line was increased to 45 m.p.h.

The Day Mail trains were accelerated in conformity with the increased speed. Other trains were also accelerated where this was possible within the authorised speeds for the various types of trains.

Through freight trains between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore were scheduled to run ahead of the Night Mail trains, in both directions, to provide a fast overnight freight service between the two points.

New through passenger trains were introduced between Prai and Alor Star with only two stops, at Bukit Mertajam and Sungei Patani, to provide an improved service in Kedah.

On 31st August, a serious land-slide occurred in a tin-mining area at Pengkalan, near Lahat Station in Perak, and as a result the main line track was carried away or undermined for a considerable distance. Fortunately there was no train in the vicinity at the time, and no injury or loss of life occurred. A level-crossing and two gate-keepers' quarters also disappeared in the land-slide. Arrangements were made to have the area refilled, and the track slewed back to its original position.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1955

Gross Revenue	...	...	...	\$66,792,941.41
Gross Expenditure	...	...	...	55,033,930.61
Net Revenue	...	...	...	11,759,010.80

Appropriation of Net Revenue:

Annual Contribution to Renewals Funds	...	...	\$ 5,028,700.00
Loan Redemption Payments	...	...	143,868.01
Reserve for Uncompleted Works and Services (Revenue Account)...	...	...	461,011.55
New and Improved Works	...	...	2,671,500.00
Arrears of Salaries and Wages	...	...	1,067,155.37
Equalisation of Investments	...	...	690,000.00
Betterment and Development Reserve	...	...	1,000,000.00
Communist Terrorist Damage Reserve	...	...	60,000.00
Additional Contribution to Renewals Funds	...	...	636,775.87
			<u>\$11,759,010.80</u>

Special Expenditure during the year 1955 was incurred as follows:

(i) Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Works—

(a) Financed from Loan Funds	...	\$2,218,825.30	
(b) Financed from Railway Resources	...	144,815.02	
			<u>2,363,640.32</u>

(ii) New Capital Works—

(a) Financed from Loan Funds ... \$2,689,826.21

(b) Financed from Federal
General Revenue ... 465,130.71(c) Financed from Railway
Resources ... 559,408.09

				3,714,365.01
(iii) Renewal of Wasting Assets	...	...	...	3,442,479.31
				<u>\$9,520,484.64</u>

OPERATING STATISTICS

Item	Unit	1955	1954
Route miles open to traffic ... Miles	1,028	1,028
Passenger Train Mileage ... Miles x'000...	1,858	1,601
Passenger Journeys x'000...	7,687	6,812
Average Receipt per passenger journey \$	\$2.17	\$2.13
Goods Train Mileage Miles x'000...	2,413	2,418
Paying Goods Tonnage Tons x'000	2,237	2,123
Paying Goods Ton-Mileage Ton-Miles x'000	241,313	231,870

THE EMERGENCY AND THE RAILWAY

The Railway was the target of Communist Terrorist activities on thirty-eight occasions, but all were of a minor nature except for one major incident. The track was interfered with on twenty occasions, but only one derailment resulted.

Casualties arising from Communist Terrorist activities were:

Passengers (killed)...	...	...	...	...	1
„ (injured) ...	...	...	...	...	3
Railway staff (injured) ...	...	...	...	...	2
Federation Police personnel (injured) ...	...	...	...	...	6

Permanent Way gangs were attacked twice, and Railway signal and telecommunication lines were disrupted on twelve occasions. One engine, two coaches, and fifteen wagons were damaged.

Though not directly concerned with the emergency, an unfortunate incident occurred on the Day Mail train from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore on the 11th October when a soldier ran amok with a gun and as a result five soldiers and two civilians were killed and nine soldiers, a police constable and ten civilians were injured.

ROLLING STOCK POSITION

Locomotives

The stock of locomotives at the end of the year was:

Main Line—(All Steam):

Oil burning	136
Coal burning	13

Shunting:

Diesel	26
Steam (coal burning)	15
Miscellaneous (including Steam Railcars) ...	8

198

Three diesel-hydraulic shunting locomotives ordered from the United Kingdom were received in January and put into operation in March.

Twenty diesel-electric locomotives have been ordered for main line services and are due for delivery in 1957 and 1958.

Plans are in hand for the purchase of diesel electric railcars and trailers for suburban and feeder services.

Coaches

The coaching stock at the end of the year comprised:

Air-conditioned	...	...	...	...	...	11
First class	...	...	...	...	...	22
First and second composite			...	...	...	17
Second class	...	...	...	...	...	59
Second and third composite			...	...	...	16
Third class	...	...	...	...	...	176
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	26
						<hr/> 327 <hr/>

During the year five Third Class coaches and six Third Class and Van Coaches were built at Sentul Works and put into service.

Material was ordered for the construction of a further 47 coaches at Sentul and building of the bodies commenced during the year. This is a two-year programme but work may not be completed by the end of 1956 due to the delay in the receipt of material.

Wagons

The stock of wagons at the end of the year was:

Four-wheeled vehicles	...	...	...	...	3,984
Bogie vehicles	...	...	...	...	1,915
					<hr/> 5,899 <hr/>

During the year 79 new four-wheeled wagons were placed in service, and certain life-expired and unserviceable wagons were scrapped.

CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS

New Offices

Construction of new offices for the following staff was undertaken during the year:

- (i) The Port Manager, Port Swettenham.
- (ii) The District Engineer, Ang Seng Road, Kuala Lumpur.
- (iii) The Foreman, Machine and Wagon Shops, Sentul.

Quarters

Railway Staff Quarters, completed or under construction in 1955, were:

Station	Class of Quarters					
	"C"	VI	VII	IX	X	XI
Prai	—	—	—	10	—	—
Slim River	—	—	I	—	—	—
Kuala Lumpur (Syers Road) ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
„ (Bungsar Road) ...	—	—	—	24	—	—
Port Swettenham	—	—	30	—	—	—
Gemas	—	—	2	—	—	—
Kluang	—	—	I	I	—	—
Johore	—	—	—	I	—	38
Kuala Lipis	—	—	3	34	—	—
Tumpat	—	—	—	10	—	—
Krai	—	I	—	I	8	—

Sentul Butt Welding Depot

Preparation of the site for the new Butt Welding Depôt is nearing completion.

Godown

At Port Swettenham, a new godown measuring 260' × 60' is still under construction. It will be completed in March, 1956.

Fire Precautions—Port Swettenham

Laying of the necessary pipes connected with the Fire Precautions Scheme to the Port Area are in hand, and the work is expected to be completed in March, 1956.

North Klang Straits

Experimental work in connection with the design of wharf foundations is in progress.

PORTS

The Malayan Railway Administration controls ports at Port Swettenham, Prai, Teluk Anson, Port Dickson and Port Weld.

The deadweight tonnages of cargo handled over Railway wharves and foreshore at Port Swettenham and Prai during 1955 were as follows:

Port Swettenham:

	1955	1954
Imports—Tons	730,345	598,935
Exports—Tons	361,083	321,834
	<u>1,091,428</u>	<u>920,769</u>

Prai:

Imports—Tons ...	...	222,764	...	193,477
Exports—Tons ...	...	198,125	...	208,404
		<hr/> 420,889	...	<hr/> 401,881

The 1955 tonnages established new records. For the first time in the history of Port Swettenham, the tonnage dealt with exceeded one million tons.

At Port Swettenham imports increased by 22 per cent. reflecting the high level of prosperity enjoyed by the country resulting mainly from the continued satisfactory price of rubber. At Prai, the decrease in exports was due to lower tonnages of iron ore shipped to Japan.

Port Swettenham

There were short periods of congestion and delay to ships mainly due to bunching of ships consequent upon strikes in overseas ports.

The present lighter fleet consists of twenty 120-ton lighters, forty-five 60-ton lighters and six 100-ton lighters for timber traffic.

The stock of port wagons for internal movement of cargo within the port was increased by 170 units. In addition, the port owns a fleet of 21 Scammell horses and 63 Scammell trailers for moving cargo between ship's side and transit sheds. Two additional level-luffing portal cranes of 2-ton capacity were brought into use on the Coastal Wharf.

The office of the Chief Port Manager was transferred from Kuala Lumpur to Port Swettenham on 1st October, 1955.

The construction of an additional lighterage wharf and the extension of the Coastal Wharf by 350 feet were authorised during the year.

Thirty quarters for senior Asian staff were nearing completion by the end of the year.

Four meetings of the Port Swettenham Board were held during 1955.

Additional Wharves

The alternative proposal advanced by the International Bank Mission that additional wharves should be built at Port Swettenham was carefully considered by the Port Swettenham Board. After taking all factors into account, the Board remained of opinion that port extension should take place in the North Klang Straits and not at the present site.

Port Commission

Legislation establishing the Penang Port Commission was passed by the Federal Legislative Council on 1st December, to take effect from

1st January, 1956, and the Administration's wharves and port installation at Prai became vested in the Penang Port Commission.

STAFF

The number of Railway employees at the end of the year compared with that at the end of 1954 was as follows:

				1955		1954
Europeans	...	...	...	83	...	85
Eurasians	...	...	...	226	...	239
Indians and Ceylonese			...	8,225	...	8,327
Chinese	...	...	...	1,159	...	1,115
Malays	...	...	...	4,218	...	4,315
Others	...	...	...	133	...	139
				<u>14,044</u>	...	<u>14,220</u>

Of these, 3,415 were salaried staff, and 10,629 were wages staff.

Part IV

PORTS, SHIPPING AND MARINE

PORTS

STATISTICS

The number and nett registered tonnage of ships of over 75 tons which entered and cleared the Federal ports were:

			1954			1955
		Nos.	Tonnage (‘000 tons)		Nos.	Tonnage (‘000 tons)
Penang:						
Entered	...	2,334	6,505	...	2,432	6,524
Cleared	...	2,341	6,530	...	2,426	6,505
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	...	4,675	13,035	...	4,858	13,029
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Port Swettenham:						
Entered	...	1,307	4,985	...	1,359	5,199
Cleared	...	1,307	4,986	...	1,361	5,210
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		2,614	9,971	...	2,720	10,409
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Malacca:						
Entered	...	254	156	...	296	158
Cleared	...	254	156	...	294	157
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	...	508	312	...	590	315
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Tonnages of cargo (in "freight" tons) discharged and loaded at these ports, including cargo from and to vessels of 75 tons and under, were:

	Penang			Port Swettenham			Malacca	
	1954	1955		1954	1955		1954	1955
General Cargo:								
Discharged ...	964,750	1,146,412	...	509,297	645,562	...	83,975	125,317
Loaded ...	645,175	641,718	...	390,734	439,120	...	41,568	34,941
Coal:								
Discharged ...	11,154	14,810	...	—	—	...	—	—
Loaded ...	84	—	...	—	—	...	—	—
Oil-in-bulk:								
Discharged ...	237,309	257,512	...	246,467	290,393	...	16,922	19,476
Loaded ...	25,609	24,919	...	—	—	...	—	—
Total ...	<u>1,884,081</u>	<u>2,085,371</u>	...	<u>1,146,498</u>	<u>1,375,075</u>	...	<u>142,465</u>	<u>179,734</u>

GENERAL

In December the Federal Legislative Council passed the Penang Port Commission Ordinance, to provide for the establishment of a Port Commission for the port of Penang and for the transfer to the Commission of the undertakings of the Penang Harbour Board and the Prai Wharf undertaking of the Malayan Railway Administration. The establishment of the Commission takes effect on 1st January, 1956. The recommendation of the Federal Ports Committee, made in 1952, that a single authority should be responsible for the operation and control of the whole port, was thus implemented.

The annual tonnage handled at Port Swettenham passed the million mark for the first time, and the need for the expansion of the port became even further manifest. Exhaustive investigations continued throughout the year into the International Bank Mission's recommendation that the possibility of constructing additional berths in the existing port site should be further examined. In August the Port Swettenham Board made a final recommendation to the Minister for Transport that the required new berths should be constructed in the North Klang Straits, and the allocation of funds for the project was under consideration by the Government at the end of the year in connection with the revision of the Development Programme for 1956/60.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

FUNCTIONS

The Marine Department, with headquarters in Penang, is responsible for the implementation of Government policy in shipping and maritime matters, and for coastwise lights and navigational aids. It has executive functions in the Federal ports of Penang, Port Swettenham and Malacca,

and advises and assists State Governments on maritime problems in connection with State ports. In consequence of an amendment to the Federation of Malaya Agreement its executive powers will extend in 1956, to the States as well.

NAVIGATIONAL AIDS

The conversion of the major Malayan lighthouses to electric power was completed in 1955; Muka Head and One Fathom Bank were converted during the year, and now reflect greatly increased brilliance with the new light source. Stand-by generators were installed at Kuala Selangor, Cape Rachado and Pulau Undan. As a result Malaya now possesses seven modern high-powered lights which assist world shipping to maintain a safe passage through the Straits of Malacca. All lighthouses, light buoys and light beacons functioned satisfactorily throughout the year, and were regularly maintained.

The original plans for a lighthouse and buoyage tender were considered by the Light Dues Board, and found unacceptable due to the large capital expenditure involved. Plans for a less expensively designed single-engined vessel have been called for and it is expected that they will be available early in 1956.

DREDGING

In the year under review the Grab Dredgers "KETAM" and "GANNET" removed a quarter of a million tons of spoil from Federation ports. The vessels were on dredging stations for 90 per cent. of the year and the results are summarised as follows:

Malacca ...	...	...	54,300	cubic yards of mud
Kuantan ...	...	...	32,951	„ sand
Kemaman ...	...	...	27,016	„ sand
Penang ...	...	...	24,650	„ mud and sand
Port Swettenham	...	...	12,500	„ mud
Kuala Selangor ...	...	...	1,500	„ mud
Total removed ...			152,917	cubic yards

Precise dredging was not possible owing to the lack of a full-time hydrographic survey unit.

LEGAL

The Merchant Shipping Ordinance has been widely applied throughout the Federation and has been understood and observed by shipping interests. In the light of experience gained, some amendments to the Ordinance were found desirable and these were passed and came into operation towards the latter part of the year.

MARINE SURVEYS

Revenue

The total revenue collected for the year under review was \$23,100 against \$18,243 for the year 1954, showing an increase of \$4,857.

Expenditure

The expenditure for the year was \$30,613 against \$35,624 for the year 1954, showing a decrease of \$5,011.

SURVEYS UNDER THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ORDINANCE

The following table shows the number of vessels surveyed for various certificates and endorsements:

	1954	1955
Passenger Certificates	16 ...	19
Loadline Certificates... ..	22 ...	21
Loadline Endorsements	15 ...	3
Life Saving Appliances Certificates and Endorsements	35 ...	27
Lights and Sound Certificates and Endorsements	31 ...	27
Lights and Fog Signals Certificates ...	221 ...	208
Pilgrim Ships Reports "A"	5 ...	4
Certificates of Survey prior to Registry ...	6 ...	1
Certificates of British Tonnage for vessels not intended to be registered	11 ...	16
Buoyant Apparatus surveyed	3 ...	2
Markings or Carvings inspected	— ...	2
Life Jackets inspected	1,890 ...	475
Lifeboats surveyed	— ...	—

The fees collected under this heading were \$20,113 against \$14,315 for the year 1954, showing an increase of \$5,798. The increase in revenue is due to the increased scale of fees being in operation throughout the year; the 1954 figures show the increase only over six months. The increase in fees for surveys of Pilgrim Ships for the issue of Certificates "A" or Reports "A" became effective from 24th March, 1955 only.

EXAMINATION OF MARINE ENGINE DRIVERS

The numbers of engine-drivers examined for Certificates of Competency and results were as follows:

	Passed	Failed	Total
First Class Ordinary ...	2 ...	3 ...	5
First Class Motor ...	2 ...	4 ...	6
Second Class Ordinary...	— ...	— ...	—
Second Class Motor ...	6 ...	2 ...	8
Third Class Ordinary ...	1 ...	2 ...	3
Third Class Motor ...	52 ...	34 ...	86
	<u>63</u> ...	<u>45</u> ...	<u>108</u>

PETROLEUM ORDINANCE, 1949

Under the provisions of the Petroleum Regulations, 1953 the following licences were issued to vessels sailing from Penang:

			1954		1955
Certificate "D.I"	...	...	9	...	7
Certificate "J"	...	...	8	...	5
Certificate "K"	...	...	3	...	3

GOVERNMENT CRAFT

Assistance and supervision were rendered by the Marine Surveys Department with the survey and maintenance of motor launches of the various Government departments in Penang—Marine, Customs, Police, Fisheries, Medical, Immigration and the Drainage and Irrigation Department, Kedah.

The grab dredger "Ketam" and grab hopper "Gannet" belonging to the Marine Department had their annual surveys; and the m.v. "Sirius" of the Marine Department her annual inspection. The three Malayan Railway ferry vessels s.s. "Violet", s.s. "Elizabeth" and m.v. "Pelangi" were surveyed and issued with Passenger Certificates.

CASUALTIES

There were no serious casualties during the year under review. The m.v. "Hai Pheng" of Penang collided with the m.v. "Sumatra" of Amsterdam whilst on a voyage from Penang to the Bernam River during December, suffering slight damage. The s.s. "Oualidia" sustained boiler damage during a voyage from Bassein to Penang.

GENERAL

The construction of the cargo/passenger vessel m.v. "Rejang" by the Sungei Nyok Dockyard for the Sarawak Steamship Co., Kuching was completed during April, and the vessel left Penang at the end of that month to go into service in Sarawak. The necessary certifying letter and certificates required for clearance were issued. The keel of a new passenger/cargo vessel for the Straits Steamship Co., was laid at Sungei Nyok Dockyard, and construction has commenced on a lighthouse and general service vessel for the Singapore Public Works Department at the same yard. Both vessels are being built under the supervision of the Marine Surveys Department.

As in previous years, slipping facilities in Penang were fully extended and there were several cases of vessels having to proceed to Singapore for major repairs owing to lack of slipway space. The Penang Harbour Board was considering the provision of a new slipway.

Part V

POSTS

ORGANISATION

The Postal Services Department in the Federation of Malaya forms, with the Postal Services Department in the Colony of Singapore, the Malayan Postal Union which is controlled by the Postmaster General, Malaya, whose Pan-Malayan Headquarters is in Kuala Lumpur. The operations of the Department in the Federation of Malaya are under the control of a Director of Posts and the Department falls within the portfolio of the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications.

In the Federation the administration is divided into six territorial Divisions with a Federal Headquarters unit located in Kuala Lumpur. The Department provides country-wide collection and delivery services operated from 189 post offices and 189 postal agencies. At each post office a wide variety of postal business is transacted, including facilities for the purchase and encashment of money orders and postal orders, Savings Bank business and a range of agency services which involve work on behalf of fourteen other Government and quasi-Government Departments. The postal agencies provide restricted facilities and are mostly located in rural areas.

A twice-daily delivery service is given in most of the major towns and there are but few inhabited districts in the 50,690 square miles of the Federation in which a delivery service is not provided. Apart from the conventional means of transporting mails, viz., road, rail and air services, a variety of small sea and river craft are used to maintain the internal mail services. The Federation is particularly well served by foreign mail services: frequent and regular rail, air and sea services operate from Malayan communication centres direct to similar centres in most of the major countries of the world. A proportion of the Federation's airmail is routed through Singapore where despatches are made daily to most parts of the world.

The authorised establishment of the Department was increased from 2,161 to 2,243, including 1,004 clerical and 1,040 uniformed staff appointments. The loyalty and co-operation of the staff, and in particular the excellent work of the more experienced officers in training new recruits and in imparting understanding of the standards of service traditionally expected of postal officers, have enabled very satisfactory standards of service to be maintained. The difficulties attendant on the recruitment of suitably qualified staff of the right calibre were less acute than in previous years.

There is evidence of increasing public interest in the functions of the postal service and visits to post offices were made by many organisations

and parties of school children. Visits to post offices and lectures on postal subjects are now a standard feature of the Civics Courses conducted by the Department of Information. Postal displays were exhibited at agricultural shows held in Pahang and Malacca and the Federal Elections Festival in Kuala Lumpur in October, 1955.

DEVELOPMENT

One postal agency was upgraded to the status of post office during the early part of the year and construction work on two new post offices at Tanah Rata (Pahang) and Birch Road, Seremban (Negri Sembilan) was commenced although neither building was available for occupation by the close of the year. Owing to the large increase in postal traffic in recent years, and in particular the greatly increased range of business transacted at post office counters, public and official accommodation conditions fell below the accepted minimum standards at many post offices but, where possible, minor alterations to existing buildings were carried out and conditions improved. Alterations to the General Post Office, Kuala Lumpur, which commenced in 1954, were completed by the provision of lockable enclosures in the new mails and parcels branches and the installation of a lift. The removal of the State Capital of Pahang from Kuala Lipis to Kuantan created difficult accommodation problems at the Kuantan Post Office. Plans for the extension of the building are in hand and work should commence in the near future. During December, 1955, the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation held a Rice Commission Conference in Penang and a temporary post office was established at the conference building to afford counter, mail delivery and posting facilities to the delegates.

Progress was made in the expansion of the postal agency service in rural areas where 29 new agencies were established, of which seven were in New Villages. Although the facilities provided at postal agencies are restricted mainly to the postal communication services, arrangements were made in certain cases to provide money order and Savings Bank services, for a few hours weekly at agency premises.

The total number of posting boxes installed at the end of the year was 1,094, an increase of 119 over the 1954 figure. In addition it was necessary in a number of cases to re-site posting boxes as a result of population movement in the rural areas.

In urban areas of the Federation the development of building projects—commercial and residential—proceeded apace and only by constant survey and re-arrangement of delivery routes was it possible to maintain satisfactory services, but rural areas present problems which cannot be resolved by re-arrangement alone. In recent years there has been a considerable increase in the volume of correspondence exchanged

in these areas. Communities which until recently neither sent, or received letters, due to a low literacy rate and a self-sufficient existence, have now been reached by education and by expanding markets for rural products. In addition, the wide scale recruitment of the rural male population to the police and military services has contributed towards creating an urgent need for a considerably expanded postal delivery. Some improvement has been effected in rural communications but this has been due largely to the establishment of "Callers" postal agencies rather than by expansion of rural deliveries.

The number of private letter boxes available remained at 2,540, of which 2,440 were rented. At certain centres there is an unsatisfied public demand for this facility and expansion is planned.

Two new business reply licences and one postal franking licence were issued during the year bringing the total licences on issue for the operation of the two services to 33 and 101, respectively. Chinese Clubbed Packet licences on issue totalled 248, a decrease of three compared with the 1954 figure.

In recent years the Post Office has undertaken a number of new services of a non-postal character and it is the policy of the Department to continue to undertake additional services as staffing and accommodation conditions permit. With post offices located in all the major towns and many of the larger rural centres, the Department provides convenient agencies, from the public point of view, for the transaction of Government business and the Post Office has now reached the stage where it is perhaps the main department of Government for serving the public direct. No new services were undertaken during the year but the volume and value of transactions performed by the Department increased very considerably.

A new edition of the Malayan Post Office Guide of a more attractive design and layout was placed on sale on 1st November.

MAILS

During 1955, a total of 153,370,874 postal articles were handled. This represented an increase of 11.8 per cent. over 1954 and an increase of 3.6 per cent. over 1953. Officially-franked correspondence totalled 27,869,124 articles, an increase of 14.7 per cent. compared with 1954. Some of this increase is attributable to postings by the Federal elections authorities and by individual election candidates. Detailed statistics of traffic and general business will be found at the end of this part.

The review and revision of mails services were regular features of departmental activity. Timetable alterations to railway and bus services automatically provided problems affecting the communication services

but the re-routing of correspondence and the closer synchronisation of mail despatches with conveyance departure times, to increase transit efficiency, were under constant study.

At the beginning of October the Malayan Railway day and night mail services were accelerated. Later departure and earlier arrival times necessitated some re-organisation of mail despatches and it was found possible in some areas to retard the closure of mails with advantage to the public. Mail communications with the east coast were disrupted on two occasions. For three days during October the Jerantut ferry was out of commission and mails to and from parts of the east coast had to be conveyed by coastal steamer. During December, exceptionally heavy rainfall caused flood conditions in Pahang and the road mail service could not be operated. During the Christmas period additional mail despatches were introduced to minimise, as far as possible, traffic pressure at the main distribution centres.

The negotiations opened in 1954 for the use of the Federation Air Service for internal mail transmission were successfully concluded during the year with a resultant improvement in mail communications between the more densely populated and commercialised west coast and the more rural east. At several selected points the Federation Air Service also provides road transport between air-strips and nearby post offices.

Airmail correspondence transmitted throughout the Federation and to places abroad during 1955, amounted to 14,181,310, representing a slight increase over 1954. Conveyance rates for mails carried within the Federation by Malayan Airways, Ltd., remained unchanged. The system by which internal first-class correspondence is conveyed by air, whenever acceleration can be achieved, was continued. In order to bring documentation into line with international practice, i.e., the use of metric weights, internal air conveyance charges are now quoted to other administrations as one gold franc per kilogram.

By comparison with 1954, there was an increase of 17.2 per cent. in the number of first-class airmail articles despatched from the Federation and also an increase of 8 per cent. in the number received from abroad. The number of airmail letters posted by H.M. Forces in the Federation to overseas destinations, and received from overseas, continued to decrease: 1,685,112 articles, representing a decrease of 33 per cent. compared with 1954, were posted to overseas destinations, whilst correspondence from abroad delivered to H.M. Forces in the Federation amounted to 1,733,784, representing a decrease of 15 per cent. compared with 1954. During the year concessionary airmail postage rates were extended to the New Zealand Forces stationed in the Federation.

There was again a steady increase in the number of surface and air parcels despatched to and received from abroad and in surface parcels exchanged between places in Malaya. Use of the air parcel service within Malaya continued to decline. Holland and Italy commenced sending air parcels to Malaya on 1st January and 1st April, respectively. The United Kingdom commenced an insured air parcel service to Malaya on 1st June. A surface parcel post service to and from Indonesia commenced on 1st September, after a lapse of 13 years.

GENERAL BUSINESS AND REVENUE

Revenue for the year increased by \$622,210 to a total of \$11,745,589. This figure is provisional and may be subject to slight modification. Expenditure amounted to \$10,438,806 (provisional), an increase of \$252,081. The revenue figure takes no account of unremunerated services rendered to other Government Departments. The extent of these free services may be judged from the following examples: pension payments amounting to \$6,046,500 were made on behalf of the Federal Treasury; dependants' allowances amounting to \$2,611,034 were paid on behalf of the Malay Regiment, whilst an amount of \$52,388 was paid in respect of Interest Warrants.

Government correspondence transmitted without charge totalled 27,869,124 articles. If remunerated, all free services, including those mentioned, would have brought the revenue figure to \$15,093,725: Post Office accounts would thereby have shown a surplus of \$4,654,919.

The total cash turnover of the Department amounted to \$753,286,952, an increase of \$104,705,877 compared with 1954.

STAMPS

The remaining denominations of new stamps and items of postal stationery bearing the portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, which were outstanding at the end of 1954, were released for sale in Malacca and Penang at various dates during the year. At the same time, stamps of His Late Majesty King George VI were withdrawn from sale.

A postage stamp of 30-cent denomination was introduced throughout the Federation on 4th September to replace the 35-cent stamp which was withdrawn. A special postage stamp of 10-cent denomination was introduced throughout the State of Johore on 21st November to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan of Johore. The normal 10-cent stamp remained on sale.

MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL ORDERS

Throughout the Federation 775,883 money orders were issued to a total value of \$68,761,570, representing an increase of 10 per cent. in

number and 12 per cent. in value compared with 1954. Included in these figures are telegraph money orders transmitted to foreign countries. These totalled 54,548 to the value of \$8,473,237, increases of 26.7 per cent. in number and 31 per cent. in value compared with 1954. Of the telegraph money orders transmitted to other countries, 96.5 per cent. were for payment in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. A total of 43,969 money orders were issued throughout the Federation in respect of business registration fees, an increase of 6 per cent. compared with 1954.

Both the number and value of money orders paid showed increases over the 1954 figures. The total paid was 461,842, valued at \$39,865,736, compared with 420,604, valued at \$36,032,346, in 1954.

The revenue derived from the money order service was \$652,294, compared with \$642,655 in 1954.

British postal orders of fourteen denominations were on sale at all post offices. A total of 491,715 British postal orders, valued at \$4,882,213, were issued and 47,815, valued at \$399,461, were paid. The revenue derived from poundage was \$118,892, an increase of 10.8 per cent. compared with 1954.

Malayan postal orders totalling 222,582, valued at \$601,828 were issued, compared with 145,756 orders, valued at \$446,715, in 1954. The increase is attributed to the continued interest displayed by the public in newspaper and magazine competitions requiring the use of postal orders for the payment of entrance fees. A total of 91,565 orders, valued at \$394,570, were paid, compared with 80,215 orders, valued at \$331,659, in 1954. Revenue derived from poundage was \$14,091, an increase of 37 per cent. compared with 1954.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

The number of deposits made in 1955, increased from 497,563, in 1954 to 612,172 and the amount of deposits from \$56,966,297 to \$70,160,362. The number of new accounts opened increased from 57,707 to 59,065. The number of withdrawals made increased from 328,237 to 343,763 and the amount of withdrawals from \$48,835,754 to \$55,698,854. The excess of deposits over withdrawals at the end of the year was \$14,461,508 compared with \$8,130,543 in 1954. At the end of the year there were 489,315 accounts remaining open with \$129,848,106 standing to their credit.

Through the Students Saving Scheme, school children saved \$81,747 during the year bringing their total savings to \$333,793 since the inception of the scheme in September, 1952.

The Federation Forces Saving Scheme was extended to the R.A.F. (Malaya). During the year \$198,638 was deposited in the Savings Bank by members of the Forces.

EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND

The Post Office continued to operate the Accounts Section of the Employees Provident Fund which entered its fourth year of operation during 1955. The number of employers registered with the Fund showed a marked increase to 13,127 at the end of the year, compared with 11,671 at the end of 1954. This increase was due to the effect of the Employees Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, which brought a considerable number of additional places of employment within the scope of the principal Ordinance with effect from 1st September. The number of contributors registered with the Fund also increased considerably, for the same reason, to 840,318 at the end of the year, compared with 731,425 at the end of 1954.

During the year contributions amounting to \$60,107,558 were collected, whilst \$3,223,656 was paid out on 14,195 withdrawals. Contributions paid to the fund in error and refunded amounted to \$119,797.

Annual statements in respect of the periods 1952-3 and 1954 were issued to contributors during the year.

Surplus funds, which are invested in gilt-edged securities, amounted to \$192,394,850 at the end of the year.

STATISTICS

	1953	1954	1955
Postal Articles handled, Posted and received	147,971,876	137,181,408	153,370,874
Letters	72,370,259	65,640,214	72,496,246
Postcards	1,770,080	1,508,572	1,921,036
Printed matter, Surface ...	23,918,544	22,877,071	28,083,282
Printed matter, Airmail ...	300,625	392,093	356,395
Airmail correspondence L.C. ...	15,455,726	14,155,999	14,181,310
Registered articles, Ordinary ...	7,602,478	5,592,717	6,030,037
Registered articles, Government	No record	1,535,027	1,119,950
Insured letters	832	2,197	1,612
Ordinary parcels	1,178,944	1,176,058	1,285,505
Air parcels	23,660	21,463	25,129
Government Franked Correspondence	25,349,532	24,278,736	27,869,124
Blind literature	1,196	1,261	1,248
Total of inland and overseas mails conveyed by the internal air services	493,897 lbs.	464,123 lbs.	*483,333 lbs.

* 1955 Provisional

Part VI

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ORGANISATION

The Telecommunications Department is Pan-Malayan, with its Headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, under the control of the Director-General and his Deputy. There is a Director of Telecommunications in Kuala Lumpur for the Federation, which is divided into seven Regions each under a Controller of Telecommunications, and a Director of Telecommunications in Singapore. The Department falls within the portfolio of the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications in the Federation.

FUNCTIONS

The Department is responsible for all public telephone and telegraph services in the Federation and in the Colony of Singapore with the exception of the local telephone system in Singapore Island. The latter is operated by the Singapore Telephone Board and continued assistance has been rendered to this Board by the Department's staff in the preparation of inventories of the system and its valuation consequent to the taking over by the Board from the Oriental Telephone and Electric Co., with effect from 1-1-55.

The Department continued to provide and maintain the signalling and communications equipment of the Malayan Railways and radio services for the Federation Police, the Meteorological Department, the Civil Aviation Department, the Central Electricity Board and the Marine Department. Additional radio services have been provided for the Customs Department, the Civil Defence Department and other Government Departments, e.g., Public Works, Drainage and Irrigation, as and when required.

The Malaya/British Borneo Group, comprising the territories of the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei, continued as an Associate Member of the International Telecommunications Union with the Director-General of Telecommunications, Federation of Malaya and Singapore as Group Co-ordinator. The work on behalf of the Group increased appreciably during 1955, with the implementation of recommendations made at the Atlantic City Conference of 1947 in addition to the normal Group activities which are detailed in a later paragraph.

STAFF

The general staffing position in 1955 was not quite as satisfactory as in previous years. The recruitment of 5 qualified professional officers for Division I appointments has, so far proved unsuccessful and in

addition recruitment of technicians was excessively delayed with the result that not all the vacancies were filled. However, 5 Malaysians, 4 of whom had returned from scholarship courses in Britain, were appointed to Division I posts making a total number of 12 Malaysian officers on 31-12-55 out of a total of 82 officers serving in senior posts.

Five Federal Government scholarships were awarded to the Department in 1955 and all five successful candidates together with one delayed 1954 scholarship holder proceeded to Britain during the year for study courses to enable them to qualify for promotion to Division I appointments. Four of the 17 scholarship students in Britain obtained their professional qualifications during the year and they are at present remaining in Britain for a further year of practical training and experience with various telecommunications organisations. Three Technical Assistants in the Department completed 6 months Fellowship Courses in Britain under the auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration.

Once again the Department was fortunate in obtaining the services of an expert lecturer in the Departmental Training School in Kuala Lumpur; this lecturer was made available for 6 months by the U.N.T.A.A. and he specialised in training technical staff on the installation and maintenance of multi-channel carrier equipment with particular emphasis on the type of equipment in use on the Main Trunk V.H.F. system of Malaya. This form of Technical Assistance has proved to be extremely successful and to be invaluable for the efficient training of technical staff.

A total of 4,069 training weeks of instruction were given in 1955 for Federation employees and 323 for Singapore employees. The training of technical staff was the principal object of the Departmental Training programme throughout the year and courses were held for basic training of newly recruited Probationary technicians, for specialised tuition in Telephone Exchange Systems, Line Transmission, Radio Equipment and Servicing, Railway Signalling and for manipulative training on automatic exchange equipment, teleprinter maintenance and specialised cable jointing. In addition to the manipulative courses which were open to Daily Rated staff, three specialised courses were organised solely for Daily Rated staff.

It was not possible to implement the proposed Departmental Clerical staff training scheme but full use was made of the opportunities offered under the Government Clerical Training scheme both in Kuala Lumpur and in other major towns in the Federation. The training of telephone operators was continued Regionally, although on a limited scale, but the training of telephone supervisors was organised towards the end of the year and a total of 69 training weeks were completed.

At the end of the year there was a total of 30 Technical Apprentices (including 9 from Singapore) studying at the Kuala Lumpur Technical College for the Diploma in Telecommunications Engineering leading to appointment as Technical Cadets in the Department and five Technical Apprentices were appointed as Technical Cadets during the year. Considerable assistance in lecturing on specialised Telecommunication subjects was given at the Technical College by senior officers of this Department throughout the year.

Apart from the delay in the recruitment of Technicians as mentioned previously, other recruitment of both monthly and daily rated staff was satisfactory and the total number of monthly and daily rated staff in service in the Federation as at 31-12-55 was 2,732 and 2,913 respectively.

The Departmental Whitley Council and Regional "Office Committees" have continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year and again Staff Side members of this Council have been prominent on the Federation Whitley Councils.

The Departmental Magazine "Mercury" was published bi-monthly throughout the year and gained in size, interest and popularity during this period.

POLICE RADIO SERVICES

There was little expansion of the Federation Police Radio communications systems during the year and consequently the planning of extensive improvements and future modifications of these systems was carried out.

A mobile channel was brought into service in Kedah to ease congestion of traffic on the two fixed station networks; additional radio sets were installed on the main line mail trains operating between Penang-Kuala Lumpur-Singapore to enable them to maintain communications with the appropriate police centres en route. Various tests have been carried out in order to improve the radio coverage in North Johore and Central Perak and new portable radio equipment has been tried out satisfactorily for the use of Police Security Squads.

An overall frequency plan has been formulated in order to conform to international frequency regulations and although this involves a change of frequency for the whole of Police V.H.F. system it will also allow of intercommunications between the Police and other Departments V.H.F. system e.g., Fire Brigade, Civil Defence, etc., should the need arise. Implementation of this change is planned for 1956.

RADIO SERVICES—NON-DEPARTMENTAL

Maintenance, and extension where necessary of radio services for other Government Departments was carried out satisfactorily during 1955. The Departments and organisations for which these services

were provided include Customs, P.W.D., Marine (Launches and Lighthouses), Civil Defence, Civil Aviation, Central Electricity Board, Railway Cargo Handling Corporation and the Singapore Water Department. Comprehensive schemes have been approved for the Kuala Lumpur Municipal Fire Brigade and the Penang Harbour Board and the necessary V.H.F. equipment is now on order.

Special V.H.F. Forward Relay systems were installed for the Department of Civil Aviation and for the Royal Air Force at Fraser's Hill to permit control of aircraft in flight to be exercised from Kuala Lumpur over considerably greater distances.

The aeradio beacon facilities at Batu Pahat and Kuantan were introduced on a 24 hour basis, and further expansion of these facilities is in progress at Port Swettenham, Kluang, Mersing and Kuala Pilah.

Two Broadcast transmitters were installed in the Telecommunications Transmitting Station at Ipoh for the Department of Broadcasting and temporary service is being provided from this equipment on a test basis.

RADIO SERVICES—DEPARTMENTAL

24 hour Maritime Mobile Service to ships at sea by High and Medium Frequency Wireless Telegraphy was provided Departmentally from Penang but the Radio Telephone service from Kuantan was reduced to normal office hours in view of the limited use made of this service by vessels in that area.

The overseas radio telephone services were extended to include Bangkok, Ceylon, and Japan (via Hong Kong) in 1955.

New Regulations covering radio communication and suppression of interference from ignition systems have been prepared and submitted to Government.

The Frequency Assignment Committee Malaya and Borneo met regularly throughout the year to assign and co-ordinate radio frequencies for all users in the Malayan and Borneo territories. A master frequency allocation plan covering the frequency spectrum between 27.5 and 10,500 megacycles per second has been produced.

The Multi-channel V.H.F. radio trunk telephone system between Kuala Lumpur-Malacca and Malacca-Singapore was equipped to maximum capacity by the provision of an additional 12 channels in each section. The new repeater station building on Gunong Kledang near Ipoh has been completed and the installation of the V.H.F. repeater is now in progress. The Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh-Penang section of the radio trunk scheme was partially brought into service pending completion of this repeater station and 24 channels between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh and 12 channels between Ipoh and Penang were

brought into service over this system during 1955. Additionally a music circuit was provided between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh to serve the new Broadcast transmitter at Ipoh on a temporary basis. Progress on the East Coast multi-channel V.H.F. radio trunk telephone system has been delayed in that, whilst all terminal and repeater station buildings and radio towers are completed, final installation of the system is awaiting the arrival of the radio equipment which is currently en route from the United Kingdom.

In view of the limitations in the traffic loading capacity of the main V.H.F. trunk scheme, particularly between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore where the system is working to maximum capacity, preliminary work was commenced during the year to investigate the possibilities of a micro-wave system linking Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Kluang, Johore Bahru and Singapore. A survey of the route was undertaken with the assistance of a micro-wave specialist from Britain and with the loan of specialised test equipment; this survey has been completed successfully and full information is now available on this route.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The progress made in the modernisation and extension of the telephone exchange system during 1955 is summarised below:

New Exchanges Opened	7
Manual Exchanges Renewed or Extended ...	11
Automatic Exchanges Renewed or Extended ...	14
Main Automatic Exchanges extended ...	2
Satellite Automatic Exchanges extended ...	2
Manual Exchanges converted to Automatic ...	5
Magneto Exchanges converted to C.B. ...	2

The major works items in this programme consisted of the installation of main automatic exchanges at Ipoh and Johore Bahru, the installation of a new satellite exchange at Petaling Jaya, the renewal of the exchanges at Alor Star and Kuantan and the extension of the existing automatic exchanges at Kuala Lumpur, Salak South and Sentul. On 1st January, 1955, the telephone system at Johore Bahru was taken over by the Department from the Oriental Telephone and Electric Co. and was inter-connected with the new exchange at Johore Bahru during the year.

The telephone service expanded by 11 per cent. approximately during the year and the present total number of telephone installations is 52,173 as against 13,657 at the end of 1947. Although 6,000 additional telephone instruments were brought into service during the year, the waiting list as at 31st December, 1954, and 31st December, 1955, was 2,851 and 2,849 respectively. More than 50 per cent. of the waiting applicants are in the Kuala Lumpur area and in view of this, the

Department secured the services of a Telephone Exchange Planning and Development Expert on loan from the British Post Office to investigate and report on this particular problem. The Expert's report was used as a basis for development plans in the Kuala Lumpur area.

An additional 1,000 lines will be available in early 1956, while plans are going ahead for the provision of a further 3,500 lines in Kuala Lumpur.

The Department is fully aware of the continued demand for telephone service throughout the Federation and has prepared a Five-Year Development Plan which takes into account this demand. This Plan is being considered by Government in conjunction with the Development Plans of the other Departments of Government.

Concurrently with the increase of telephone installations there has been an increase of 16 per cent. of the trunks and junction facilities during the year. This increase not only offsets the increased demand for trunk service from the increasing number of subscribers but together with improved telephone operating techniques has resulted in considerable improvement in the standard of these services. The main feature of the improved telephone operating techniques has been the introduction of direct operator dialling to the distant subscriber between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Seremban and Ipoh and Penang.

The expansion of the V.H.F. main trunk scheme on the routes both North and South of Kuala Lumpur has not only provided additional trunk circuits but has also released a total of seven 3-channel carrier systems which have been installed on subsidiary routes for the improvement and extension of these services. Additionally new 12 channel carrier systems were brought into service on open wire circuits during 1955 as under:

- (a) Seremban-Malacca
- (b) Ipoh-Tapah
- (c) Alor Star-Penang
- (d) Kuala Lumpur-Ipoh

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

The Public Telegraph Service in the Federation handled 1,140,240 telegrams during the year, a decrease of 2 per cent. approximately of the traffic handled in 1954. This decrease is attributed to a certain extent to the development of the telephone network and improved trunk services and also to the extended facilities available for the rented and private Teleprinter Services.

Improvements have been effected in the handling of telegraph traffic departmentally by the introduction of Teleprinter Switchboards at various main Telegraph centres in the Federation. This system

avoids the necessity for repetition of telegrams at intermediate offices with a consequent reduction in the possibility of errors and economies in staff engaged on telegraph traffic duties. The surplus staff from these duties have been re-deployed to other duties where the commitments are increasing.

Additional channels for clearance of Telegraph traffic were provided by the installation of an 8 channel Voice Frequency Telegraph system between Singapore and Johore Bahru, 6 channel Voice Frequency Telegraph system between Penang and Singapore and Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh respectively and one additional channel between Kuala Lumpur and Kluang.

EXTERNAL LINE PLANT

Sabotage incidents on telephone and telegraph pole routes during 1955, showed a reduction of over 30 per cent. from the previous year. The majority of incidents again occurred in Johore and Perak.

Considerable extension of underground telephone cable networks particularly in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh and Johore Bahru was carried out although deliveries of cable were disappointing due to strikes in Britain and other manufacturing difficulties. In the Kuala Lumpur town area two 1,000 pair cables were brought into service to ease distribution difficulties. Increasing use was made of plastic insulated and sheathed cables for subscribers distribution system with satisfactory results. Other local line plant installation progressed satisfactorily.

RAILWAY TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

The Department continued to be responsible for the installation and maintenance of telecommunications and electric signalling apparatus and associated line plant throughout the Malayan Railway system during 1955.

There were 24 instances of sabotage on this system during 1955 compared with 49 and 71 in 1954 and 1953 respectively. The replacement of galvanised iron wire by copper wire and the rebuilding of the route damaged by sabotage incidents has been completed in most sections.

All sections of the Railway Telegraph system on the main line and from Gemas to Triang and Tumpat to Kuala Krai on the East Coast Line are in service. The instruments have been installed in the remaining sections of the East Coast Line and should be brought into service in the near future when suitably trained operating staff are available. Certain sections of the East Coast Line have also not yet been provided with Tablet Instruments and Short Section Key Token working. Proposals are under consideration for the provision of a

control telephone or alternative system for the East Coast Line and it is hoped to be able to proceed with this installation in 1956.

BUILDINGS

The Department was responsible for its own building programme and for the maintenance of its own buildings. 8 standard rural automatic exchange buildings were constructed and other major telephone exchange and/or office buildings were completed at Kuantan, Segamat, Petaling Jaya and Batu Pahat. All buildings for radio terminals and repeater stations on the East Coast Very High Frequency radio trunk system were completed at Kuala Lumpur (Kenny Rise), Fraser's Hill, Maran and Kuantan as was the repeater station at Bukit Kledang near Ipoh.

Three extra class-rooms were provided at the Departmental Training School in Kuala Lumpur. The new stores godown and open storage shed for the Federal Telecommunications Stores at Petaling Jaya were also completed during the year.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION

The Director General, as co-ordinator of the Malaya/Borneo Group membership of the International Telecommunications Union, was responsible for the following work carried out during the year: the introduction of frequency plans for passenger ship radio telegraphy bands; major world air route areas frequency allotments; regional and domestic air route areas frequency allotments; ship radio telephony bands; and making meteorological broadcasts to aircraft and aeronautical mobile (off route) bands in accordance with the recommendations of the Atlantic City Conference of 1947.

A total of 766 frequency assignments notices (inclusive of amendments and cancellation) were submitted to the International Frequency Registration Board on behalf of the members of the group. 139 of these applications have received favourable reports by the I.F.R.B., i.e., they will receive some degree of protection at international level, but 66 have received unfavourable reports and alternative frequencies must be selected and cleared locally before submission to the I.F.R.B.

STORES AND WORKSHOPS BRANCH

General Engineering Workshops

This workshop is equipped to carry out the wide range of light engineering, carpentry and miscellaneous work required in support of the Department's many activities.

No new equipment for the general engineering workshops, apart from minor items, was purchased during the year and for the first time

since the war the work in this section has declined. Throughout the year there have been periods when in certain sections of the shop there has been insufficient work for the number of people employed and every effort has been made to divert work into the workshops to prevent reducing the staff.

A variety of items totalling 42,000, were constructed during the year and included over 25,000 wooden arms for telephone poles.

Motor Vehicle and Stationary Engine Workshops

This section of the workshops continued to be fully occupied. During the year 124 major overhauls, 1,048 minor overhauls and 1,356 routine servicing operations were carried out, 39 engines were reconditioned and 90 engine driven generating plants were overhauled.

During the year, ten new Trojan Diesel Vans, and twelve new Land Rover Pick Ups were placed in service.

The total vehicle mileage for the year was 2.875 million.

Eighty-six overhauls were given by mobile teams to the 69 diesel engine driven generating plants used by the Department, either to provide continuous power supplies in remote areas, or to provide standby power supply in the main towns for the various services provided by the Department throughout the country.

Telephone and Telegraph Workshops

These workshops completed a large volume of work during the year, including the construction of 42 complete manual switchboard positions and associated exchange equipment.

Among the major items repaired and reconditioned were 273 private branch exchanges and 5,400 telephones and in addition to the above a wide variety of miscellaneous telegraph, telephones, railway and power plant items were repaired, amounting to over eight thousand items.

During the year a number of skilled staff were released on loan by the workshops to various Regions for specialised installation work.

Radio and Carrier Workshop

The Radio section dealt with the usual variety of departmental equipment during the year and in addition, work on electronic equipment—PH Meters, Geiger Counters, Diathermy Apparatus, Electrojaculators—was undertaken for other Government Departments.

The Carrier section was overloaded in the latter part of the year, due to a decision to repair sealed units from modern carrier systems locally, and to rebuild 1+4 channel carrier systems. The staff was increased to 6 (previously 4), but space limitations precluded further increase.

The workshop layout was altered to make more efficient use of the available space. It is now considered that if work in either the Radio or Carrier sections is increased, additional accommodation will be required.

Stores

Apart from the normal yearly receipts of stores, large quantities of additional automatic, Carrier and Radio equipment ordered from the Crown Agents direct from votes have been handled. Stocks in general have been well maintained through the medium of processing a large number of smaller indents and improved delivery dates of materials obtained through the Crown Agents from the United Kingdom.

The first godown on the new Petaling Jaya scheme was brought into use as from October and this has enabled the Stores section to vacate completely the Chan Sow Lin Godown and, at the end of 1955, 80 per cent. of the Ampang Stores buildings, thus achieving a great saving in monthly rental. Storage space, which for some years has been acute has now been partly relieved by Petaling Jaya Store and up to 31-12-55, it is estimated that 3,100 tons of stores and equipment were transferred to Petaling Jaya. Only 10 additional labourers have been employed to carry out this work; this was made possible by the new mechanical handling methods now being used by this branch.

The Departmental issues for this year are below those of recent years but the sales of common user materials and equipment to other Government Departments and Administrations have increased. Stocks of stores and equipment held in the Johore Bahru Branch Stores have been decreased by 70 per cent. through the medium of issues, and this has enabled the Controller of Telecommunications, Johore, to take over the first floor of the building for conversion to office accommodation.

The investigation section originally formed in 1951 has been reorganised and now comprises 3 Senior Clerks with not less than 5 years stores experience. The work of this section is most important to this branch and requires personnel of above average ability and experience to investigate discrepancies and irregularities concerning the handling of extremely varied types of stores and highly technical equipment.

History Cards, which contain a complete history of all single items, are now replacing the old Price Cards, and up to 31-12-55 three stores sections have been changed over to this method.

Statistical details of the Stores Branch for the year show that 109,285 stores transactions valued at \$9,626,004.36 were carried out and that the value of stocks on hand at 31-12-53 was \$6,436,603.84.

Finance

Details of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1955, together with comparative figures for 1953 and 1954, are appended below:

	1953		1954		1955
<i>Expenditure:</i>	\$		\$		\$
Personal Emoluments ...	6,121,766	...	6,120,824	...	6,217,441
Other Charges, Annually Recurrent ...	5,681,229	...	5,265,105	...	5,434,066
Other Charges, Special Expenditure ...	4,678,874	...	3,021,755	...	971,928
Cost of Living, Housing and other Allowances	3,256,513	...	3,218,173	...	2,430,136
Expatriation Pay and Allowance ...	245,561	...	245,526	...	329,867
	<u>19,983,943</u>	...	<u>17,871,383</u>	...	<u>15,383,438</u>
	\$		\$		\$
Loan Account, 1946 ...	463,665	...	—	...	—
Loan Account, 1949 ...	45,535	...	—	...	—
Loan Account, 1951—					
Loan Account Pt. I ...	2,785,994	...	1,712,418	...	6,795,071
Loan Account, 1954—					
Loan Account Pt. II...	—	...	6,308,586	...	5,858,039
	<u>3,295,194</u>	...	<u>8,021,004</u>	...	<u>12,653,110</u>
<i>Revenue:</i>					
Telephones ...	12,937,110	...	15,144,410	...	18,101,643
Telegraphs ...	2,168,262	...	1,807,079	...	1,876,831
Teleprinter ...	370,582	...	485,059	...	520,683
Miscellaneous ...	623,018	...	1,166,978	...	708,307
Railway Signalling Plant Work done for other Government Depts. ...	455,712	...	451,167	...	465,256
	<u>276,532</u>	...	<u>306,852</u>	...	<u>262,327</u>
	<u>16,831,216</u>	...	<u>19,361,545</u>	...	<u>21,935,047</u>

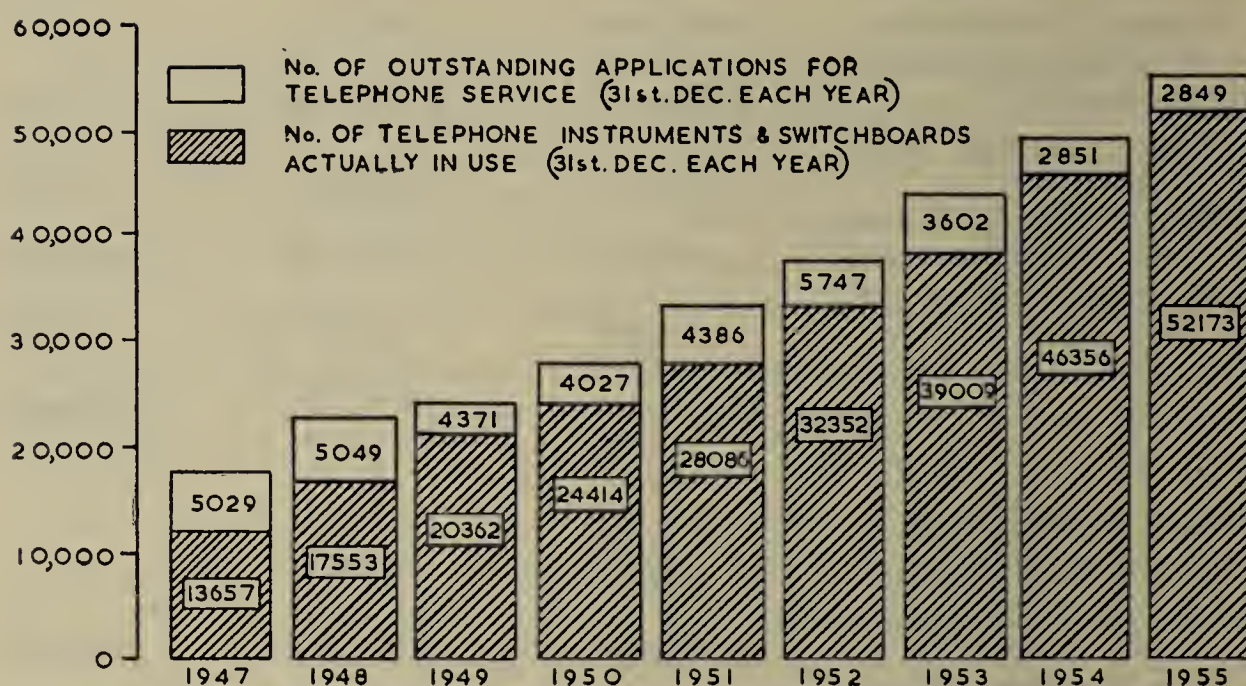
The Estimates for 1955 were framed to permit of Personal Emoluments, with associated allowances, being charged to Loan Funds and Emergency Expenditure as appropriate. The amount allocated to these heads in 1955 was \$933,049.

The total expenditure charged to the separate Head "Emergency" in 1955 was \$2,568,819.

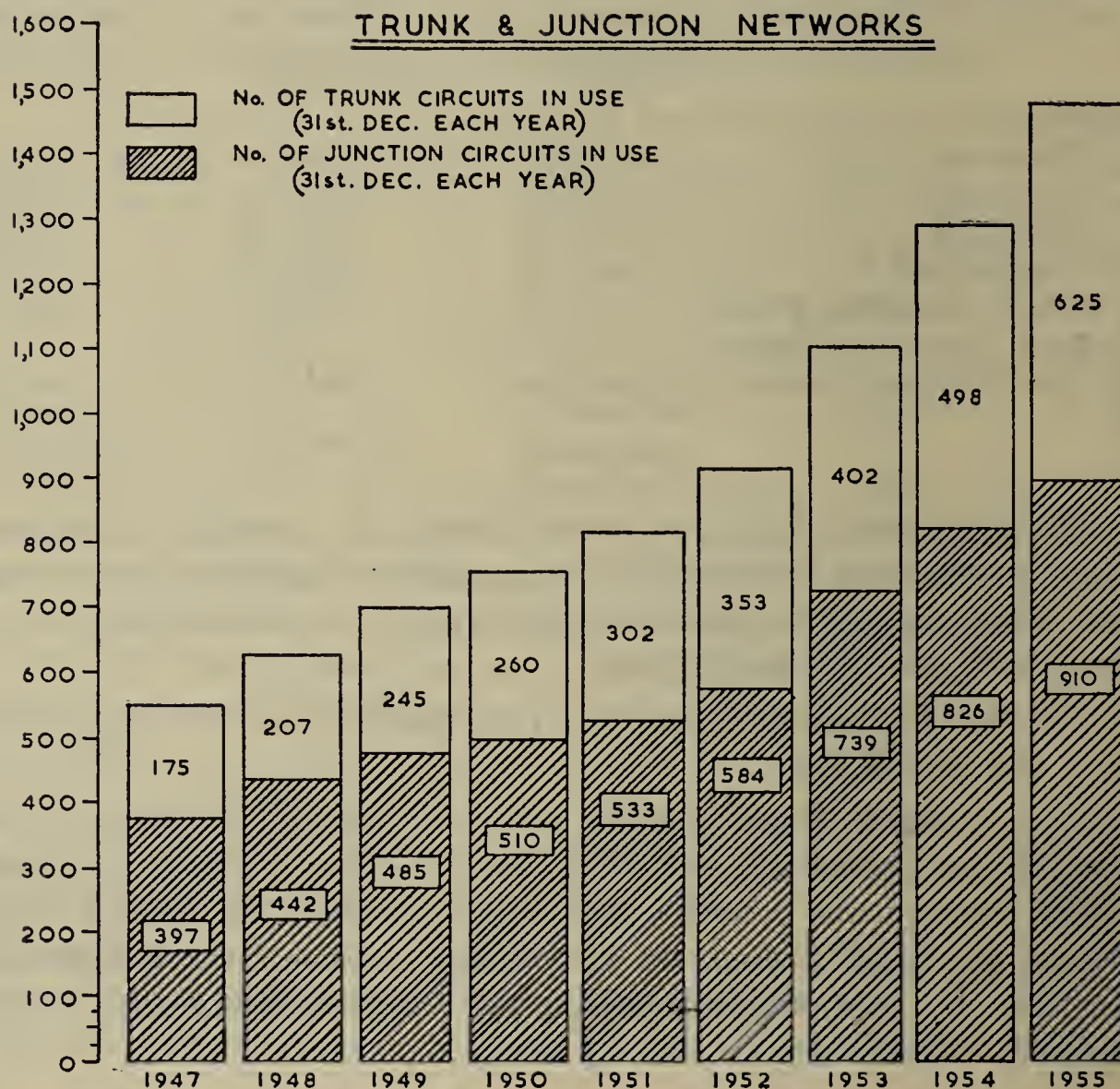
The Accounts Branch coped with the further increase in the Department's activities, but due to the incidence of leave, the senior officer strength was down to 1950 level for most of the year. For this reason, the Chief Accountant was unable to finalise the Commercial Accounts for 1954, although preliminary figures indicate that progress is being maintained.

THE GROWTH OF THE FEDERATION TELEPHONE SYSTEMS

SUBSCRIBERS INSTALLATIONS



TRUNK & JUNCTION NETWORKS



Part VII

CIVIL AVIATION

Commercial airlines provided regular services between twenty-three places in the Federation and to Singapore, Indonesia, Burma and Thailand.

Aerodromes

There were eight aerodromes with full facilities and fifty-six landing grounds. At Alor Star and Kuantan work proceeded on the construction of all-weather runways 6,600 feet in length. A new terminal area was brought into use at Kota Bharu to replace temporary buildings which had been in use for many years. Work was well advanced on the new terminal building and aircraft parking apron at Kuala Lumpur, and improvements to the landing area were carried out. Houses for twenty-three of the staff were built at aerodromes.

Kuala Lumpur Airport was open from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily and the other aerodromes were normally open from sunrise to sunset. The weather had no significant effect on air services and only 1 per cent. of flights were diverted from the intended landing place.

Safety

There was no accident to any public transport aircraft and no civil aeroplane was involved in the death or serious injury of any person.

The Aerodrome Fire and Rescue Service was strengthened to a total of fifty-six firemen of all ranks for duty at the main aerodromes. At unattended landing grounds used by scheduled services the assistance of the local fire brigade was obtained wherever possible. Four new fire tenders were commissioned.

Air Traffic Control

Air Traffic Control operated at the eight main aerodromes. In August a system of "Advisory Routes" was introduced to regulate the movement of aircraft along routes demarcated by radio navigational beacons in areas where air traffic was greatest. This system was of particular value in the Kuala Lumpur area with its heavy civil and military traffic and in southern Johore where aircraft climb from or descend to Singapore. The principal means of communications with aircraft was by V.H.F. radio telephony and the main aerodromes were in communication with Kuala Lumpur by H.F. radio telephony. A new radio navigational beacon in Johore was commissioned in August and at the end of the year twelve beacons were in use. New beacons at Port Swettenham and Kluang were almost complete.

Airlines

At the end of the year the following air services were operating:

Malayan Airways Ltd.—

From Kuala Lumpur to Singapore 34 times a week

From Kuala Lumpur to other parts of Malaya 39 times a week

From Penang to Singapore direct 9 times a week

From Ipoh to Singapore direct 6 times a week

From Penang to Medan twice a week

From Penang to Bangkok once a week.

Federation Air Service—

From Kuala Lumpur to Pahang and the East Coast 6 times a week

From Kuala Lumpur to Central Pahang twice a week

From Kuala Lumpur to Perak and the West Coast twice a week.

Union of Burma Airways—

From Penang to Rangoon once a week.

Thai Airways Ltd.—

From Penang to Bangkok 3 times a week.

Malayan Airways is a private limited company registered in Singapore and has a fleet of eleven DC3 aeroplanes. The company scheduled 7,458 first class and tourist class services during the year and of them 7,452 were operated. Regularity achieved was 99.9 per cent. and punctuality 92.1 per cent. On 1st December all fares and rates were increased by 7 per cent. to cover higher operating costs. The last increase in fares was in December, 1949.

The Federation Air Service is owned by Government and managed by the Malayan Railway. The fleet of five DH Beaver aeroplanes provided scheduled services to nineteen landing grounds, many in the more remote places. The aircraft were also chartered for commercial and Government business and for this purpose forty-four landing grounds were maintained. In the latter part of the year a contract was entered into with the Postmaster General for the carriage of mail to the east coast.

The flying clubs at Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang and Kluang continued their activities with Tiger Moth and Auster aeroplanes. At Ipoh the Perak Flying Club also used gliders.

Royal Navy and Royal Air Force units were based at Kuala Lumpur and made frequent use of civil aerodromes. Occasional visitors were BOAC, Scottish Aviation, Airwork, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Hindustan Aircraft Co., Transair and Civil Air Transport.



An Aborigine "Orchestra"—The short lengths of Bamboo
are beaten against a log



Domestic helps registering at an Employment Exchange

A modern Fire Engine in use in Negri Sembilan



Administration

Civil aviation is administered by the Department of Civil Aviation, which is in the portfolio of the Minister for Transport. The office in Kuala Lumpur was established in 1947 as part of a Pan-Malayan Department and in June, 1953, a Director was appointed for the Federation. On 1st May, 1955 the regional headquarters in Singapore was dissolved and the Department of Civil Aviation, Federation of Malaya, became a separate entity. Co-ordination with Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Hong Kong is maintained by a committee of the heads of the Civil Aviation Departments.

The revenue earned by the Department was mainly from fees paid by commercial aircraft for the use of aerodromes. Total revenue amounted to \$303,991 compared with \$320,744 in the previous year. The recurrent expenses of the Department were \$1,313,548. The establishment comprised a Director and his headquarters staff and eight Aerodrome Managers with their staffs, making a total of 181.

Air Traffic Statistics

The total number of arrivals and departures at civil aerodromes of aeroplanes of all types was 82,176, compared with 71,624 in 1954. Kuala Lumpur was the busiest aerodrome with an average of 111 movements a day.

The number of passengers travelling by air was one third more than in 1954. The figures below, for each aerodrome used for regular air services, give the number of civil aeroplanes (including private and club aircraft) arriving and departing and the passengers, cargo and mail set down and taken up by scheduled services and charter flights. The figures in brackets are those for 1954.

Aircraft Movements				Passengers		Cargo		Mail	
(i) Major Airports and Aerodromes				Cargo and Mail (in tons)					
Kuala Lumpur	...	14,710	(14,954)	70,024	(51,914)	1,537.7	(1,344.0)	147.6	(175.3)
Ipoh	...	12,054	(8,816)	26,228	(21,657)	573.3	(527.3)	62.4	(58.9)
Taiping	...	1,608	(1,926)	10,470	(6,609)	123.6	(164.6)	7.3	(6.8)
Penang	...	4,986	(5,550)	45,120	(36,272)	794.6	(844.6)	120.0	(120.1)
Alor Star	...	648	(622)	7,501	(4,383)	26.9	(27.6)	3.1	(3.5)
Kota Bharu	...	1,270	(1,380)	15,049	(12,589)	336.0	(356.5)	35.6	(42.8)
Kuantan	...	1,902	(2,134)	8,608	(8,079)	129.6	(106.7)	12.9	(13.8)
Malacca	...	2,206	(2,342)	17,994	(11,183)	11.5	(10.0)	13.6	(1.3)
(ii) Landing Grounds									
Jenderata	...	392	(524)	764	(680)				
Sitiawan	...	295	(524)	318	(421)				
Labu Kubong	...	20	(180)	32	(296)				
Bentong	...	340	(568)	395	(796)				
Benta	...	358	(474)	800	(847)				
Temerloh	...	930	(874)	2,385	(2,086)				
Dungun	...	1,213	(890)	2,566	(2,090)				
Kuala Trengganu	...	704	(607)	1,065	(1,053)				
Grik	...	6	(13)	14	(23)				
Kroh	...	21	(16)	34	(28)				
Ulu Bernam	...	390	(164)	902	(299)				
Kampong Lambor	...	85	(103)	149	(138)				
Bidor	...	64	(148)	154	(292)				
Kemaman (Chukai)	...	—	(150)	—	(415)				
		44,202	(42,964)	210,572	(162,150)	3,533.2	(3,381.3)	402.5	(442.5)

Part VIII

MALAYAN METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

The organisation and functions of the Pan-Malayan Meteorological Service were described in the Annual Report for 1951; the changes and activities during 1955 were, briefly, as follows:

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE—SINGAPORE

Aviation Services

The provision of meteorological information for aviation was the major commitment of the main Meteorological Office which moved from Kallang Airport to Singapore Airport (Paya Lebar) on 21st August, 1955. An overall improvement continued in the number of weather observations received in the Meteorological Office, due mainly to the increasing co-operation of ships and aircraft and the extension of surface networks; the network of observations, particularly during the hours of darkness, from some areas remained very sparse. Weather reports and forecasts were supplied, in accordance with procedures of the International Civil Aviation Organisation, to all aircraft operating on routes within, or passing through, the Singapore Flight Information Region covering an area of approximately half a million square miles surrounding Malaya. The Singapore Meteorological Office was responsible for the provision of meteorological information to civil aircraft throughout this region.

All civil aircraft operating from airfields in the Malaya/Borneo territories were issued with route and terminal forecasts prior to their departures, but pre-flight briefing was possible only at the Singapore Meteorological Office.

All civil aircraft in flight entering the Singapore Flight Information Region were issued by radio telegraphy or radio telephony with route and terminal forecasts for the remainder of the flights.

A continuous watch was maintained on the weather on all routes in the Singapore Flight Information Region and amended forecasts were sent to aircraft in flight as necessary. In addition to these services for individual aircraft, a radio telegraphy broadcast of weather observations and forecasts for the major airfields in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya was transmitted from Singapore at half hourly intervals throughout the twenty-four hours for the information of aircraft operating within a radius of approximately 750 miles from Singapore.

The regular exchange of advisory forecasts between the Singapore Meteorological Office and other main Meteorological Offices in South East Asia was maintained.

Forecasts were supplied twice daily to Air Traffic Control Officers of the Civil Aviation Department to keep them informed of expected weather conditions along the routes under their control.

Shipping Services

Routine weather forecasts, covering the South China Sea and the Malacca Straits, were issued and broadcast twice daily for the benefit of the Royal and Merchant Navies.

Synoptic data was compiled five times daily and sent to the Royal Navy, in addition to a forecast for twenty-four hours for the South China Sea and the Malacca Straits, for inclusion in the Fleet Synoptic Broadcast.

Ships at sea, in accordance with the provisions of international conventions for the safety of life at sea, reported weather on 5,950 occasions to the coast radio stations at Penang and Singapore.

Three ships were selected and equipped with meteorological instruments, and, with the eight ships previously selected and equipped, made routine meteorological observations, maintained weather logs and reported by radio at fixed times through the shore radio stations.

Other Services

A daily report of the maximum and minimum temperatures and daily rainfall recorded at the meteorological stations in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya was supplied to the Press and the Public Relations Officer, Singapore.

Forecasts, climatological data, and miscellaneous items of weather information were supplied to the Public Works Department, Police, City Council engineers, shipping companies, commercial firms and many other interested organisations and individuals.

In January, February, November and December, the months of the North-east monsoon, the Singapore Meteorological Office maintained a special watch on weather conditions along the east coast of Malaya and issued

- (1) warnings of prolonged heavy rain to the British Adviser, Trengganu; the State Secretary, Pahang; the Chief Police Officer, Kota Bharu, Kelantan and the State Duty Officer, Johore Bahru.
- (2) warnings of prolonged heavy rain, strong winds and heavy swell to the Fisheries Officer, Trengganu.
- (3) warnings of heavy swell and rough seas to the Malay States Shipping Company, Dungun, and the Eastern Mining and Metals Company, Dungun.

- (4) on request, forecasts of daily weather, wind and state of sea along the coasts of eastern Malaya, North Borneo and Sarawak to Malayan Stevedoring and Transportation, Ltd., Singapore.

Summary of written forecasts issued by the Meteorological Office, Singapore

Forecasts to aircraft crews (briefings)	...	...	...	5,373
Landing forecasts broadcast to aircraft in flight	...	...	...	17,520
Forecasts to Malayan stations for aircraft	...	...	...	5,412
Shipping forecasts	...	...	...	1,099
Analyses	...	...	...	365

Advisory forecasts and forecasts to aircraft in flight on the following routes:

Calcutta to Singapore	...	...	...	...	1,336
Rangoon to Singapore	...	...	...	...	461
Bangkok to Singapore to Djakarta	...	...	...	...	2,629
Saigon to Singapore	...	...	...	...	559
Hongkong to Singapore	...	...	...	...	622
Manila to Singapore	...	...	...	...	235
Darwin to Singapore	...	...	...	...	807
Djakarta to Singapore to Bangkok	...	...	...	...	1,802
Colombo to Singapore	...	...	...	...	1,184
Hongkong to Labuan	...	...	...	...	90
Darwin to Labuan	...	...	...	...	314
Djakarta to Labuan	...	...	...	...	151
Manila to Labuan	...	...	...	...	992
Borneo Territories to Singapore	...	...	...	...	1,477
Madras to Singapore	...	...	...	...	379
Miscellaneous routes	...	...	...	...	304
Area forecasts for Area Control, Kallang and Paya Lebar	...	...	...	...	761
Heavy rainfall, storm and swell warnings	...	...	...	...	20
Total					43,892

METEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

Eleven first-order stations, one in Singapore and the remainder in the Federation of Malaya, were maintained. During the year the station at Kota Bharu aerodrome was moved to the new terminal building at the airport and the station at Kallang aerodrome was moved to the new Singapore Airport at Paya Lebar. The stations on the main airfields at Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bharu and Kuantan kept continuous watches; the stations at Malacca and Sitiawan kept daily watches from 0130 to 1930 hours local time and the remaining stations at Alor Star, Ipoh, Kuala Trengganu and Mersing kept watches from 0730 to 1930 hours local time. Throughout the north-east monsoon the station at Kuala Trengganu made additional observations daily at 0430 hours local time.

Routine surface observations at main synoptic hours were made at all stations. A total of 2,348 reports of weather deterioration and improvement were also issued in accordance with international

procedures. The stations at Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kota Bharu and Kuantan issued hourly reports and, in addition, the Singapore station issued reports every half hour; upper winds were measured four times daily at these five stations.

In addition to maintaining normal climatological work and the issue of regular coded reports at the standard hours of observation, meteorological stations in the Federation supplied 48,985 reports of weather at airfields to aircraft in flight, and decoded into plain language 5,412 forecasts issued from the Singapore Forecast Office for aircraft operating in the Federation of Malaya.

Surface observations throughout the hours of daylight, and upper wind observations twice daily, were made at Christmas Island by the staff of the British Phosphate Company. Meteorological Stations in Sarawak and North Borneo continued to report regular surface and upper air observations.

Inspections of first-order meteorological stations, and auxiliary stations, were carried out at regular intervals by the Meteorological Supervisors stationed at Kota Bharu, Penang and Kuala Lumpur; inspections were also made by Meteorological Officers from Headquarters office.

Under a Colonial Development and Welfare grant, four new quarters were built in Kuala Lumpur and three new quarters, which were commenced in 1954, were completed at Kota Bharu. The meteorological station in Kuantan was extended, and building commenced on the new meteorological station and four quarters at Alor Star.

AUXILIARY STATIONS

The auxiliary meteorological stations, situated mainly at hospitals in the Federation of Malaya, sent regular monthly returns of temperature and rainfall. The station at Kuala Krai discontinued observations during the course of the year, leaving a total of forty-three auxiliary stations at the end of the year.

UPPER AIR OBSERVATORY

Investigation of the properties of the upper atmosphere in low latitudes continued at the Paya Lebar upper air experimental station. This investigation was financed by funds from a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme and by the Governments of the Malaya/Borneo territories. Upper winds were determined twice daily throughout the year, and humidities once daily up to 3rd November, 1955, to heights well above the tropopause (i.e., 54,000 feet approximately) by using radar techniques for tracking hydrogen filled balloons carrying meteorological instruments.

HEADQUARTERS—SINGAPORE

Administration

The Headquarters in Singapore continued to be responsible for the administration and co-ordination of all meteorological work in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

Climatology

As in previous years, the analyses of all observational records from meteorological stations and from ships were carried out.

The following publications were prepared and printed:

Monthly

- (i) Abstract of meteorological observations, 1955.
- (ii) Pilot balloon and radar wind data, 1955.

Annual

- (i) Annual Summary of Observations, 1954.
- (ii) Frequency Tables of Low Cloud, Visibility, Sunshine and Anemogram Analysis, 1954.

Enquiries

Climatological data was issued on request to commercial firms, industrial and research organisations, Government departments and the Press. Climatological summaries of winds were prepared and distributed to Government departments and commercial organisations.

Micro-filming of Records

As a precaution against loss, damage or destruction of the originals, all essential weather records for the year were micro-filmed.

Research

Research into the upper atmosphere and its properties in low latitudes continued at the Paya Lebar Upper Air Experimental Station. The standardisation of station barometers against three sub-standard barometers at Headquarters was completed, and analysis of the diurnal and semi-diurnal pressure components was commenced.

Staff

The staff position at the end of the year is shown in the Table below; figures in brackets give the approved establishment.

	Headquarters	Singapore	Federation of Malaya
Director	1 (1)	—	—
Assistant Director	1 (1)	—	—
Meteorological Officers	2 (2)	6 (6)	— (1)
Assistant Meteorological Officers	—	3 (3)	1 (3)
Meteorological Assistants	7 (7)	25 (25)	31 (35)
General Clerical Service	4 (4)	1 (1)	— (1)
Comptometer Operator	1 (1)	—	—
Junior Meteorological Assistants	—	—	21 (45)
Junior Technical Assistants	5 (5)	8 (8)	—

Chapter XIII

INFORMATION SERVICES AND BROADCASTING

INFORMATION SERVICES

The outstanding achievement of the year was the successful execution and completion of the Federal Elections publicity campaign. Started in 1954, the campaign was a series of inter-related ventures, each dealing with a particular phase in the electoral system. The full resources of the Department were used at all levels, and during the final phase, "live" shows and "mock" elections with audience participation, demonstrating the mechanics of vote casting, proved invaluable. The efforts of the Department were reflected in the high percentage of registered voters who went to the polls.

After the Federal Elections, publicity was devoted to explanations of the new Governmental structure. In the States and Settlements, further publicity drives relating to State/Settlement Elections were carried out in collaboration with the Governments concerned.

Throughout the year the Department paid special attention to the important task of fostering and stimulating civic consciousness among the people through the media of civics courses, lectures and theatrical troupes. In this connection the Department worked closely with the Malayan Civics Council, which is composed of voluntary organisations and Government Departments as well as individuals. A gratifying development during the year was the establishment of "Good Citizens' Committees" in many villages in Selangor resulting in better Government/people understanding.

In addition the Department was responsible for the dissemination of Emergency news to the general public and also for the organisation of publicity campaigns in support of Security Force operations, the most important of which was the Amnesty campaign. Emergency information work continued to be given priority attention in accordance with Government policy.

Despite the heavy calls made on the resources of the Department, assistance was given to the Federation Health Week, Young Citizens Week and Road Safety Campaign in various parts of the country.

Important visitors who came to the Federation to study the work of Information Services were the Deputy Director (Press) Burmese

Information Services, five Laotian Information Officers and five Vietnamese Officers.

ESTABLISHMENT

The progressive running down of the Department's Emergency establishment at one stage threatened to disrupt the efficiency of the organisation as the volume of work showed no sign of decreasing. This inevitably resulted in the placing of heavier responsibilities on the remaining staff, particularly those in the Press Division and in the Field.

At the end of the year the staff position including Malayan Film Unit and Emergency establishment was as follows:

Division I	...	...	45
Division II	...	...	33
Division III	...	...	382
Division IV	...	...	209

Training

Owing to lack of funds it was not possible to send an officer this year to attend the Information Officers' Training Course organised jointly by the Colonial Office and the Central Office of Information.

PRESS DIVISION

Although the total number of Press Statements issued during the year was lower than for previous years—3,100 in 1955 as against 3,400 in 1954 and 3,500 in 1953—the Press Division had the busiest and most successful twelve months it has ever known. More foreign V.I.Ps. than ever chose to visit the Federation, and Press facilities had to be arranged. These visitors included, the former British Foreign Secretary, Sir Anthony Eden, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Sidney Holland, the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, the Thai Police General Phao Sriyanon, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Alan Lennox-Boyd, the Foreign Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Ministers from many other countries. These arrangements together with the Elections, the Communists' Peace Offer and the subsequent Baling Talks added greatly to the Division's normal commitments.

The increasing use of helicopters for V.I.P. tours made almost impossible the task of organising Information Services and Press coverage of them. For instance, when Sir Anthony Eden toured the country in February he visited a jungle fort by helicopter. The Press Division photographer assigned to cover the visit had to set out two days earlier and walk through the jungle—all for a twenty minute stop. The fort chosen for the Foreign Secretary's visit was easily reached, but that selected for the Secretary of State for the Colonies' inspection later in the year could not be covered because of its remoteness.

During the Elections, the Press Division remained open for three days and two nights until the final result was known. The Supervisor of Federal Elections set up his headquarters in the Information Services Conference Room and within minutes of results being received the Press Division had announced them to the waiting Malayan and Foreign newspaper and Radio men and flashed them to Singapore, Penang and Ipoh. Telephones for press use were installed in the newsroom and a scoreboard giving all the information reporters needed was kept constantly up to date.

Planning for the Baling Talks started weeks before they took place. The old Land Office at Baling was equipped as a Press room; across the road Telecommunications set up a most efficient telegraph office and the flow of news and "background" from the talks themselves was such that the 70 reporters, photographers, television men and foreign correspondents who flocked to the town were as satisfied as newspapermen ever can be.

Tours, programmes and interviews were arranged for many of the 70 individual foreign correspondents who visited the Federation during the year. Some of the requests by these correspondents could not however be acceded to. One of them wanted to go out alone with public address apparatus and call on Chin Peng and his colleagues to come out and explain why they would not accept the amnesty. The request was made by "phone" from Singapore and the correspondent said he was willing to carry out his campaign in the Kluang area of Johore the next day. It was politely pointed out to him that Chin Peng was in the region of the Thai Border and Kluang was a good 450 miles away from there!

The fee for the Division's photographic service was discontinued from February and 384 news pictures were issued to each of the 35 news organisations in Malaya during the year.

MOBILE UNITS

The Department's 90 Mobile Public Address cum Cinema Units, manned by Field Officers fluent in speaking vernacular languages, continued to prove of very considerable value in disseminating information among the rural population where literacy is low. 83 of the Units are vehicles and seven are boat Units.

Monthly routine programmes are drawn up in consultation with the local administration whose officers often make use of the Department's public address system to address gatherings of the people.

Emergency operations had priority on the services of Mobile Units and not infrequently last minute cancellation of scheduled tours had to be made.

Among the subjects widely publicised were Federal and State Elections, Health measures, agriculture, replanting of Rubber Smallholdings, "White Areas", Surrender policy and the Amnesty Offer.

Special Estate Units manned by Indian Field Officers toured rubber estates in Perak and Selangor.

On an average, each Mobile Unit screens 20 cinema shows a month to audiences ranging from 200 to 1,500, and in addition visits more than 100 villages and kampongs for Public Address work. Through this medium, the Department imparts information to more than one million people every month.

Railway Tours

By arrangement with the Railway Department a special coach was made available to the Department and two tours of the main Railway Stations in the Federation were undertaken during the year.

EXHIBITIONS AND DISPLAYS

During the first half of the year a modified version of the "Elections Festival" was sent on a tour of the major towns in the Federation.

The Department was responsible for the design of the Pan-Malayan stall at the Cambodian International Fair held at Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The Federation's exhibits consisted of Malaya's arts and crafts and photographs of the major industries which evoked considerable interest from visitors.

At State and District Agricultural Shows, stalls for the display of photographs and publicity material were organised.

CIVICS COURSES

Civics courses remained a high priority in the Department's programme for they establish a personal relationship which cannot be achieved by the broadcast or the written word or by films or "live" shows. They play a significant role in creating better Government/people relationship, and stimulating civic consciousness among the community and they also help in instilling a new conception of public duty and responsibility.

The courses proved extremely popular, and there were no lack of volunteers. "Students" vary from religious teachers to convicts, students to estate labourers, headmen to farmers. The normal size of a class is 50 and duration of the course varies from one day to a week.

Lectures and demonstrations by departmental specialists followed by questions and answers and discussions were organised. In addition, visits to Government institutions and places of interest were also arranged.

During the year 219 Civics Courses were organised and attendance was in the region of 13,252. Selangor headed the list with 123 courses rendered possible by the policy of concentrating on one-day courses to enable more people to participate.

Selected students were chosen for appointment as "Honorary Information Officers" to keep the people in their own kampongs and new villages informed of progress and development in the Federation and on matters affecting their livelihood.

Another important development was the formation of "Good Citizens' Committees" in villages and kampongs to help the people discharge their civic duties. The first Committee was formed in Banting, Selangor and the movement spread to other parts of the State and to other States and Settlements as well.

DRAMA TROUPES AND LIVE SHOWS

Theatrical Troupes composed of amateurs recruited, rehearsed and "put on the road" by the Department were an important medium of imparting information to the people.

Short sketches on anti-Communist themes, part serious and part comic, with surrendered enemy personnel participating were staged with considerable success.

"Live" shows and demonstrations particularly those on the mechanics of voting were found to be the most effective medium of teaching the people what was required of them.

COMMUNITY LISTENING

1,050 sets have been installed under the Community Listening Scheme and their allocation was as follows:

States/Settlements			Battery Sets		Mains Sets		Converted Mains Sets		Total
Penang	...	...	32	...	5	...	2	...	39
Malacca	...	...	53	...	—	...	2	...	55
Perak	...	...	196	...	23	...	25	...	244
Selangor	...	...	100	...	4	...	—	...	104
Negri Sembilan	...	...	84	...	6	...	5	...	95
Pahang	...	...	149	...	9	...	—	...	158
Johore	...	...	96	...	4	...	7	...	107
Kedah	...	...	64	...	—	...	—	...	64
Kelantan	...	...	87	...	—	...	2	...	89
Trengganu	...	...	71	...	8	...	—	...	79
Perlis	...	...	16	...	—	...	—	...	16
Total			948	...	59	...	43	...	1,050

Of necessity nearly 90 per cent. of the sets were battery operated as generally they were sited in remote kampongs and villages. Battery

failure was the main cause of breakdowns owing to difficulties involved in conveying accumulators to and from charging stations. In some places the river was the only means of communication.

In areas where electricity supply was available steps were taken to convert battery into mains sets as far as the limited funds available for this purpose allowed. Forty-three sets were converted during the year and there are now 102 mains sets.

Systematic checks made by field officers ensured that breakdowns were reported to the contractors. Reports indicated that the standard of maintenance was satisfactory and that throughout the year more than 85 per cent. of the community listening sets were in good working order.

PUBLICATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION

From January till July, the production and distribution of publicity material for the Federal Elections was given priority attention. Approximately five million folders and booklets in all languages entitled respectively "How to Register as an Elector", "Registration of Electors", "A Short Guide—Elections Offences Law", "Don'ts for Voters" and "What I must do on Polling Day" were printed and widely distributed. In addition, the coloured poster "Malaya is our Country" and special maps, one for each constituency, were also printed and distributed or exhibited.

There was considerable increase in the output of publicity material, Emergency as well as non-Emergency.

From June, responsibility for the production of Emergency leaflets was transferred to the Psychological Warfare Section but the Department continued to be responsible for the distribution of these leaflets. 150 million leaflets, representing an increase of more than 50 per cent. over last year's output, were printed and distributed. More often than not, the staff in the Distribution Section had to work overtime and at night on account of the urgent nature of the work entailed.

Regular vernacular weekly newspapers continued to be in demand. "Panduan Ra'ayat" had a circulation of 58,000 and "Janobahari" 25,000 copies weekly. Two monthlies, "Farmers' News" (47,000 copies) and "Struggle News" (28,000 copies) were also printed.

Among the special publications printed were the photo poster "Our New Ministers" and the coloured wall-sheet "Federal, State and Settlement Crests and Flags."

The Features and Overseas Section had a particularly busy year. Thirty-four fully illustrated feature articles (five concerned the Federal Elections, before and after) and five short stories with photographs

were sent to the Central Office of Information, United States Information Services, Magazine "Malaya," and others abroad; the majority of these articles were also issued to the pan-Malayan press.

A tourist book, "Federation of Malaya" was produced and in addition "A Handbook to Malaya and the Emergency" and "Malaya, a Guide for Businessmen and Visitors" were revised and Sections of a number of foreign periodicals and encyclopedias relating to the Federation were also brought up to date.

Many queries and requests (pictures and background material) from abroad were dealt with, and it was a busy year in regard to supplying suitable news photos to Central Office of Information.

FEDERAL FILM LIBRARY

In addition to supplying films to the Department's 90 Mobile Units, the Federal Film Library also lent films to schools, clubs and associations, Government Departments as well as members of the public. It was also responsible for the distribution of Malayan Film Unit films to commercial theatres throughout the Federation.

The Federal Film Library had over 6,000 copies of 16 mm. films and 1,300 35 mm. films on a wide variety of subjects ranging from instructional pictures to documentaries. The majority of the films were Malayan Film Unit productions and were available in English as well as in the vernacular languages. Films were also received from the Central Office of Information, Australia and United States Information Services. During the year more films were given out on loan than in the previous year. Special campaign films were obtained on Health and Road Safety and issued to organisations responsible for these Campaigns.

The Federal Film Library continued to prepare programmes for the monthly film shows in the Kuala Lumpur Lake Gardens.

FILMS DIVISION

In 1955, the Malayan Film Unit (MFU) was able to carry out its programme of improving the quality of its films and to utilise "live" dialogue as well as make some films in colour.

Productions

More films were produced this year than in the previous year. 254 reels in Malay, Mandarin, Tamil and English were made on 74 new subjects. Of them THE FIRST 400, MALAYA SPEAKS, MALACCA, UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, VALLEY OF HOPE and SINGAPORE-THE EMPORIUM are among the best Malayan Film Unit films so far produced.

The first Eastmancolour film GOLDEN QUEEN (Pineapples) was completed by the end of the year; TIMELESS TEMIAR (Aborigines) was two-thirds completed and work was begun on a Singapore travel film. MALACCA, the MFU first colour film, was shown at the Cambodian Exhibition during the year and it won a special award as the best Asian tourist film.

Successful experiments were carried out with cartoons; one animated advertising trailer and several film-o-graphs were made with the aid of still pictures.

Additional local colour was given to MFU films by the use of music, the scores of which were composed and played locally. In two films (SINGAPORE-THE EMPORIUM and PRINCE OF PALMS) such music was used.

Special emphasis too was given during the year to the Federal Elections and the new Government. Two special instructional films were made for polling staff and six other short films were produced to remind electors of their duties in exercising their votes. Polling day, vote counting, and the announcement of results were fully recorded as was also the selection of the "Cabinet" and the installation of the new Government.

Selected news items were sent to London for newsreel and television use. They were given wide coverage. Arrangements were made for Commercial Television (ITA) to use MFU material in the United Kingdom thus ensuring a large overseas audience for these Malayan products.

There was a substantial increase in the use of MFU news stories by Foreign news agencies as indicated below:

	1955	1954
No. of stories used in United Kingdom newsreels	31	29
No. of stories used in United States newsreels ...	12	3
No. of stories used in foreign newsreels ...	33	17
No. of stories used in "British News" ...	12	10
No. of stories used in Army Newsreel (AKC) ...	6	—
No. of stories used by BBC TV ...	14	31
No. of stories used by US TV ...	11	23
No. of stories used by UK Commercial TV ...	2	—

The widest coverage obtained in the year was for the SEATO Conference and the Diamond Jubilee of the Sultan of Johore. The SEATO film was used by five British, five American, two Belgian, one French, one Thai, one Dutch, one Army (AKC) newsreels and by British News. The Diamond Jubilee story was used by five British,

two Dutch, one German, one Persian, one Thai, one Finnish and one American newsreels and by British News. It was also used by NBC and CRS television companies in the United States of America.

Revenue Earned

In 1955 more revenue was earned than in any previous year of the Unit's existence, mainly from making films for outside sponsors, sale of prints and hire of equipment and services. Comparative earnings since 1952 are as follows:

1952	...	...	\$ 17,612
1953	...	...	176,508 (increase of 902% over 1952)
1954	...	...	246,591 (increase of 40% over 1953)
1955	...	...	355,859 (increase of 44% over 1954)

Use of Film Unit's Services

The Film Unit continued to make its facilities available to film-makers and commercial companies on a commercial basis. It accepted commissions to make film sequences for use in films being made abroad, and industrial and advertising films for concerns in Malaya.

FIRST ECONOMY RUN was made for Mobilgas, GOLDEN QUEEN for the Pineapple Planters and Packers Board, three advertising trailers for Lever Bros., and a film magazine item for Shell (Malaya). A production team and equipment was hired to J. Arthur Rank for location work on the feature film A TOWN LIKE ALICE and also to Associated Rediffusion for a commercial television feature MESSAGE FROM MALAYA. The United Kingdom War Office commissioned a film script on the first of a series of training films in colour on JUNGLE WARFARE.

Work was also done for the Board of Film Censors, United States Information Services, Singapore film companies, Rubber Research Institute of Malaya, Movietone News, Verity Films London, Church Missionary Society, Concord Productions and Eastern Photographers.

Revenue for providing these services totalled \$268,395.07.

Distribution

MFU made 1,230×35 mm. prints and 4,750×16 mm. prints for distribution in Malaya through commercial cinemas, the mobile units and the Federal Film Library of the Information Services.

Abroad, MFU success in the commercial field was maintained. Several more MFU films have been accepted for distribution in the United Kingdom and other countries.

Film Festival Honour

The Film Unit did even better in the 1955 South East Asian Film Festival than it did in the 1954 Festival held in Tokyo. In 1954 MFU

won the prizes for the Best Photography and Best Planning with a group of five films. In 1955 MFU won the first prize for the Best Documentary, with HASSAN'S HOMECOMING and the prize for the Best Planning with YOUTH IN ACTION which also won a special award for the Best Newsfilm of the year.

The Film Unit's first colour film, MALACCA, was selected for exhibition at this year's Edinburgh Film Festival. This film also received the prize for the best Asian tourist film at the Asian Film Festival held at Phnom Penh, Cambodia.

GENERAL

During the year Mr. Ow Kheng Law, Associate Producer of the Malayan Film Unit, was awarded a scholarship to the United Kingdom where he spent five months with documentary film makers. Under the aegis of the British Council, he also made an extensive tour of the British Isles on a "horizon broadening" programme.

United States Special Operational Mission invited Senior Editor, Mr. John Nettleton, to Saigon to assist them in their film programme and in training local Vietnamese technicians.

Three Vietnamese film technicians were sent to MFU for a short period of special training. They were shown the various stages of film production before being given special training on film-editing and scripting.

BROADCASTING

The Department of Broadcasting operates on a pan-Malayan basis in the territories of the Colony of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. Headquarters for the Department are situated in Singapore and the Federal Headquarters are situated in Kuala Lumpur. The Federation Headquarters administers the three Stations which operate in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Malacca.

At December, 1955, the staff numbered 200 of which only 11 were expatriate officers. Hours of broadcasting averaged 165 hours per week from the Kuala Lumpur and Penang Stations and 78 hours per week from the Malacca Station. The languages used are English, Chinese (7 dialects), Malay and Tamil.

The location and power of the Department's Transmitters are as shown hereunder:

Kuala Lumpur

(Kajang Transmitter Station) ... 2 × 10 KW Medium wave Transmitters.

1 × 5 KW Medium wave Transmitter.

Penang

(Glugor Transmitter Station) ... 2×2 KW Medium wave Transmitters.

Malacca

(Garden City Transmitter Station) 1×250 W Medium wave Transmitter.

Ipoh ... 2×2 KW Medium wave Unattended Transmitters.

The programmes originated by the Department cover the widest possible field in each language, i.e., music, variety, drama, news, newstalks, education, science, health, farming, civics, quizzes, stories and request programmes. In addition much programme time is devoted to the existing Emergency and the fight against militant Communism.

Local talent continues to be encouraged and fostered, and the number of performances from local artistes and writers increases each year. Discussion programmes are extremely popular as are Variety shows which attract studio audiences of over 400 persons.

The licence fee for operating wireless receivers in Malaya is \$12 (28 shillings sterling) per annum. The number of current Wireless Licences as at 31st December, 1955, was 135,347.

Rediffusion (Malaya) Ltd. (a subsidiary of British Relay Services Ltd.) operates wired services in the urban and sub-urban areas of Kuala Lumpur and Penang. This Company, which is under licence to the Federal Government, is permitted to originate its own programmes in addition to relaying a prescribed proportion of the programmes broadcast by the Department of Broadcasting. A small proportion of the Rediffusion originated programmes are sponsored by local commercial companies. Rediffusion subscribers pay \$1 per month as licence fee which brings to Government an estimated annual revenue of \$156,000.

The new Ipoh unattended transmitters were installed in October and a test transmission on one network only was started in the following month. Reports so far received indicate that excellent reception is being enjoyed in a service area of approximately 150 square miles which includes the town of Ipoh and the thickly populated area of part of the Kinta Valley. Transmissions on the second network will start early in 1956.

The Penang Government has allotted land to the Department of Broadcasting for new Studio and Office premises. Plans for the new buildings are now in hand.

A new long-term development plan was prepared by the Department and submitted in September. This plan provides for a third network operation at Kuala Lumpur and for new unattended medium wave transmitters in the East Coast towns of Kuantan, Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bahru. So far the areas in which these towns lie have been served only by shortwave. It is confidently expected that with the completion of these plans and the resulting improved reception in these East Coast areas, licence revenue will be considerably increased.

Chapter XIV

LOCAL FORCES

FEDERATION REGULAR MILITARY FORCES

No major expansion of the Federation Regular Military Forces occurred during 1955.

On 1st October, Headquarters 2nd Federal Infantry Brigade was formed and the title of Headquarters 1st Malay Infantry Brigade was changed to Headquarters 1st Federal Infantry Brigade. The object of the change was to indicate that the Headquarters commands both Malay and Malayan units of the Federation Army.

Progress was made in adjusting the racial composition of Malayan units which originally were raised from Malay soldiers serving in the Malay Regiment. As men have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve non-Malay recruits have been obtained so that most Malayan units now conform approximately to their approved racial proportions.

On 27th October, the 6th Battalion the Malay Regiment was presented with its first Colour by His Excellency the High Commissioner in an impressive ceremony at Mentakab which was attended by His Highness the Sultan of Pahang, representing Their Highnesses the Rulers, the Chief Minister and other distinguished guests.

At the end of the year there were one hundred and eighty-five boys of all races under training at the Federation Military College. The boys now attend courses at the Outward Bound School at Lumut and undergo similar training at a specially organised camp on Pangkor Island.

Eight hundred and twenty-two applications to enter the Boys Wing were received during 1955. Fifty-two were accepted. Those accepted were of a standard considered most likely to produce leaders in military and other walks of life. Until the Cadet Wing opens in 1957 the College continues to run special six months' courses for boys from other schools who have already obtained their School Certificate. These boys will complete their officer training in the United Kingdom at Eaton Hall and the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Twenty-four of these cadets were commissioned during this year.

Planning for new buildings for the College continues. The site was purchased and the survey nearly completed at the end of the year.

Recruiting for all units of the Federation Regular Military Forces continued at a rate of approximately seventy men per month in order to replace wastage of men on discharge. The quality of recruits was higher than in the past.

Pre-release training of men leaving the Colours continued. In addition to normal army trade training courses, eighty men attended carpentry courses at Port Dickson and approximately forty men were attached to civilian firms or Government Departments for training. A scheme for agricultural and animal husbandry training was begun in October, and a number of attachments to agricultural stations throughout the Federation were arranged. However, it is not yet possible to give resettlement training to all those who require it. Plans are being examined in consultation with other Government Departments concerned with a view to extending facilities already available, particularly in the agricultural field, and with a view to providing trade training for which the demand exists but for which no training facilities are as yet available.

Malayanisation of the Federation Army continued and more Malayan officers were given experience in filling staff appointments and in acting as company commanders.

FEDERATION VOLUNTEER FORCES

Malayan Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve

The M.R.N.V.R. is a pan-Malayan force with Divisions in the Federation and Singapore. Rules governing the creation of the Federation Division were made on the 12th June, 1952, and this became the effective date of its formation. The colours flown on craft attached to the Federation Division are the White Ensign, the Federation Flag at the Jack and a red St. George's Cross on a white background with a Blue Fly for the masthead pendant. The Ship's badge for the Penang Sub-division tender is composed of the Arms of Penang Settlement surmounted by a Naval Crown.

The Administrative Headquarters of the Federation Division has been set up in Penang, and the buildings which have been erected on the Esplanade also house the Headquarters of the Penang Sub-division. During the year additional land was acquired in the Glugor area for the future development of the Naval base and provision was set aside for the construction of an instructional block and workshop building which is to be completed in 1956.

The strength of the division at the end of the year was 10 officers 58 ratings on List I (i.e. required to attend for duty and instruction) and 28 officers and 12 ratings on List II (i.e. not so required). The number of officers remained unchanged but there was a net loss of 12 ratings

during the year owing to the discharge of persistent non-attenders. There was one change in the permanent staff with the arrival at the end of the year of a new staff instructor (seamanship and gunnery) to replace the senior staff instructor who unfortunately died earlier in the year.

A limited amount of training equipment and accessories were acquired during the year, including a number of items as a free gift and on indefinite loan from the Flag Officer Malayan Area. With the exception of the electrical branch whose equipment is very expensive, sufficient equipment and stores are now available for elementary training in Penang. The existing craft held by the Division, consisting of a 27 ft. whaler provided on free loan by the Royal Navy, a 45 ft. medium speed picket boat, a 14 ft. sailing dinghy and a 12 ft. skiff were maintained in good order during the year. A main signal office at the Penang Headquarters was installed and practical instruction can now be given to the Communications Branch. Service messages have been passed and exercises carried out. Wireless telegraph communication has been established with naval vessels at sea and with Police signal stations at Kuala Lumpur and Johore Bahru. Attendance at training and instruction during the year represented 43 per cent. of the officers and 97 per cent. of ratings borne on Lists I and II compared with 60 per cent. and 87 per cent. respectively in 1954.

The Penang Sub-division took part in Her Majesty the Queen's birthday parade on the 9th June, 1955, and in the Remembrance Day parade on the 6th November, 1955. The Commander-in-Chief Royal Pakistan Navy and Officers of the Royal Pakistan and Royal Australian Squadrons were present at an at home given by the Penang Sub-division to mark the 150th Anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar.

On the 21st January the Penang Headquarters was honoured by a visit by His Highness the Raja Muda of Selangor.

The Penang Sub-division was inspected by the Flag Officer Malayan Area (Rear Admiral E. H. Shattock, O.B.E.) on the 24th June.

The M.R.N.V.R. assisted with the Federal Elections in providing boat transport for the Elections Officer to the off-lying islands and road transport for polling booth staffs and ballot boxes at Penang.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Sidek bin Lassim, M.R.N.V.R. was appointed an Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the High Commissioner with effect from 20th March.

Ten officers and 9 ratings on List II stationed in Kuala Lumpur attended for lectures and instruction, including sea training, during the year, though lack of funds prevented the formal constitution of the Selangor Sub-division.

Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force

The Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force is raised under the provisions of the Volunteer Force Ordinance, 1951. On 31st December, 1955, the total strength amounted to 43 officers and 831 other ranks, a reduction of 5 officers and 109 other ranks over the corresponding figure in 1954. The reduction is due to completion by other ranks of the first 4-year term of engagement since the Force was raised. Recruiting of replacements will take place in 1956.

Nine officers of whom three were Malaysians were commissioned into the Force during the year. Ten officers on the active list resigned and four were appointed to the Reserve of officers. A system of liaison was established with the Education Department to encourage members of the Cadet Forces to join the Force on leaving School.

The Force consists of the following units:

Federation of Malayan Volunteer Reconnaissance Corps.

Federation of Malaya Volunteer Army Service Corps.

Federation of Malaya Volunteer Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Federation of Malaya Volunteer Military Police.

The Headquarters of each unit is in Kuala Lumpur but Company Headquarters are established in Taiping, Ipoh, Seremban and Penang with detachments at Alor Star, Malacca, Klang and Tapah. No new units were raised in 1955.

The Force is under the command of the General Officer Commanding, Malaya, but administrative and financial control is exercised by the Federation Government through a civilian Staff Officer. The Volunteer Commanding Officers are assisted by regular adjutants in the major units and permanent staff instructors in each company.

As in the previous year the annual camp was held at the barracks of the 2nd Battalion Malay Regiment at Taiping, from the 1st August to the 24th September. Excellent training facilities and amenities were available and the average attendance at camp of all units was approximately 90 per cent. For the first time a section of the Staff Officer's office was present at the camp and took charge of all administrative matters, thus enabling units to concentrate on training. The camp was visited by the Secretary for Defence, the Director, Federation Military Forces, and senior Staff Officers of Headquarters Malaya Command.

An increase in the amount of funds available enabled the number of training periods to be raised from 110 in 1954 to 200 in 1955. Volunteers also played a valuable part in Emergency operations in conjunction

with the Security Forces. Training facilities were further improved by assistance from the regular forces in the shape of lectures, demonstrations, courses and loans of equipment.

A new system of decentralised unit accounting and central control was introduced by the Staff Officer which led to an improvement in the administration throughout the Force. The maintenance of vehicles and equipment also showed improvement and the quarterly inspection of the arms of all units led to an upgrading in the standard reported in previous years.

The facilities available to members of the Force were improved by the opening of new Headquarters in Ipoh and Penang and by extensive improvements to existing accommodation in Taiping and elsewhere.

Units of the Volunteer Force took part in all annual ceremonial parades held in the Federation during the year. The Force was honoured by a visit from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to its Ipoh Headquarters on the 27th August, and by a visit from His Highness the Sultan of Selangor to the Kuala Lumpur Headquarters on the 15th November.

Malayan Auxiliary Air Force

The Malayan Auxiliary Air Force is a force raised jointly by the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore for the defence of Malaya, in co-operation with the Royal Air Force.

There are two Wings of this force in the Federation, one at Penang and one at Kuala Lumpur. Each consists of one Squadron and one Fighter Control Unit. The total strength of the two Wings at 31st December, 1955, was 305, as compared with 318 at the beginning of the year. Its composition was as follows:

Chinese 50 per cent.

Indians 22 per cent.

Malays 19 per cent.

Eurasians and others 5 per cent.

Europeans 4 per cent.

The Squadrons have two tasks, to train pilots to fly, and to train ground personnel to look after the aircraft. During the year the role of the Squadrons was changed from Fighter to Reconnaissance/Light Communication, and negotiations began for the acquisition of Chipmunk aircraft to replace the older Harvards and Tiger Moths. Approximately 1,200 productive hours were flown in 1955, during which period each Squadron held one course for pilots.

At the end of 1955 the number of pilots on strength was 15 as compared with 18 at the beginning of the year. In each Squadron one pilot completed his flying training, received his "Wings", and was

commissioned: one of these pilots was the first Malay to qualify and he received his "Wings" from the Chief Minister at a ceremonial parade in Penang on 19th November, 1955.

Towards the end of December, 1955 a grading scheme for potential pilots was approved with the object of accelerating the selection of suitable material. This, it is hoped, will assist in filling the pilot establishment which has continued to be a problem owing to the fact that the majority of applicants for flying training do not possess the requisite qualifications. The training of available pilots continued throughout the year, and steady progress was reported by the R.A.F. Central Flying School Examining Wing at the conclusion of its visit.

Several leaflet dropping operations over the jungle were carried out by both Squadrons, and the units took part in the Battle of Britain and Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday fly past.

Thirty-four technicians were trained in the Squadrons during the year.

The standard of recruit remained high throughout the year and full use was made of the synthetic training devices. The number of trained telegraphist, fighter plotters and radar operators increased by some 15 per cent., and seven Fighter Controllers were commissioned. A new and improved training syllabus was introduced by the Headquarters at the end of 1955. The Fighter Control Units played a successful part in four air exercises during the year.

A combined Annual Camp for both Federation Squadrons (together with the Singapore Squadron) was held at Taiping and over 75 per cent. of the auxiliaries attended. The "Shell Trophy" for flying efficiency was keenly contested and was won by the Penang Squadron. At the camp the aircraft were serviced, in the main, by Auxiliary personnel, and the pilots each averaged some 27 hours flying.

An Annual Camp was also held for the Fighter Control Units at Singapore and attended by 70 per cent. of the auxiliaries. An encouraging number of successful interceptions of aircraft (many of which were jets) was made by the Fighter Controllers. The R.A.F. transported the units to and from camp by air and during the camp the R.A.F. and R.A.A.F. provided passenger flying. The camp at Taiping was visited by the Air Officer Commanding and the Secretary for Defence. The Air Officer Commanding also visited the Penang Fighter Control Unit in camp in Singapore.

The new Town Headquarters was occupied in September, 1955 with great benefit to the efficiency and morale of the auxiliaries.

Federation of Malaya Air Training Corps

The Corps is organised with Wing Headquarters at Kuala Lumpur and three Squadrons at Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Ipoh, together with a detached Flight at Batu Arang. The strength at the end of the year was 14 officers and 249 cadets against an approved establishment of 18 officers and 320 cadets. More than half of the cadets are Chinese.

Ground training in some units has been handicapped to some extent by shortage of officers, of which 5 were commissioned during the year, but attendance has been good throughout.

Flying training, which does not include solo flying of powered aircraft, continued during 1955, but difficulties were experienced in one of the units owing to the shortage of available aircraft.

A combined Annual Camp for all Federation Units (as well as the Singapore A.T.C.) was held at the R.N. Station at Sembawang and there was full attendance. The programme included passenger flying and a number of instructional visits. The camp owed much of its success to the help given by the Royal Navy. Assistance given by the Royal Air Force both in Camp and throughout the year has also been of the utmost value.

MANPOWER

The Manpower Department has now completed a survey of key personnel in Government Departments having full-time commitments to the Services in time of war. Deferment has been obtained in 166 cases so far:

Army	...	...	...	138
R.A.F.	...	...	...	9
Navy	...	...	...	19
				<hr/>
				166
				<hr/>

All applications for enlistments into the Volunteer Forces have been vetted and graded and the Volunteer Forces have been kept fully informed of all volunteers who have key appointments in Government Departments.

Similar action is now being taken in respect of reservists and volunteers holding key positions in essential services and industry other than Government.

Chapter XV

CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

HISTORICAL AND GENERAL

Since the war the Movement has developed greatly in the rural areas, especially among the padi planters in Malaya's "Rice Bowl". The Government had maintained a comparatively stable guaranteed price for padi until December, 1954, when it lowered the price from \$17 to \$12 a picul in accordance with the world price. This decrease in the guaranteed price coincided with poor harvests in several districts. The 1954-1955 crop had been financed on a \$17 a picul basis. The growers were, therefore, very badly hit by the lower price obtainable at harvest. Many growers were unable to meet their commitments. Government came to the relief of the situation with the grant of \$10,000,000 for indirect aid and permanent improvements to irrigation and communication, etc., and a subvention of \$5,000,000 to the Co-operative Movement for seasonal loans, the operation of which is described below.

The economic position of the rubber smallholders throughout the year was strong. A little interest was taken in replanting and some in new planting. The price of rubber remained high.

The prices of copra and fresh coconuts kept stable, and the smallholders, the majority of whom farm their holdings out to middlemen collectors, remained in much the same economic position as in the previous year.

With the granting of the subvention of \$5,000,000 by Government, considerable activity, as described below, occurred in the padi areas. The Marketing side of the Movement too showed promise. But owing to the continued shortage of staff, the policy of the Department continued to be that of consolidation. Good work was achieved by the Audit Branch and many misappropriations came to light. In most cases these originated from ignorance of elementary business principles and were not criminal. Badly managed societies were liquidated. Co-operative education was pushed forward as hard as the limited staff and funds permitted. The foundations of the Co-operative College were laid in October in Petaling Jaya, near Kuala Lumpur.

REGISTRATION AND LIQUIDATION

On 31st December, 1954, there were 1,761 societies on the Register. During 1955, 302 new societies were registered, while 99 societies were liquidated. There was, therefore, a net gain of 203 societies, making a total of 1,964 at the end of 1955.

RURAL CO-OPERATION

Rural Co-operative Credit

Rural Co-operative Credit was given a big boost by the \$5,000,000 subvention. 173 Rural Co-operative Credit Societies were added to the Register. The Rural Co-operative Apex Bank of Malaya Ltd. undertook the distribution of the subvention in loans to the padi growers through its member regional unions of Raiffeisen type societies. Since the subvention was only granted in June and the Fasting Month (Ramadan) came in May, despite the approval of a slight addition to the staff of the Department of Co-operative Development it was not possible to organise sufficient numbers of new Rural Co-operative Credit Societies in the villages in the padi-growing areas to get the whole of the \$5,000,000 subvention out in loans to the padi growers in time for the planting season which commenced in July in the main areas. In fact only \$1,928,835 of this subvention was issued. Thus together with the societies' own capital, \$2,671,837 was given out in seasonal loans for the 1955-1956 padi crop. A sum of \$2,508,085 remained outstanding from the 1954-1955 season, because of the partial failure of that crop. This money was chiefly owing to the Rural and Industrial Development Authority. On the whole, therefore, the financing of the padi crop for the year was a frustrating and not altogether satisfactory business from all points of view.

Rural Credit societies among rubber planters carried on successfully. With the high price of rubber, these societies were not troubled with many calls for loans, and thrift was preached by the officers of the Department with a certain amount of success in the older societies.

An interesting new development was the introduction of the Raiffeisen type of society to the Chinese and two societies were registered. With their natural thrifty qualities such societies should spread among the Chinese smallholders and prove a very successful movement. More Chinese speaking officers will be needed in the next few years to implement this development.

Production and Marketing Societies

Production and Marketing Societies progressed considerably during the year with the development of the Marketing Branch of the

Department. The number increased from 228 to 276. The value of produce handled by these societies increased from \$12,613,999 in 1954 to \$16,065,099 in 1955. The sale of latex direct to the exporter went ahead successfully during the year. In Grisek the smallholders' society was able to supply the Rural and Industrial Development Authority factory with more latex than it was able to mill.

A fishermen's society did a most profitable business in the breeding and sale of cockles.

Rice Milling Societies

Rice Milling Societies continued to be popular and their number increased from 136 in 1954 to 175 in 1955. Profits were not so good as last year, since it was found difficult to dispose of all the bran produced in the mills due to it being mixed with husk and only marketable to poultry keepers; for pig keepers' use the bran needs separating. Efforts are being made to interest these societies in machinery to effect the separation. This should increase profits considerably.

The Selangor Government authorized the Co-operative Rice Milling Societies to be the sole agents for the purchase of padi for the Tanjong Karang Mill. This brought considerable benefits both to the padi planters and the societies themselves. They were able to offer better prices and fair weight to the sellers and in due course rebates.

The value of rice passing through milling societies increased from \$9,766,287 in 1954 to \$10,864,205 in 1955.

Pekan Nanas Pineapple Growers' Co-operative Marketing Society

The most interesting development in marketing during the year was the organisation of the Chinese smallholding pineapple growers in South Johore into a co-operative society to market their produce. Sustained efforts by officers of the Department over a number of years bore fruit this year. The society went into business. At first it was blocked by the middlemen at every step and scorned by the Packers. However it stuck to its standard produce and by November the Packers' opinion had swung right round and the society is now recognised and financially helped by the Central Committee of Pineapple Packers. Its production has risen steeply and a very bright future lies ahead.

Farming Societies

Increased interest was shown especially among the Chinese. Value of farm produce sold totalled \$701,717. The number of societies decreased from 20 to 18.

Banking Unions and Apex Bank

In 1955 there were 14 Banking Unions in the rural areas. The total working capital of these Banking Unions amounted to \$2,168,477.48. In 1955 a sum of \$1,739,090 was granted as loans to member societies.

The Assistant Registrar in charge of these societies went on a four months' I.L.O. Scholarship to Europe, Cyprus, India and Ceylon, and his very excellent report is expected to be of great help in the development of rural Banking.

URBAN CO-OPERATION

Thrift and Loan Societies

Thrift and Loan Societies continue to remain the strongest co-operative financial institutions in the country. Seven societies were registered in 1955 and one went into liquidation. Several more societies have established scholarship funds for the children of their members. Many of these societies have begun to invest their surplus funds within the Movement. Loans have been made to co-operative housing societies and rural banking unions. Large investments have been made in the Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. The societies' subscription capital rose from \$21,907,424 in 1954 to \$30,921,456 and the total working capital from \$24,986,742 to \$31,547,721.59. Loans amounting to \$18,359,867 were issued and outstanding loans at the end of the year were \$13,712,133.28.

Co-operative Housing Societies

Four more housing societies were registered in 1955 to bring the total number of such societies on the register at the end of 1955 to 25. Due to lack of finance at reasonable rates of interest progress continued to be hampered in 1955. Of these, twelve housing societies are in possession of 282 acres of land and 187 houses. Unless cheaper sources of finance are available (probably from the Employees Provident Fund Board, which has approved in principle the lending of their funds to co-operative housing societies), progress will be difficult.

The Malayan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.

In June the English Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. sent out an officer on a three-year secondment to act as Manager. In December the law was amended by Legislative Council to permit the Society to operate.

CONSUMERS CO-OPERATION

General

A buoyant economy and a rising market made 1955 the best year yet for the Co-operative Consumers Movement. The best societies made

considerable progress and taken by and large they are on a much sounder footing than ever before. The great weakness is still the over-reliance on credit. At the end of the year there were 246 societies on the Register, five more than at the beginning of the year. There were 23 cancellations and 28 registrations.

The trend towards being a Rural Movement rather than Urban one was further accentuated. 200 of the 246 societies are now rural societies drawing membership from those who work on the land and also on the mines. This getting away from the dominance of the urban stores in the period 1947-1953 has changed the pattern of trade and its influence.

The big town societies did not progress so well. The membership is, what one may call, middle class and they have stuck to credit trading with serious effects. Total sales from the preliminary figures, remain about the same as for 1954. Reserves are up to 50 per cent. but membership and share capital have fallen due to the cancellation of registration of some of the larger co-operative stores in the towns.

Urban Societies

Five societies had their registrations cancelled during the year and there are a dozen more who struggle on, trying to make ends meet, over-burdened with outstanding debts and with large sums owed by disloyal members. Unless weekly pay combined with a change of attitude towards indebtedness occur, the long term outlook of these societies is poor. Where credit is properly controlled they still run well especially in the smaller towns where they bring an element of competition and produce benefits to the local populace out of all proportion to the small membership they serve.

Malay Shops

Malay Kampong Co-operative Shops can be roughly divided into two categories, the excellent and the bad. The good societies after two or three years progress are now firmly established. The annual distribution of rebates has created loyalty and the members are proud of their achievements. On the other hand, the bad societies are suffering from dishonesty, disloyalty and lack of interest and plentiful uncontrolled credit. Sometimes they show amazing powers of revival but it is certain that 20 to 30 societies will have to be liquidated soon when the Department can find the staff to do this unpleasant and arduous work.

Chinese Co-operative Stores in New Villages

There is now no doubt that the new village co-operative stores have caught the imagination of the Chinese agricultural labourers in certain

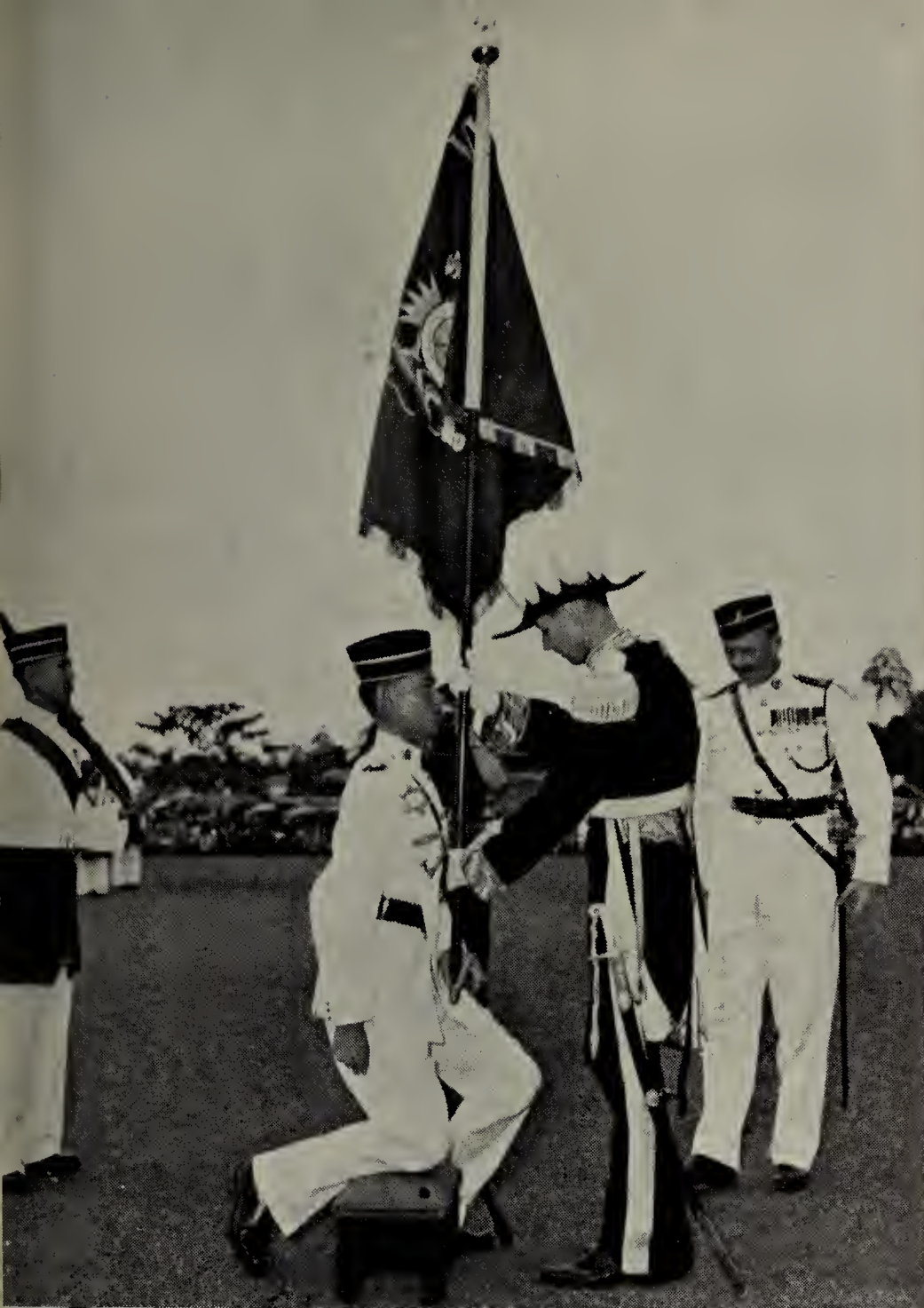
areas; 15 societies were registered during the year and many have made considerable progress. It is pleasant to note that quite a few stick to the golden rule of cash sales and profit considerably thereby. They fight considerable opposition and many more societies would have been registered if the Local Authorities had been more sympathetic in their answers to the requests for Rice Dealers' Licences in many of the new villages. The value of a well-run Co-operative Store in strengthening the social and democratic life of the new village, in bringing down the cost of living and in creating a feeling of trust and confidence in Government are not generally realised. Too often they are viewed with suspicion. A strong Co-operative Movement is the biggest bulwark against subversion and communism as the leaders have been trained on the democratic process and understand the meaning of responsibility.

Co-operative Shops at Places of Employment

These are still the strongest and most efficient of the movement. The numbers dwindled at the beginning of the year due often to dishonesty and lack of interested supervision, but there has been a revival of interest on the part of the labourers and the management. Wide publicity was given in the press when labourers' wages increased in October, to the fact that only where there was a co-operative shop did the labourers enjoy the fruits of the increase. All too often, an owner of an Estate shop being in a monopoly position increases his prices to meet the increase in wages. However, the provision in the new Labour Code that credit deductions for co-operative stores must be limited to 50 per cent. of the monthly earnings may cause considerable difficulties.

The Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.

The year 1955 was another bad year for the Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd., but the year ended with a glimmer of hope. Sales decreased month by month until the end of August. The contract of the General Manager was cancelled by mutual consent. The fortunes revived a little towards the end of the year and it should be possible, provided a new and energetic manager is found, to put the society on an economic footing. The total loss during the year was in the region of \$100,000. At least \$40,000 of this loss is due to the writing off of stock. As explained earlier the pattern of trade of the Movement has changed. The Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. had the wrong policy of stocking thousands of items, many of the luxury class which may have been saleable when the customers were the town



left

His Excellency the
High Commissioner
presenting the
Colour to the
6th Battalion, the
Malay Regiment

below

The Right Honourable
Sir Anthony Eden
examining a blow-pipe
at Fort Langkap



right
A Malay Fisherman



below
A "Haji" examining a
"Serkop" before purchase



stores but which are totally unsuited to the ordinary labourer. There are signs that Government would come to the rescue in view of its responsibility in sponsoring the Movement. At the end of the year, Government accepted a Report of Enquiry calling for a complete overhaul of its working and the provision of further capital to finance imports.

AUDIT

The audit position was so grave in the beginning of 1955 that it was necessary to reorganise the branch and send its officers out in parties through the rural areas. This was a most expensive experiment, but it did bring good results. The back log of audits was considerably reduced. It also brought to light many misappropriations on which action is proceeding to obtain refund from the culprits.

A new scheme for Assistant Auditors and Accountants was accepted by Government during the year and it is hoped that it may be implemented early in the coming year.

The increase in Chinese societies and the lack of Chinese-reading auditors is placing a very great strain on the audit branch.

During last year Co-operative Societies paid \$29,335 for audit. This money is paid direct into revenue. There is no Audit and Supervision Fund in the Federation.

PROPAGANDA AND EDUCATION

The building of the Co-operative College was commenced in October. One officer was sent to Siam for a short study of the Consumers Movement there. Two officers attended the Bandung Co-operative Seminar. An officer was granted an I.L.O. fellowship to study banking and another an U.N.E.S.C.O. fellowship to study fundamental education. One officer of the Department and an unofficial member of the Movement were granted scholarships by the Nottingham Co-operative Society to study for six months the Consumers Movement in the United Kingdom. An unofficial co-operator obtained a U.S.I.S. leadership grant to visit the U.S.A., Europe, India and Ceylon. An officer of the Department continued his Honours Course in Economics at Southampton University.

Courses were held in 14 localities to train secretaries and managers of societies and to familiarise rural co-operators with the principles and practice of the Movement, elementary economics and book-keeping.

The Co-operative Magazine, issued quarterly by the Department, increased in popularity especially among the rural Malays.

At the All-Malayan Co-operative Conference at Ipoh from 18th to 20th August, great interest was shown in Co-operative Education. Many urban societies are now contributing considerable sums in scholarships for members' children. The cost of the passages of the two unofficial co-operators sent abroad, as mentioned above, was largely defrayed by the urban co-operative societies.

ARBITRATION AND DEFALCATION

The number of disputes that were brought up for arbitration was 224. The arrangements for hearing these put a considerable strain on the officers of the Department but they provided plenty of proof of the strong sense of service that the movement breeds in its members. Nearly every dispute was decided by an unofficial arbitrator drawn from the ranks of local co-operators. The majority of these disputes were between the Malayan Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd. and retail consumers societies.

Twenty-six defalcations were brought to light and prosecutions for Criminal Breach of Trust were taken in four cases. In such prosecutions it is very difficult to obtain convictions. It is, therefore, the policy of the Department to advise no prosecution where immediate restitution is made, unless Criminal intent is apparent.

Until a really strong audit staff is built up, it is feared that many societies, especially consumer societies, may be losing considerable sums through misappropriation or mismanagement.

STAFF

The expenditure on the Department of Co-operative Development according to the 1955 Estimates was \$1,372,637.

The Staff of the Department consisted of one Commissioner, four Assistant Commissioners, four Assistant Registrars, one Chief Co-operative Marketing Officer and five Marketing officers, one Auditor and Accountant, four Co-operative Supervisors, 61 Co-operative Officers and 57 audit clerks. In May the Government approved an increase in the establishment of one Assistant Commissioner and five Co-operative Officers to implement its scheme for assistance to the rice growers. But, despite that increase, both the field and the audit staff were over worked endeavouring to compete with the increased demand by the public for co-operative societies.

STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955

Name of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Loans Granted	Loans Outstanding	Deposits	Working Capital
THRIFT AND CREDIT SOCIETIES								
"A" RURAL—								
R. C. C. S. ...	838	38,913	1,341,867.00	66,377.49	2,671,837.07	2,508,085.86	360,387.11	1,768,621.60
S. C. C. S. ...	49	1,210	34,621.42	1,364.00	49,960.20	60,791.40	5,462.98	41,386.40
F. C. C. S. ...	6	891	20,161.00	2,994.86	—	—	—	23,155.86
G. P. S. ...	77	7,142	31,046.74	2,100.40	—	—	43,694.11	76,841.25
Federation of R. C. C. S. ...	1	135 (Socs.)	141,903.12	3,984.55	153,275.00	599,639.38	39,500.00	783,882.67
Banking Unions ...	14	586 (Socs.)	92,697.00	5,575.21	1,739,090.00	1,953,601.87	20,735.19	2,168,477.40
"B" URBAN AND PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT—								
Thrifty and Loan ...	119	64,512	30,921,456.99	1,435,288.72	18,359,867.00	13,712,133.28	2,368,217.32	31,547,721.59
Thrifty and Investment ...	36	1,562	26,391.47	621.00	—	—	39,114.72	66,127.21
L. C. C. S. ...	264	24,841	2,001,176.99	61,153.25	721,471.00	401,600.75	16,990.00	2,079,320.24
Unions of Above ...	9	61 (Socs.)	36,471.86	—	—	—	—	36,471.86
PROCESSING AND MARKETING SOCIETIES—								
Rice Milling ...	175	17,033	991,695.90	97,064.90	—	—	41,064.90	1,129,825.70
Rubber Marketing ...	22	2,456	103,772.00	1,092.65	—	—	4,096.00	106,960.65
Fishing and Marketing ...	8	671	36,960.00	1,374.00	—	—	6,076.00	45,490.00
Oil Milling ...	1	218	11,994.00	—	—	—	—	11,994.00
Transport and Marketing Union ...	1	97	20,644.27	—	—	—	800.00	21,444.27
Other Marketing ...	9	476	211,349.17	—	—	—	3,067.00	214,416.17
LAND AND FARMING SOCIETIES—								
Farming Societies ...	21	1,831	73,461.00	786.50	—	—	—	74,247.00
Land Purchase ...	14	964	49,364.29	—	—	—	28,764.90	78,129.19
Land Settlement ...	3	161	3,142.91	—	—	—	24,161.26	27,304.17
Animal Breeding ...	6	532	20,141.76	6,701.82	—	—	—	8,743.58
Carried forward ...	1,673	163,510 782 (Socs.)	36,170,318.89	1,686,479.35	23,695,500.27	19,235,852.54	3,002,131.49	40,310,560.81

STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1955—(cont.)

Name of Society	No. of Societies	Membership	Share Capital	Reserve Fund	Loans Granted	Loans Outstanding	Deposits	Working Capital
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	1,673	163,510 782 (Socs.)	36,170,318.89	1,686,479.35	23,695,500.27	19,235,852.54	3,002,131.49	40,310,560.81
CONSUMER SOCIETIES—								
Rural Shops ...	131	13,170	496,266.00	99,142.00	—	—	—	595,408.00
Urban Stores ...	46	26,703	774,866.41	60,118.00	—	—	—	834,984.00
Stores on Places of Empl. ...	69	13,048	325,309.00	164,673.00	—	—	—	489,982.00
Purchase and Distribution ...	2	1,122	84,124.00	—	—	—	—	84,124.00
M. C. W. S. ...	1	87 (Socs.)	23,664.46	3,761.60	—	—	—	1,601,119.80
MISCELLANEOUS—								
Housing ...	25	3,793	952,986.42	7,981.45	—	1,485,961.19	1,387,774.83	3,929,365.65
Co-operative Union of Malaya	1	6 (Unions)	665.80	—	—	—	—	665.80
School ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport ...	3	605	30,142.84	—	—	—	3,591.00	38,733.84
Fairs ...	2	84	8,583.00	—	—	—	—	8,583.00
Electricity ...	1	86	43,460.00	—	—	—	—	44,210.00
Mukim Improvement ...	1	281	—	—	—	—	—	—
Timber ...	2	29	3,160.00	—	—	—	—	3,160.00
Insurance ...	1	79	522,300.00	—	—	—	—	522,300.00
Apex Bank ...	1	12 (Unions)	4,880.00	—	1,928,835.00	1,928,835.00	—	2,004,850.00
Weavers ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tin Smith Industrial ...	1	12	1,200.00	—	—	—	—	1,760.00
Bazaar ...	1	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1,964	222,548 869 (Socs.) 18 (Unions)	39,441,926.82	2,022,155.40	25,624,335.27	22,650,648.73	4,393,497.32	50,469,806.90

Chapter XVI

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE ARMED FORCES OF THE MALAYAN COMMUNIST PARTY

In July, it was necessary to revise the composition of the Director of Operations Committee in the light of the political appointments following the first Federal elections. Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra, as Chief Minister and leader of the Alliance Party, and Colonel H. S. Lee remained as members of the committee, but Dato' Abdul Razak bin Hussein, Minister for Education, and Mr. Sambantham, Minister for Labour, replaced Dato' Sir Onn bin Ja'afar, Mr. R. B. Carey and Mr. V. M. N. Menon. Major-General J. R. C. Hamilton, as Chief of Staff to the G.O.C., Malaya, was also appointed.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Five major events affected the course of the Emergency during the year. In June the Malayan Communist Party made an offer to negotiate a settlement. In July an Alliance Government was elected to power with an overwhelming majority in the first countrywide elections ever held in Malaya. In September this Government declared an amnesty for the communist terrorists. In November an emissary from Chin Peng met Government representatives to discuss arrangements for a full meeting. On 21st November as a result of continued atrocities by the Communist terrorists it was decided to continue the terms of amnesty, but to lift restrictions imposed on Security Force action, and close all safe areas.

On 28th and 29th December the Chief Ministers of the Federation and Singapore, accompanied by Dato' Sir Cheng-lock Tan, met Chin Peng, Secretary-General of the Malayan Communist Party, and two other members of the Malayan Communist Party at Baling in Kedah.

The meeting lasted two days and was conducted in four sessions. It quickly became apparent that the communist demands were recognition of the Malayan Communist Party and no detention or investigation of those who surrendered. These demands, which were the direct antithesis of the conditions laid down under the terms of the amnesty, were rejected outright by the Chief Ministers as their acceptance would have meant a complete victory for the Malayan

Communist Party. Chin Peng stated that he had no mandate for unconditional surrender and would fight to the end. The Chief Ministers at the conclusion said that they did not consider the meeting had been unsuccessful and indicated that they were willing to meet him again provided he asked for another meeting and was prepared to accept the conditions laid down.

One result of the publicity given to the correspondence leading up to the meeting was that during the second half of the year the communist terrorists in many areas adopted a policy of “wait and see” in the absence of definite instructions from their central committee. Moreover, during the period of amnesty, security force pressure was relaxed. There was in consequence a slowing down in the pace of the Emergency insofar as the shooting war was concerned. With the failure of the talks with Chin Peng the remaining amnesty restrictions on the mounting of new operations were lifted on 8th February, 1956, and a full scale offensive against the communist terrorists resumed.

The following figures show the trends in the military aspects of the struggle:

	Monthly averages for				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Terrorist inspired incidents	506	311	97	89	65
Civilians killed	44	29	7	8	5
Security forces killed ...	44	22	8	7	7
Terrorists eliminated ...	117	127	116	80	58
Rubber trees slashed ...	94,293	37,622	311	148	9,985

Detailed Emergency statistics for the years 1948 onwards will be found at the end of this chapter, but it is worth recording specially that when the Communist rebellion was at its zenith in 1951 there were about 8,000 terrorists; at the end of 1955 there were less than 3,000.

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

During 1955 psychological warfare against the Communist terrorists in the jungle continued to be the responsibility of the Psychological Warfare Section of the Director of Operations' Staff. The Director of Information Services continued to be responsible for all aspects of emergency propaganda among the public. In the field the State and Settlement Information Officers continued to combine the functions of Information and Psychological Warfare Officers.

1955 was an exceptionally important year in the campaign against the Malayan Communist Party and differed greatly from earlier years. This was because in June the Communists added a “peace offensive” to their armoury of weapons in the shape of an offer to negotiate the end of the emergency on a political basis, a proposal which the Communists

no doubt hoped would create friction between Her Majesty's Government and Malayan political parties. Their "offer" was rejected. In September the elected Alliance Government endorsed this decision and declared an amnesty in fulfilment of its pre-election promise made at the beginning of the year. The declaration was quickly followed by a request from Chin Peng for a meeting with the Chief Minister and a meeting took place at Baling at the end of December. This sequence of events made a profound impression on both the terrorists in the jungle and the public. From the point of view of psychological warfare the year can therefore be divided into two halves, with the arrival of the first offer to "negotiate" in June as the dividing point.

During the first half of the year the primary role of psychological warfare remained unchanged: it was the reduction of the Communist terrorists' will to continue fighting. This policy proved increasingly successful and surrenders were reducing the terrorists' strength at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. On the basis of the percentage of the existing force in the jungle eliminated by surrenders, the year was throughout better than all previous ones. 247 surrendered during 1955, a monthly average of 20.6, and the 30 who surrendered in May represented the highest monthly total since January, 1954. This satisfactory situation was greatly assisted by the successful operations in Pahang which by the end of the year had destroyed the Communist Terrorist Organisation in every district in that State except Temerloh and the Cameron Highlands. Psychological warfare, through the media of the "Voice" aircraft and by leaflets, accelerated the collapse of the enemy by communicating to the rank-and-file the defection of their leaders and a general sense of defeat. The rapid surrender of the rank-and-file saved much time in the final phases of the Pahang operations. A significant feature of the operations was the willingness of the hard-core terrorists to surrender after intense ground force pressure had been brought to bear on them.

The situation changed greatly during the second half of the year when it became known that the Malayan Communist Party was prepared to "negotiate" an end to the emergency provided that the outcome of the negotiations could take the form of a political victory for them to offset their military failure and safeguard their nuisance value in Malaya. During this period, the primary role of psychological warfare was to convey to terrorists in the jungle news of the situation created by the original peace offer and to publicise the subsequent declaration of an amnesty. This involved leaflet drops on an unprecedented scale. The contents of the leaflets inevitably changed from being chiefly concerned with specific operational successes to general statements of a political nature. Captured documents showed how

nervous the Communist leaders were lest their followers might believe that the July elections and the quickened pace towards self-government indicated that the purpose of terrorism no longer existed and that therefore the Alliance Government's magnanimous amnesty declaration was a reasonable and practicable solution to the emergency. The leaflets stressed the changed political situation and challenged the basis of the Communists' policy. At the very end of the year the admission by Chin Peng at Baling that the Chief Minister of the Federation was a genuine leader of the people showed how thin the Communists' propaganda had become.

It is now known that the terrorist leaders made a great effort to prevent any of their followers from surrendering under the amnesty terms and that they were assisted by the virtual cessation of offensive measures during the earlier part of the amnesty period. By then it was common knowledge that a meeting was being arranged between the Chief Minister and Chin Peng and it is probable that this deflected the thoughts of the terrorists from the amnesty to the outcome of the meeting. By the end of the year 62 had surrendered under the amnesty declared on 9th September. Of these 10 were Malays who readily saw that the Alliance Government was in fact achieving their nationalist aims and ambitions and that the activities of the Communists were no longer necessary for that purpose.

During 1955 there was a very considerable expansion in the activities of the Psychological Warfare Section partly on account of an increased reliance by SWECs and DWECs on its techniques and partly on account of the unusual events of the year. 2,111 "Voice" aircraft sorties were made as compared with 1,016 in 1954. During the last four months of the year there were 903 sorties and 371 hours of broadcasting over the jungle as compared with 407 sorties and 204 hours of broadcasting in the last four months of 1954 and with 262 sorties and 172 hours of broadcasting in the first four months of 1954.

The startling events following on the Communists' offer to negotiate placed a heavy responsibility on the staff of the Information Services who were required to assist the public in arriving at a proper understanding of the nature of the Communists' latest manoeuvre and of enlisting their services in publicising and supporting the amnesty offer.

THE ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MALAYAN NAVY

At sea and in the air the Royal Navy and Royal Malayan Navy have played a significant part in the prosecution of the Emergency during 1955. Bombardments by ships, patrolling and support by motor launches and the constant preparedness of naval helicopters all have contributed to the successes of the year.

Naval bombardments took place in Kuala Langat, Selangor, and in the Pengerang Peninsular, South East Johore, in support of Operations NASSAU and REX respectively.

In support of NASSAU, the operation which succeeded in clearing Kuala Langat of Communist terrorists and enabled it to be declared a "White" area, H.M. Ships carried out six bombardment series between 9th January and 23rd July. The five ships concerned expended a total of 1,876 rounds. A highlight was the presence on board H.M.S. NEWCASTLE of His Highness the Sultan of Selangor, during her bombardment on 26th January.

During Operation REX, eighteen bombardment series were carried out by six ships of the Royal Navy and one of the Royal Malaysian Navy in which a total of 3,387 rounds were fired. Contrasting examples of the ships taking part were the Royal Malaysian Navy Ship, H.M.M.S. PELANDOK, who fired 560 rounds in three bombardment series, and H.M.S. NEWFOUNDLAND who within 24 hours of arriving from the United Kingdom started her first bombardment.

Royal Malaysian Naval Motor Launches also played a vital part in support of Operation REX. They carried out almost continuous patrols (a total of 94 patrol/days) to control access to the coast during the main drives of the Land Forces. They also assisted in landing, re-deploying and withdrawing troops at otherwise inaccessible parts of the jungle coastline; a total of 576 troops were thus transported.

These tasks were additional to recurrent Fishery Protection/anti-Piracy patrols, to which a large part of the effort by Motor Launches of the Royal Malaysian Navy is necessarily devoted.

No. 848 Naval Helicopter Squadron completed its third year of operations in support of the Security Forces. The squadron was beset by engine maintenance troubles which had an adverse effect on aircraft availability. Despite this, the squadron succeeded in lifting 10,543 troops and 219,070 lbs. of freight in a total of 2,413 flying hours. These figures are slightly better than those for 1954.

Special feats performed by the squadron were:

- (a) the lift of a 25 pdr. gun in six sorties into Fort ISKANDER;
- (b) the salvage of a forced landed aircraft near KULAI under difficult circumstances;
- (c) the lift of a 10,300 lbs. Fordson Tractor in a series of sorties into Fort CHABAI;
- (d) what is believed to be the first operational parachute troop dropping mission using helicopters. This was carried out when a unit of Special Air Service Paratroops, together

with their stores and equipment, were dropped into primary jungle from Naval helicopters as part of Operation BEEHIVE.

Although difficulties over the supply of new and reconditioned engines have not yet been satisfactorily overcome, the squadron continues to maintain a high degree of availability. It is still indispensable to the success of operations in Malaya and the American built S. 55 aircraft continue to be the most reliable and efficient of the medium helicopters now operating in this theatre.

THE ARMY

Throughout the year the Army was fully extended in fighting the Emergency. Several major planned operations were mounted in conjunction with the police and civil authorities to eliminate specific Communist terrorist organisations and some of these are described later. Elsewhere, throughout the Federation, wherever the terrorists were active, local Security Force pressure was maintained in order to harry and eliminate those terrorists who were not the immediate target of a major operation, to guard the lines of communication and to protect the civilian population.

Many hours were spent on patrolling and on ambushing in the jungle fringe areas and in deep jungle. These are essential but arduous and comparatively unrewarding tasks. It is estimated that the average time a soldier spends on patrol or in ambush before making a contact with a Communist terrorist is 1,000 hours and 300 hours respectively.

Complementary to patrolling and ambushing, one of the major weapons used against the terrorists is food denial. By imposing very strict food control measures in towns, villages and kampongs in certain operational areas the terrorists are forced into the open to seek food and thus become an easier target for the Security Forces. The success of this type of operation has been apparent in certain areas of Pahang and Selangor where notable victories were achieved resulting in the complete elimination of the Communist terrorist organisations therein and the declaration of those areas as "White".

Success in Pahang in particular enabled the Army to re-deploy over half the force that was there at the beginning of the year. The framework of troops spread over the Federation thus became more flexible, and it was possible to produce a larger concentration of troops in areas where they were needed most.

An increase in the size of the helicopter force available for use by the Army greatly increased its mobility. The increased flexibility and mobility of the Army was demonstrated during the latter part of the year when terrorist activity increased in certain areas of South Johore

in open defiance of the amnesty declared by the Government. It was possible to reinforce the troops in that area by two infantry battalions taken from elsewhere in the Federation, one of which was moved entirely by air and both of which were lifted into the jungle by helicopters over a period of three days. The speed with which this operation was executed achieved complete surprise and some valuable terrorist eliminations.

Patrolling in the deep jungle continued in areas where the terrorists have attempted to establish bases and one such base area was completely disrupted. These operations were in the main carried out by the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment, which during the year was reinforced by an independent squadron of the Parachute Regiment and by the New Zealand Squadron of the Special Air Service Regiment.

In March the 1st Battalion The West Yorkshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales' Own) left the Federation and returned to Great Britain after three years of operations in Central Perak. Its relief, the 2nd Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, had arrived the previous year and deployed in Negri Sembilan.

In September the 1st Battalion The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment relieved the 1st Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) in the Bentong area of Pahang. In September the 1st Battalion The King's Own Scottish Borderers arrived in Singapore from the United Kingdom. Later in the year companies supported operations in South Johore.

Headquarters 28th Commonwealth Independent Infantry Brigade Group was established in Butterworth in September to take command of the 105th Field Battery Royal Australian Artillery and the 2nd Battalion The Royal Australian Regiment on their arrival in the Federation in October as part of the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve. It was not possible to commit them to operations before the end of the year.

In December the 1st Battalion The South Wales Borderers relieved the 1st Battalion The East Yorkshire Regiment (The Duke of York's Own) in the Kluang area of Johore.

In January the 2nd Battalion The 6th Gurkha Rifles from the Segamat area of Johore exchanged duties with the 1st Battalion The 7th Gurkha Rifles from the Seremban area of Negri Sembilan, and in July the 1st Battalion The 10th Princess Mary's Own Gurkha Rifles from the Johore Bahru area of Johore exchanged duties with the 2nd Battalion of the same Regiment from the Kuala Pilah area of Negri Sembilan.

In May the 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey) re-deployed from the Tampin area of Negri Sembilan into South

Johore, and in October the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment re-deployed from South Pahang into the Kluang area of Johore.

The 1st Battalion The Malay Regiment operated in the Kuala Kangsar area of Perak until June when it moved its base to Alor Star in Kedah and then operated in Central and South Kedah.

2 Malay operated throughout the year in the Sungei Siput area of Perak, as did 3 Malay in the Batu Gajah area of Perak and 4 Malay in the Tapah area of Perak.

5 Malay operated in Central Kedah until May when it moved to the Muar area of Johore.

6 Malay continued to operate in the Mentakab area of Pahang throughout the year.

7 Malay operated in the Raub area of Pahang until June, then covered the retraining and operations elsewhere of the 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment in Selangor from August until November, and ended the year operating in the Kluang area of Johore.

The 1st Battalion The Federation Regiment operated in Kedah until September when it moved to the Kuala Kangsar area of Perak.

Supporting arms continued to assist the infantry in military operations. The 11th Hussars (Prince Albert's Own) and the 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars carried out road and foot patrols, ambushes, food control duties and escorts.

The artillery force was doubled with the arrival of Headquarters 25th Field Regiment Royal Artillery and two batteries from Hong Kong in April. Heavier mortars and heavy anti-aircraft guns in a ground role were also employed. Increased harassing fire into suspected camp areas kept the terrorists on the move and was of considerable psychological value against the enemy.

The Engineers were employed on a heavy programme of constructing Emergency roads and airstrips where they were operationally required and in completing airstrips at several jungle forts. The 50th Field Engineer Regiment, a Gurkha Field Engineer Regiment which came here from Hong Kong in late 1954, started its first operational task in the Federation in January; a joint task with the Public Works Department of constructing a road between Rompin and Gemas in Negri Sembilan. The 11th Independent Field Squadron started operations in February and constructed a number of Emergency airstrips in remote parts of the Federation. The 76th Federal Field Engineer Squadron completed its planned formation and training, and became operational in June. Headquarters 51st Field Engineer Regiment was set up in May and

now has under command the 75th Malayan Field Engineer Squadron, the 76th Federal Field Engineer Squadron and the 78th Malayan Field Park Squadron.

• THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

The Royal Air Force continued throughout the year to provide all forms of air support for the ground forces operating against the Communist terrorists.

Air Vice-Marshal W. H. Kyle, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.D.C., R.A.F., took over command of Royal Air Force, Malaya, from Air Vice-Marshal F. R. W. Scherger, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., R.A.A.F., on 14th January, 1955.

Extensive use was made of both photographic and visual reconnaissance and the terrorists took increasingly elaborate precautions to prevent discovery of their camps and cultivations from the air. In spite of this, many targets were discovered and successfully attacked. In addition, greater use was made of photographic mosaics to supplement maps in deep jungle areas, which have been inadequately surveyed.

The bomber force, using locally evolved marking techniques, was able to press home its attacks accurately both by day and by night. During the year the United Kingdom based Lincoln detachment was replaced by Canberras and it was found that, by adapting current techniques, these aircraft can be employed effectively on Emergency operations. The striking force was supplemented in July by the arrival of No. 14 R.N.Z.A.F. Squadron now equipped with Venoms.

As the year progressed, No. 155 Squadron was able to play a major part in the troop lifting commitment. Together with No. 848 R.N. Squadron, they lifted nearly 28,000 troops into and out of the jungle, more than three times the number carried during 1954. The Sycamore aircraft of No. 194 Squadron also gave excellent service and the squadron evacuated 469 casualties during the year.

With the completion of airstrips at all but two of the deep jungle forts, the Pioneer aircraft were able to take over the tasks of communication flying and garrison exchange to these forts thereby making more helicopters available for trooplifting. Pioneers also began airlifting all supplies into two forts—a considerable financial saving when compared with the previous method of parachuting them from Valettas.

The Valettas of Far East Transport Wing assisted by Bristol Freighters of No. 41 R.N.Z.A.F. Squadron dropped some 4,000 tons of supplies to Security Forces operating in the jungle. In addition, these aircraft assisted in the psychological warfare campaign by air dropping more than 140 million leaflets.

The scale of "Voice" broadcasting was much increased and altogether 870 hours of actual broadcasting were achieved. These broadcasts have assisted materially in inducing terrorists to surrender.

HOME GUARD

During the year the Home Guard continued to take an active and essential part in the prosecution of the Emergency. Its strength is now 152,000, a reduction of about 20,000 since last year, being the result of an expansion in the White Areas and of reducing the Home Guard in these areas to an armed cadre. There has been a steady assumption of duties by Asians, as the contracts of expatriate officers came to an end.

Approximately 20,000 Home Guards were on duty every night of the year to defend their villages and kampongs on an ordered system of defence, endeavouring to frustrate the terrorists' attempts to obtain food. Were it not for these men, all villages and kampongs would be an open source of supplies for the terrorists, and there would be small prospect of real success for operations against them. There have been many successes; there have also been some failures in villages which are still under Communist terrorist domination and pressure.

Training continued, both in training centres and locally, of unpaid village leaders and of members of the operational sections. Courses were also held with the object of ensuring that Asian officers are fit to take over from expatriate officers as they leave; also that warrant officers are fit to take over the duties thus left vacant by these promotions.

Considerable progress was achieved in the raising and training of Volunteer Sections in Chinese New Villages. These sections carry out active patrolling and operations outside their villages, as opposed to the static defence of their own villages.

The 400 operational sections continued to do valuable work, especially in the quieter areas where the withdrawal of military and police units threw the burden of denying the area to the terrorists almost entirely on them.

The Kinta Valley Home Guard, the special Chinese force for the defence of tin-mining areas in Perak, was re-organised at the end of the year with the objects of increasing the number of mines protected, and also of providing stronger bases and stronger patrols.

During the year the Home Guard eliminated 36 terrorists and themselves suffered 27 fatal casualties.

The Home Guard has developed a marked civic value, quite apart from its operational value. It has already proved itself a factor for good

in village and kampong life; it has produced an added sense of self-reliance, comradeship, community spirit and orderly way of life. The organisation has forged a new link between local Government and the people through its staff, who carry problems from distant kampongs to the centre.

THE POLICE

The Emergency situation continued to improve in most parts of the Federation in 1955. There were large extensions to "White Areas", particularly in Trengganu and Pahang. Other less spectacular extensions to "White Areas" took place elsewhere in the Federation.

The policy of Police Operational Units taking over responsibility, in certain areas, for operations outside the jungle and on the jungle fringes continued to be implemented with the raising and training of more Police Special Squad Groups. The operational efficiency of both Police Special Squad Groups and Area Security Units was improved by the appointment of additional Temporary Inspectors and Police Lieutenants, and by a considerable increase in the allocation of training ammunition to all Police Operational Units.

These developments made it possible to concentrate military units to a greater extent than before in those parts of the Federation where the Emergency was still serious. In Kelantan and Trengganu and in those parts of Pahang State which had been declared "White", it was possible to withdraw military forces leaving the police entirely responsible for security in those areas.

Co-operation with the Thai Police on the border was continued and strengthened. Operation "UNITY", which took place in the Betong salient of Thailand from 2nd May, 1955 to 30th August, 1955, employed a total of 7 Field Force platoons from the Federation, 9 platoons of Thai Police and one company of Thai Rangers, supported by 1st Battalion the Royal Scots Fusiliers, Police and Home Guard Units operating on the Malayan side of the border, and was an example of excellent co-operation in the border area. It resulted in 11 contacts with the enemy in which 3 terrorists were killed, 1 captured and 4 wounded. In addition, 1 terrorist surrendered and a total of 88 camps and 20 dumps were located, and destroyed. 1 Malay constable (Field Force) was killed and 1 Thai policeman seriously wounded during this operation.

The last quarter of 1955 saw the declaration of the Amnesty from 9th September onwards and the meeting between the Chief Ministers of the Federation and Singapore and the Secretary-General of the Malayan Communist Party at Baling on 28/29th December. The complicated operation necessary to arrange and cover this meeting was carried out by the Police with the Military in support.

During the year 84 terrorists were killed and 22 captured by direct Police action, and 110 surrendered to the Police. 8 Regular Police, 21 Special Constables and 1 Auxiliary Policeman were killed and a total of 53 wounded.

The total number of Police casualties from the beginning of the Emergency to the end of December, 1955, is as follows:

Regular Police and Extra Police Constables killed	...	...	502
Regular Police and Extra Police Constables wounded	...	...	678
Special Constables killed	...	...	579
Special Constables wounded	...	...	721
Total			<u>2,480</u>

Casualty records for Auxiliary Police have in the past been combined with those for the Home Guards. They are as follows:

Auxiliary Police and Home Guards killed	...	...	231
Auxiliary Police and Home Guards wounded	...	...	145
Total			<u>376</u>

MAJOR OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT BY THE SECURITY FORCES

The following were some of the major operations carried out by the Services and Police against the enemy during the year:

(a) Operation "APOLLO" mounted in the Kuala Lipis area of Pahang from June, 1954 to January, 1955, was fully covered in last years' report. It is therefore sufficient to record that early in the year the total elimination of Kuala Lipis West Malayan Communist Party organisation was achieved, and the operation was finally credited with 69 terrorist eliminations, of which 33 were surrenders. Subsidiary operations to clear up North-west Pahang were continued with elements of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the 7th Battalion The Malay Regiment. Operation "ROOSTER" (January to May), which achieved 23 eliminations including 16 surrenders, was mounted west of Kuala Lipis to clear up the Malayan Communist Party North-west Pahang Regional Base, and during March and April Operation "HUNTSMAN" was mounted in the Raub area to disrupt the activities of the 32nd Independent Platoon MRLA. These three operations together succeeded to such an extent that before the end of the year it was possible to declare the whole area "White".

(b) Operation "SHARK" was mounted in September, 1954, in the Sungei Siput area of Perak and continued throughout

1955. Its aim is the elimination of 26 Independent Platoon MRLA and its supporting Armed Work Forces and food supplying organisation in the area. The operational area extends into the high ground on the eastern border of Perak and therefore a subsidiary aim has been the winning over of the Aborigines in the deep jungle there. Elements of the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment carried out deep jungle operations and other Security Forces carried out food denial operations around the inhabited areas. There have so far been 35 terrorist eliminations and the operation continues into 1956.

- (c) Operation "LATIMER NORTH" was mounted in December, 1954 in the Temerloh and Triang areas of South Pahang and continued throughout 1955. It is a food denial operation against Malayan Communist Party South Pahang Regional Committee and the Battle News Press and the Malayan Communist Party district organisations that support them. Elements of the 1st Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's), the 1st Battalion The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment and the 6th and 7th Battalions The Malay Regiment have taken part in the operation, supported by guns of the 54th Field Battery Royal Artillery. 71 terrorist eliminations have been achieved so far and the effective strength of the active terrorist force in the area has been considerably reduced. The operation continues into 1956.
- (d) Operations "LATIMER SOUTH" and "ASP" were mounted in December, 1954, in the area of north-east Negri Sembilan and over the State border into Pahang. Both operations continued throughout 1955. The aim of these operations was the destruction of the Malayan Communist Party South Malayan Bureau, the Negri Sembilan Malayan Communist Party State Secretariat and their food supplying organisations in Negri Sembilan. Deep jungle operations by the 22nd Special Air Service Regiment and strict food denial operations by other Security Forces have succeeded in disrupting the Malayan Communist Party South Malayan Bureau and in driving it and the Negri Sembilan Malayan Communist Party State Secretariat out of their established area. By the end of the year 35 terrorists had been eliminated in the operational areas. The operations continue into 1956.
- (e) Operation "NASSAU" was mounted in December, 1954, in the Kuala Langat area of Selangor and ended in September,

1955. It was a food denial operation directed against 3 Platoon MRLA and the Hoi Malayan Communist Party District organisation. The constant patrolling and ambushing in the swamp area and the strict food denial measures carried out by ground forces, which included elements of the 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment, the 7th Battalion The Malay Regiment and the 1st Battalion The Fiji Infantry Regiment, was supported by a heavy and almost continuous bombardment provided by guns of warships of the Royal Navy, by guns of the 25th Field Regiment Royal Artillery and of the 1st Singapore Regiment Royal Artillery and by bombers of the Royal Air Force. Intense ground pressure, some early casualties and the heavy bombardment all combined to cause the terrorists morale to crack in about June. Eliminations, including surrenders, followed quickly so that the operation became a complete success and the area was entirely cleared of terrorists and declared "White".

Notable successes during the year included the following:

- (a) In Johore, in January, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The Fiji Infantry Regiment contacted and killed four terrorists.
- (b) Also in January, in Pahang, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The Somerset Light Infantry (Prince Albert's) killed three terrorists and captured a fourth.
- (c) In Negri Sembilan, in March, a patrol of the 2nd Battalion The 6th Gurkha Rifles attacked a camp occupied by six terrorists and killed them all.
- (d) In Pahang, in May, a patrol of the 1st Battalion The Northern Rhodesia Regiment attacked a camp occupied by about 40 terrorists and killed four of them.
- (e) Also in Pahang, in June, a patrol of 6 Police Field Force contacted a party of nine terrorists, killing one and capturing three.
- (f) In Perak, in August, a patrol of Aborigine Home Guards contacted a party of five terrorists and killed them all.
- (g) In Selangor, in December, a company of the 1st Battalion The Royal Hampshire Regiment attacked a camp occupied by thirteen terrorists, and of these, eleven were killed and one captured.

LEGISLATION

Although the general situation in the Federation has improved considerably it was considered expedient that the Emergency Regulations

remain in force. The following are the principal amendments to the Emergency Regulations, 1951:

- (a) Regulation 4: A new paragraph (24) was added casting upon a person the onus of proving that he had lawful excuse for possession of arms, ammunition or explosive;
- (b) Regulation 17: The proviso to paragraph (1) (a) was amended to provide for the Chief Secretary to seek the advice of the Commission in making further orders for the detention of a detainee. The powers and functions of the Commission had varied in certain respects.
- (c) Regulation 17EA: In order that effective measures may be taken to deprive terrorists of food the Mentri Besar in a State and the Resident in a Settlement was empowered to declare any food restricted area to be an area for central cooking and storage of rice.
- (d) Regulation 40: This Regulation was amended to provide for a clearance order to be made in respect of land cultivated with bananas or other fruit trees, when the occasion arises.

Until June, 1954, the Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Act, 1933 of the United Kingdom extended to the Settlements: but on that date the relevant provisions of the 1933 Act were repealed on the coming into force in the United Kingdom of a new Act, the Visiting Forces Act, 1952. The latter does not extend to the Settlements.

Therefore it was considered desirable that the Visiting Forces (British Commonwealth) Enactment, 1940 of the Federated Malay States be extended to the Settlements. Opportunity was also taken to extend the said Enactment to Kelantan as this State had no such legislation.

DETENTION, REPATRIATION AND REHABILITATION

At the end of 1954 there were 1,208 persons detained under Emergency Regulation 17 with an additional 255 dependants. At the end of 1955 the corresponding figures were 625 detained persons and 129 dependants.

Of this total of 754 persons held in detention in December, 1955, 225 were subject to orders by the High Commissioner in Council to leave and remain out of the Federation.

During the year 256 detained persons and 235 of their dependants were repatriated under Emergency Regulation 17C to China; 4 detained persons and 1 dependant to India.

The figures in detail are as follows:

Detained persons from Singapore	...	...	85	Dependants	28
„	„	Federation of Malaya	85	„	138
Banished from Federation of Malaya	...	...	90	„	70
Total			260	„	236

Rehabilitation continued at the Male and Female Rehabilitation Centres at Ipoh and at the Taiping Rehabilitation Centre. The Rehabilitation Centres at Ipoh which are quite distinct from the Detention Camps carried out the work previously undertaken at Morib and Majeedi.

During 1955, 337 persons were released from the Taiping Rehabilitation Centre for male Chinese, making the total of those so released since the Centre opened 2,640.

The Rehabilitation Centre at Ipoh for elderly Chinese males and all males of other races, and the Rehabilitation Centre for all females continued in operation. 117 males and 117 females were released in 1955, making a total of 308 males and 118 females released from the Centres since they were opened.

104 surrendered enemy personnel were in residence at the Kemendore Agricultural Settlement at Jasin at the end of the year.

At the end of the year the following camps were in operation:

- (a) Ipoh Detention Camp.
- (b) Ipoh Female Rehabilitation Centre.
- (c) Ipoh Rehabilitation Centre for Chinese males unsuitable for Taiping and for males of all other races.
- (d) Taiping Rehabilitation Centre for Chinese males.
- (e) Kemendore Agricultural Settlement for Surrendered Enemy Personnel.
- (f) Port Swettenham Transit Camp.
- (g) Malacca Special Detention Camp. (opened 14-7-55).

Arrangements were made for the accommodation of AMSEP's but none was received during the year.

A serious incident occurred at Ipoh Detention Camp on 4th June, 1955, when certain detainees attacked others whom they accused of being informers. Warders who went to their rescue were themselves attacked and in the ensuing fight three detainees were killed by rifle fire.

The Warders concerned were charged under Sections 307 and 308 of the Penal Code but were subsequently acquitted. In order to deal with the detainees, who were the instigators of this incident, the Special Detention Camp, Malacca, was opened on 14th July.

EMERGENCY STATISTICS 1948-1955
FIGURES STATED EXPRESS MONTHLY AVERAGES CALCULATED PER HALF-YEAR
(NR=No monthly record maintained)

Year	1948	1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		Total 90 months
		I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	
Half-year	II															
TERRORISTS:																
Killed ...	62.3	52.8	50.3	50.7	57.3	92.7	86.7	97.0	94.2	76.7	81.1	66.7	49.0	38.2	26.5	5,892
Captured ...	43.8	30.2	26.0	12.7	11.8	9.7	10.5	9.0	11.5	6.8	5.3	4.8	3.7	6.0	3.0	1,169
Surrendered ...	9.3	13.2	28.7	17.0	7.5	16.5	17.0	17.8	24.8	29.5	32.5	19.2	16.0	25.2	16.2	1,742
Wounded ...	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	53.0	55.2	52.2	47.2	20.7	27.8	18.8	16.8	Eliminations	...	8,803
														51.0*	18.5	2,611
														Total	...	11,414
SECURITY FORCES:																
Killed ...	24.8	17.7	20.5	33.8	31.7	43.5	40.5	29.2	14.7	6.7	8.7	7.0	7.5	6.8	6.3	1,796
Wounded ...	35.2	17.2	24.0	39.2	43.5	56.7	58.5	41.0	25.8	7.0	12.5	12.5	13.2	10.2	7.0	2,420
														Total	...	4,216
CIVILIANS:																
Killed ...	52.5	22.3	33.3	52.7	55.0	46.8	42.0	40.5	16.7	6.2	8.0	9.0	7.2	6.5	3.8	2,415
Wounded ...	24.8	10.7	22.7	36.8	31.3	31.2	28.2	19.3	7.0	1.2	1.3	2.7	2.5	2.7	1.3	1,342
														Total	...	3,757
CONTACTS	NR	NR	NR	56.2	107.7	156.5	162.0	156.7	154.7	118.5	116.0	90.5	75.0	58.5	35.0	7,726

* Over 48 months only—January, 1951 to December, 1954. † Over 60 months only—January, 1950 to December, 1954.

NOTE—The above figures incorporate adjustments made up to 31st December, 1955.

PART TWO

Chapter I

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

GEOGRAPHY

The territories comprising the Federation of Malaya are situated in the southern section of the Kra Peninsula which protrudes at the south-eastern corner of Asia between India and China, between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The Federation of Malaya covers an area rather more than twice the size of the Island of Ceylon and slightly larger than England without Wales. The largest of its territories is the State of Pahang, which is twice the area of Lancashire and Yorkshire combined and the smallest is the State of Perlis which is about twice the size of Rutland.

Four-fifths of the surface of the Federation of Malaya is covered by dense tropical jungle. The only generally cleared parts of the country are the long stretches down the west coast, an area in the north and a number of open stretches up the principal rivers. The State of Trengganu, for example, is divided into sixteen river basins all of which empty into the China Sea.

The Malayan rivers at their sources and in their upper reaches are quick flowing often with tortuous rapids and precipitous gorges. In the lower reaches, the descent is more gradual and the water takes on a muddy colour from contamination with the silt of the plains through which they meander before debouching ultimately through strips of mangrove swamp, particularly on the west coast.

The two principal rivers of the Peninsula are the Perak and the Pahang, the latter being some ten miles shorter than the River Thames. It springs in the main range of mountains, the highest of which is Gunong Tahan which rises to over 7,000' at its summit. This and other peaks constitute some of the highest territory south of the Himalayas, while there are half a dozen prominences which would comfortably overshadow Ben Nevis. That part of the country free from the torrid luxuriance of forest and jungle has been developed into great rice-producing areas as in the alluvial plains of Kedah, Perlis, and Kelantan. Other stretches have been scarred by the incisions of industry as in the Kinta valley of Perak, which opens out into a monotonous prospect of silver grey silt, the residuum of tin extraction.

The coast line of Malaya extends for over one thousand miles; on the west a practically unbroken succession of mangrove and mud-flats with infrequent indentations of picturesque bays fringed with coconut palms and the graceful spires of the casuarina. On the east coast there are long unbroken stretches of sand and surf bordered by a littoral vegetation which lends to it a beauty possibly unparalleled in the tropics.

Within the territorial waters lie the Langkawi Islands off the north Kedah coast rising to over 2,000' and wrapped in wild and rugged beauty. Farther south there is the island of Penang, picturesque in a different way, whose features have been eulogised by travellers from the earliest histories. The island of Pangkor off the coast of Perak was once a Dutch settlement but little remains in evidence of this history beneath the vegetation which has long since reclaimed its own.

Finally off the east coast among a sprinkle of beautiful islands there is Tioman with its symbolic silhouette of granite peaks.

CLIMATE

The principal features of the Malayan climate are copious rainfall, high humidity and uniform temperature. The year is commonly divided into south-west and north-east monsoon seasons which correspond roughly with the summer and winter of northern latitudes; but, apart from the east coast, the differences of climate normally associated with the word "monsoon" are barely discernible in Malaya. The months between these two seasons which correspond with the spring and autumn of northern latitudes are the wettest months over most of Malaya. Coastal districts, however, have their own peculiar rainy seasons.

Rainfall averages about 100 inches a year, though the annual fall varies considerably from place to place and year to year. Jelebu, in Negri Sembilan, is the driest place in Malaya with an average of 65 inches and Maxwell's Hill the wettest with 198 inches a year.

The average maximum temperature in the plains is rather less than 90°F. and the minimum about 70°F. At the hill stations temperatures are considerably lower; at Cameron Highlands the extreme temperatures recorded are 79°F. and 36°F. and at Fraser's Hill 81°F. and 53°F.

Chapter II

HISTORY

PREHISTORIC MALAYA

Archaeological research in Malaya, although far from complete, has furnished proof of human occupation of the peninsula at least five thousand years ago.

A great deal more remains to be discovered about the prehistoric and proto-historic periods of Malaya, but enough has been uncovered to show that this peninsula was one of the routes by which the prehistoric populations of Indonesia, Melanesia and Australia travelled on their way south to their ultimate homes, and that successive waves of people left some of their numbers in the northern part of the Malay peninsula, possessing an increasingly high level of culture and civilisation.

The earliest known inhabitants had physical characteristics which suggest affinity to present day Melanesians and Papuans: they lived in caves and rock shelters, cooked their food at fires in the caves and sometimes buried their dead in the cave floors. They made rough stone tools and were probably in undisturbed possession until a little before 2,000 B.C. when people with Neolithic culture arrived from the North, possibly from South Western China. These Neolithic immigrants, unlike their Paleolithic precursors, were agriculturalists and had domesticated animals. The close resemblance between Neolithic stone bracelets found during the 1955 excavations at Gua Cha in Kelantan, and Chinese stone rings called "Pi" support this theory which was first advanced by Dr. Heine Geldern.

These immigrants brought with them an advanced material culture including skill in the making of pottery of high aesthetic as well as utilitarian merit, and great skill in selecting and working stone to make tools and ornaments. The marked contrast between these immigrants and their cave dwelling predecessors is an expression of the contrast between the cultivator and the hunter. The newcomers were also carpenters; this may be deduced from the great quantity of stone adzes and chisels found, and some of the latter only two inches long were probably used for carving. Very few of the stone implements of this period appear to have been used as weapons.

Evidence of a still more highly developed culture belonging to the Bronze Age and dating from about 250 B.C. has been found in two

widely separated places in Malaya, at Klang and on the Tembeling river in Pahang, and is known as the Dong-son culture. Two bronze gongs (also referred to as kettle drums) and three large bronze bells are the main articles of this period which have so far been discovered. They were almost certainly brought into the country either from Sumatra or Indo China. It seems probable that there was a settlement of people living near Klang who followed the cultural pattern of Dong-son about 200 B.C., but the drum fragment found on the Tembeling is more likely to have been taken there by people still following the Neolithic way of life, who continued to occupy the interior of Malaya after people with the Dong-son or Bronze Age culture had settled along the coasts.

With the coming of the Iron Age in Malaya, we leave pre-history and enter what may be termed a period of proto-history. Archaeological discoveries belonging to this period can be divided into two categories, those probably representing the indigenous population and those brought in by settlers. The earliest and most mysterious of these is the collection of about 600 beads found by Dr. G. B. Gardner near Kota Tinggi, in Johore, about 20 per cent. of which have been identified as of Roman origin and of the first two or three centuries A.D. This probably indicates a foreign settlement on the Johore river at a very early date. The most substantial settlements of foreigners on the West Coast during this early period of proto-history were near Kedah Peak, where colonies of South Indians lived from the fourth to the twelfth century A.D. making use of the good anchorage at the mouth of the Merbok river.

At Kuala Selinsing, in North Perak, considerable quantities of wheel-made pottery, gold ornaments, cornelian and glass beads and shell ornaments have been found, side by side with skeletal remains of proto Malay and Negrito types, which has led the experts to conclude that this was an important indigenous settlement probably flourishing about 800 A.D.

The only other material evidence of indigenous settlements during the proto-historic period, obtained by archaeologists, takes the form of slab graves and iron implements which have been found in Perak, Selangor and Pahang: these are thought to date from the tenth century A.D.

EARLY PENINSULA CIVILISATION

From very early in the Christian era there were trading ships plying between India and China, some of which touched at river mouths in the Malay peninsula. The reports which these traders carried back to their native lands, and the envoys who were sent to China as a result of these visits, have provided some of the most valuable information about this early period.

Although in the centre and south of the Malay peninsula there are few traces of continuous occupation except by primitive tribes until the 15th century, there is ample evidence of the existence of Malay Kingdoms in the north, notably in Kedah and Singgora and Ligor from a very early date. At one period they formed part of the ancient kingdom of Lankasuka and followed the Buddhist religion. Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang can also be identified from early Chinese records as Malay states of some importance, long before the West coast of the peninsula contained anything more stable than Indian trading settlements. There is evidence that these northern Malay states reached a high standard of culture and wealth, and that the craftsmen and artists of the ancient Mon Khmer civilisations prior to the Thai invasion found a ready welcome.

In the southern part of the Malay peninsula, in the Riau-Lingga archipelago and the island of Bangka, there were primitive pagan tribes, distinct from the Aborigines, who spoke an early form of the Malay language. These may best be described as proto-Malays and they were to be found in the peninsula before the dawn of recorded history. They lived mainly on the coast and on big rivers.

On the East coast of Sumatra another powerful Malay kingdom, with its headquarters at Palembang, finds a place in Chinese records as early as 600 A.D. This was also Buddhist and is best known by its sanscrit title of Sri Vijaya. References to a Malay island kingdom in the Southern seas named Kandali, which sent an envoy and gifts to the Emperor of China in the reign of Hsian Wu (454-464 A.D.) may also relate to Palembang. This kingdom conquered Lankasuka, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu and Pahang sometime before 800 A.D. and its ruler became the overlord of the Malay peninsula as well as a substantial part of East Sumatra for several centuries.

But in Java a powerful enemy was growing in strength. As early as 992 A.D. Palembang was at war with a Javanese kingdom known as Majapahit, and when the famous Rajendra Cola I, the Chola king from Coromandel in South India attacked Sri Vijaya and her dependencies on the peninsula in 1025, he temporarily overwhelmed them and left them a prey to other powers.

Before the decay of Sri Vijaya took place another Malay kingdom grew up, probably based on Jambi in East Sumatra, which was known in later centuries as the Kingdom of Minangkabau, but was at first referred to as "Melayu". Although this kingdom never exercised control over any part of the Malay peninsula, it was probably the first Malay kingdom to adopt Islam as its religion, and in 1281 envoys from Melayu to China had Muslim names—Sulaiman and Shamsuddin.

Colonists from Palembang founded a separate island kingdom of Temasek (which was also given the sanscrit name of Singapura) at some date between 1200 and 1300 A.D., but this, together with Palembang, Melayu, parts of Borneo and the whole of the occupied portions of the Malay peninsula, were over-run and destroyed by Majapahit between 1360 and 1365. The final defeat of Palembang by the Javanese ended its long history as a Malay centre of influence: the destruction of Singapore was so complete, that for four centuries no Malay would settle on the island.

The Nagarakrtagama, written in 1365 contains a list of territories and places on the Malay peninsula which were then claimed as dependencies of Majapahit, which included Pahang, Lankasuka, Kedah, Kelantan, Trengganu, Paka, Dungun (in south Trengganu), Klang, Sungei Ujong and Temasek.

Ayam Wuruk, the Majapahit king, made no attempt to occupy the Malay peninsula after his conquest, but traces of Majapahit influence are still to be found in Kelantan and Patani. Chinese records refer to Hindu sacrifices in Pahang and Trengganu, which are also attributable to Majapahit, but side by side there were to be found in Trengganu the first records of Islam in the peninsula, inscribed in the Malay language, on a granite stone whose date is either 1326 or 1386. This stone is now in the National Museum in Kuala Lumpur. Through the centuries, and irrespective of the ruling power, traders from India and China had crowded the ports of Palembang and the town of Jambi and latterly the island capital of Temasek, and the Thais, who had conquered and driven out the Khmers from the territory north of the Malay peninsula in the late thirteenth century, extended their influence over North Malaya, including Pahang, as soon as the Majapahit conquerors had withdrawn, eager to control a trade route between India and China, which had hitherto been denied to them.

THE MALACCA SULTANATE

The destruction of Singapore by Majapahit led to the rise of Malacca. At first a fishing village, occupied by "sea gypsies"—aboriginal "Orang laut"—it attracted fugitives from Temasek, among them "Parameswara", the exiled ruler of Temasek. According to Malay records he was a Palembang prince, who had married a Majapahit princess and had usurped the throne of Singapore after murdering the ruler, but had himself to flee when the island kingdom was over-run by Majapahit. He probably remained for some time on the West Coast of Johore before finally selecting Malacca, but by 1400 A.D. he had established a small Malay settlement there and was acknowledged as the first ruler of Malacca by the Ming Emperor of China in 1405.

The Emperor promised Malacca protection from the Siamese, who were the dominant power in other parts of the peninsula, and it soon developed into a cosmopolitan trading centre, with its headquarters on the hill where the Residency and the ruin of the Portugese Church now stand.

“Parameswara” is also referred to in Malay records as Sultan Muhammad Shah, but it is not clear whether it was he or his son, who succeeded to the throne on his death in 1414, who was the first Muslim ruler of Malacca. Parameswara was a Hindu when he came to Malacca and Chinese records of 1403 mention this specifically. Malay records relate how Sultan Iskandar Shah, the son and successor of Parameswara, married a princess of Muslim Pasai in his old age and thereupon became Muslim, and it seems improbable that if his father was a Muslim ruler the whole of his family and his Court would not have followed his example.

Successive rulers of Malacca paid courtesy visits to the Emperor of China, giving and receiving gifts, and ensuring continued protection from interference by the Siamese, until the fourth Sultan, Muzaffar Shah, who succeeded to the throne in about 1445.

The line of trader-Sultans then came to an end and a new generation emerged, and with it the traditional Golden Age of Malacca, an age of expansion and conquest, of increasing wealth and prestige.

Sultan Muzaffar Shah was succeeded by his son, Sultan Mansor Shah in 1459, under whom first Pahang and later Kampar, Siak and Indragiri in Sumatra were conquered, and an attack by a Siamese fleet was heavily defeated. Much of this success was due to the genius of the Malay Bendahara Tun Perak, who served four rulers and whose relatives were the consorts of Sultan Mansor and his son Sultan Alædin. Sultan Mahmud Shah, grandson of Sultan Mansor and grand nephew of Tun Perak, succeeded to the Sultanate in 1488 when his energetic and enlightened father died mysteriously in the prime of life, possibly at Ulu Pagoh on the Muar river where his grave may still be seen. He was planning a pilgrimage to Mecca when he died. Sultan Mahmud was not the eldest son, but through the influence of Bendahara Tun Perak and Laksamana Hang Tuah, the most famous of Malacca’s warriors, and of the Temenggong Tun Mutahir who later succeeded as Bendahara, Raja Munawar, the eldest son, who had been sent to rule Kampar, was passed over. It was an ill-fated decision. The young Sultan grew up in a Royal Court which was at the centre of a town with 40,000 inhabitants. Surrounded by favourites he lived a life of ease and licence, leaving the administration of his still growing kingdom to his ministers. During his reign successful campaigns against Manjong (in Perak) and Kelantan brought them under the influence

of the Malacca Court, and Sultan Mahmud's son by a captive Kelantan princess later became the first ruler of Perak. Patani and Kedah acknowledged themselves as vassals of Malacca, and a fresh attack by Siam was driven off by Laksamana Hang Nadim.

At the height of its glory and influence, in August, 1509, the first European fleet sailed into Malacca harbour, led by the Portuguese Admiral Diego Lopez de Sequeira. He had set sail from Portugal sixteen months earlier in search of a trading base in the Far East,—an extension of the policy initiated by his patron and paragon the Viceroy Alfonso d'Albuquerque.

Although Sultan Mahmud agreed to receive a Portuguese deputation and a letter from the King of Portugal was read, there followed a long period of inaction, during which no one would trade with the foreigners and the Malay Bendahara prepared to fight. de Sequeira became impatient, and in the end the accidental firing of an alarm gun on a Portuguese vessel led to hostilities and to the departure of the Admiral and his fleet, leaving 20 of his comrades on shore.

The Bendahara Tun Mutahir, uncle of the Sultan, who had for a number of years been the most powerful individual in Malacca, was regarded by nearly every one except the Sultan and his family as the hero of the occasion. Mahmud Shah resented his uncle's popularity and his wealth, and coveted his beautiful daughter, Tun Fatimah. Encouraged by the whole of the Tun Perak family, who had been relegated to the background by the appointment of Tun Mutahir as Bendahara and by many Muslim Indian merchants who had suffered from his greed and oppression, Sultan Mahmud accepted a charge of treason, which may have had some foundation, and exterminated every member of Tun Mutahir's family, except a boy, Tun Hamzah.

For a short time the Sultan and his new Bendahara, Tun Perak's son, basked in the brilliance of Malacca's sunset, but their joy was turned to horror by the reappearance of the Portuguese fleet, this time in overwhelming strength, on July 1st, 1511. There were 19 ships containing 800 Portuguese soldiers and 600 Indians, led by the Viceroy d'Albuquerque himself.

While protracted negotiations took place, d'Albuquerque learnt that he could rely on the trading population to take no part in any fighting which might follow, and he decided to make his objective nothing less than the substitution of a Portuguese for a Malay Government. The release by the Sultan of the Portuguese prisoners who had lived in Malacca for two years, gave him further first hand information about conditions on shore and he decided to attack the Malay stronghold on the hill overlooking the river. Raja Alaedin, the Sultan's younger son, was the leader of the Malay resistance and led attacks in person with

great bravery. On the first two days after long and bitter fighting the Portugese were forced to withdraw to their ships each night, but their armour, superior weapons, discipline and leadership decided the issue and on August 11th when d'Albuquerque renewed his attack, he found that the Sultan and Raja Alaedin had withdrawn up river to Pagoh and the town was his.

Although the fall of Malacca in 1511 destroyed the Malay Empire which had united the whole of the peninsula and the East Sumatran Kingdoms under a single overlord, there remained a unifying influence which the Portugese could not injure: Islam. The Muslim religion had spread through the peninsula including Patani with the armies and envoys of Mansur Shah and his successors, and Kampar, Rokan, Indragiri and Siak on the Sumatran coast had followed the Malacca example. It was Malacca also which was responsible for the introduction of Islam to Java, through the Javanese merchant princes and traders who formed such a large and prosperous community in the city both before and after the arrival of the Portugese. By 1498 the coastal area of East Java was already predominantly Muslim and it is probable that Majapahit fell between 1513 and 1528 before a coalition of Muslim states composed of Madura, Tuban, Surabaya and Demak, the last named then becoming the most influential kingdom in the whole of Java.

THE PORTUGESE AND DUTCH IN MALACCA

d'Albuquerque could not afford to garrison Malacca with the force which he had used to capture it—which represented the whole of the available troops of Portugese India. He constructed a stone fortress, using Malays as slave labour and the stone of Malay mosques and graves as material, and after introducing various administrative measures, including a new currency and subduing an attempted rebellion by the Javanese, he sailed for Goa, leaving Ruy de Aranjo, who had been the Sultan's prisoner, as Captain, with a garrison so small that both his friends in the town and his enemies in other parts thought it an act of foolhardiness.

But for over a century Malacca was held against all attackers, whether Malay, Javanese, Chinese or Dutch, by an impudently small force, sometimes defending Albuquerque's fortress, deservedly named "A Famosa", and sometimes sallying forth by sea to destroy a trading post. The Portugese policy was to capture and dominate the trade of the Far East. They did not seek to administer the people over whom they exercised trading suzerainty, they allowed Asian communities in Malacca a wide measure of self-government under their own "Captains", but they would tolerate no rival. So long as the Portugese fleet had command of the eastern seas Malacca was secure, but when the Dutch

Admiral, Cornelis Matelief, won a decisive victory over the Portugese fleet in the Straits of Malacca in 1606 her fate was sealed and it was finally captured by the Dutch on January 14th, 1641, after a siege which began in June, 1640.

The Dutch conquered Malacca not so much because they needed it as a trading centre, for they had established their own headquarters at Batavia in Java in 1619, but to ensure that their trade rivals, the Portugese and the English, could not compete with them in Malayan waters. During the whole period of Dutch occupation lasting 130 years Malacca never paid its way as a separate trading unit, but proved useful as a supply base for other small trading posts opened by the Dutch in Selangor and Perak.

The Dutch later discovered that they had to face competition from another trade rival, the Bugis, who had gained control of the Malay Kingdom of Riau-Johore in 1721, and who on two occasions boldly but unsuccessfully attacked Malacca in 1756 and 1784. The Dutch interfered very little in the 18th century wars between the Malays and the Bugis, but preferred to give occasional assistance to the Malays, and eventually established a Dutch Resident in Riau in 1784 at the court of the young Sultan Mahmud Riayat Shah, having driven out the Bugis. Within a few years the Bugis chiefs had returned to Riau, accepting the position of dependents but resuming their domination of the Malay ruler, and when he died in 1812, leaving two sons, Tengku Hussain and Tengku Abdul Rahman, the Bugis Yam Tuan Muda or under King, chose Tengku Abdul Rahman, the younger, whom he had brought up since childhood, and had him proclaimed Sultan while the elder brother was away in Pahang. The Dutch accepted and recognised Tengku Abdul Rahman and his claim was not disputed until Stamford Raffles appeared on Singapore island in 1819.

The Dutch surrendered Malacca to the British in 1795, without resistance, because the French, with whom the British were at war, had seized Holland. They reoccupied it again from 1801 to 1807, then handed it over a second time until 1818 and finally gave it up in exchange for Bencoolen on the West Coast of Sumatra in March, 1825.

THE RIAU-JOHORE SULTANATE

Sultan Mahmud set up his new capital on the island of Bentan, one of the Riau islands, and for a time successfully resisted Portugese attacks, but in 1526 he was defeated and driven out and died in Kampar in Sumatra.

For more than a century thereafter his heirs and successors fought a triangular campaign against Aceh, the powerful Sumatran trading Kingdom and the Portugese, with disastrous results. In 1564 Sultan

Alauddin II was taken captive to Aceh and his capital at Johore Lama was destroyed, and again in 1613 and 1615 Aceh sacked Johore and took the Sultan, Sultan Alauddin III, and thousands of his subjects prisoner because he was in communication with the Portuguese. It was during this period of adversity that the "Sejarah Melayu"—'Malay Annals'—was compiled on the initiative of Raja Abdullah, brother of the captive Sultan and of his Bendahara Tun Sri Lanang.

When the Dutch made their successful attack on Malacca in 1641 they counted Sultan Abdul Jalil Shah II of Johore as their ally, and freed from the attacks of Aceh by the death of its great warrior King Iskandar Muda four years earlier, the Johore Malays experienced an unwonted period of peace which might have resulted in a new era of prosperity and restored influence had their ruler been content to live on good terms with his neighbours. But a quarrel with the ruler of Jambi over a broken promise of marriage resulted in a long drawn out war which culminated in the sacking of Batu Sawar, the Johore capital, in 1673. The old Sultan died in exile in Pahang three years later and his energetic cousin then established himself in Riau with the title of Sultan Ibrahim and took his revenge on Jambi in alliance with the Dutch. But his reign was a short one and when he died, perhaps poisoned, in 1685, his only son Mahmud succeeded him. Sultan Mahmud proved sadistic and a pervert and he was murdered when on his way to the Kota Tinggi Mosque in 1699 and with him died the last of the ancient Malacca dynasty.

Sultan Mahmud's Bendahara, Abdul Jalil, descendent of the original Malacca Bendaharas, seized the throne of Johore on his death, but he lacked the vigour and warlike qualities needed by an eighteenth century usurper beset as he was, not only by jealous rivalries at his court, but by two new external enemies, a Minangkabau pretender named Raja Kechil and a group of Bugis adventurers from Celebes led by the warrior Daeng Perani.

Sultan Abdul Jalil gave up his unenviable position in 1717 and reverted to the position of Bendahara under Raja Kechil of Siak, offering his eldest daughter, Tengku Tengah, in marriage to the new Sultan. But Raja Kechil jilted her in favour of her younger sister, Tengku Kamariah, and thus accelerated a rebellion led by Tengku Sulaiman, Abdul Jalil's young son. Stimulated by an appeal from Tengku Tengah who promised to marry him, Daeng Perani attacked Raja Kechil in his palace and although he did not succeed in killing him and was himself forced to flee to the Bugis stronghold in Selangor, Raja Kechil decided to abandon Johore in favour of Riau, and was later driven back to Siak by the Bugis, who installed Tengku Sulaiman as the new Sultan of Riau-Johore in 1721.

Sultan Sulaiman lived till 1760, but both he and his successors were completely dominated by the Bugis Yam Tuan Muda, the virtual rulers of the Riau Johore Kingdom for nearly a century, and this was still the position when Tengku Abdul Rahman was proclaimed Sultan of Riau in 1812.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SIAM AND THE NORTHERN MALAY STATES—
FOUNDATION OF PENANG

Although Siamese aggression in the southern part of the Malay Peninsula had been effectively checked by Malacca in the 15th century, the destruction of that Kingdom in 1511 by the Portugese (who cultivated Siamese friendship) had the effect of reviving Thai pretensions to the Northern Malay States: Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu. The Siamese suzerainty over these States was vague, fitfully exercised and often resisted. The practice, however, grew up for the States to send periodically to Siam a ceremonial present of "Golden Flowers" (*bunga emas*). This offering was one of those ambiguous courtesies which according to the varying relations of strength and weakness of the parties concerned, might be interpreted as anything between a polite neighbourly gesture and an acknowledgment of overlordship. The Siamese suzerainty, when exercised, was resented by the Malays, and in the case of Kedah the issue became acute when Francis Light in 1786, on behalf of the East India Company, took possession of the Island of Penang, which hitherto had formed part of Kedah. Light had been negotiating with the Sultan for the cession of Penang. Chief among the terms demanded by the Sultan were a guarantee of military assistance in the event of attack upon Kedah by land (that is to say, by Siam, Selangor under the Bugis, or Burma) and the annual payment of a sum of \$30,000. Although Light forwarded these terms to India for acceptance and proceeded to take possession of the island, the Company vacillated upon the terms while declining to give up possession.

In 1791 the Sultan was defeated in an attempt to retake the island by force. By a treaty made in 1800 between him and the Company, the cession of Penang, to which Province Wellesley was now added, was confirmed, and the Company agreed to pay the Kedah ruler \$10,000 a year while they remained in possession of these places. The treaty was silent as to military assistance. Throughout the negotiations for the cession of Penang the Kedah ruler had omitted to consult Siam. The Siamese were furious at this ignoring of their suzerainty but they bided their time.

In 1821 came their opportunity for vengeance. A Siamese force under the Raja of Ligor invaded and conquered Kedah. No quarter was

given to the inhabitants and many thousands were massacred, Kedah losing thereby, it was claimed, more than half its population. The Sultan was driven into exile in Penang and the Siamese assumed direct control of the country, a state of affairs which continued until 1842 when the Siamese officials were recalled and the ex-Sultan was reinstated, though Perlis, which hitherto formed part of Kedah, was placed under a separate Raja.

Siam, under the Chakri dynasty, was more powerful than at any time in her history and decided to revive her claim to suzerainty over the other northern Malay States as well. The British East India Company viewed this with growing concern and sent first John Crawfurd and then Captain John Burney to Bangkok in 1822 and 1826 to negotiate a treaty, the essential clause of which provided for non-interference by Siam in Perak, Selangor, Kelantan and Trengganu. Burney concluded this agreement in 1826, but although Perak and Selangor were freed from further Siamese intervention in their internal affairs, Kelantan was virtually under Siamese control within ten years, and an attempt to replace the Sultan of Trengganu by a Siamese nominee in 1862 was only prevented by the vigorous, if misguided, action of Governor Cavanagh in bombarding Kuala Trengganu.

The threat of Siamese encroachment was not finally removed until the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of 1909, in which Siam transferred "all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration and control whatsoever which she possesses" over Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu to Great Britain, and British Advisers were appointed to each State by Sir John Anderson, the Governor of the Straits Settlements.

SINGAPORE

Malacca was returned to the Dutch by the Convention of London in 1814 (though it was not reoccupied by them until 1818), but long before this date the limitations of Penang, both as a trading centre and a naval base, had become painfully obvious, owing to the transfer back to the Dutch of Java. Britain was confronted with the restoration of the Dutch trading monopoly over the whole of the Malayan archipelago, and in an effort to break this Sir Stamford Raffles, an official of the East India Company who had risen in the short period of twelve years from being an Assistant Secretary in Penang to the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of Bencoolen in Sumatra, was sent by Lord Hastings, the Governor General of India, to seek a new trading station south of Malacca.

Accompanied by Colonel Farquhar, who had been Resident of Malacca until the Dutch reoccupation, Raffles landed on the sparsely inhabited island of Singapore on January 28th 1819 and immediately

decided that it was the ideal site for his purpose. The Temenggong of Johore, who had retired to the island in voluntary exile to avoid Bugis domination, signed a preliminary agreement two days later giving Raffles permission to establish a settlement, but both parties realised that such an agreement required the confirmation of the Sultan of Johore before it could be valid. Tengku Hussain, the eldest son of the deceased Sultan of Riau, who had been passed over by the Bugis in favour of his younger brother Tengku Abdul Rahman, was living in poverty in Riau, and he willingly came to Singapore at the Temenggong's invitation and there he was proclaimed Sultan of Johore by Raffles on February 6th 1819. On the same day Sultan Hussain and the Temenggong signed a treaty confirming the preliminary agreement and granting the East India Company the right to build factories in his territory, in return for which he and the Temenggong were to receive annual allowances of \$5,000 and \$3,000 respectively.

In spite of violent protests by the Dutch, Raffles' inspired enterprise was given official backing by the Governor General and India House in London, and the Treaty of India of 1823 finally included Singapore with Malacca among the territories over which the Dutch surrendered any further claim. In the same year Sultan Hussain and Temenggong Abdul Rahman concluded a treaty with Crawfurd, the Resident, in which they transferred the island of Singapore for ever to Britain.

Raffles' "Malta of the East" rapidly justified his hopes. A year after its occupation the population numbered ten thousand, and by 1823 the value of imports and exports in this free trade port exceeded thirteen million dollars.

The next fifty years have been described as "half a century of inactivity". This is only true in so far as British policy towards the Malay States was concerned, where a policy of non-intervention was strictly enforced. But Singapore grew with remarkable rapidity, Penang developed at a modest pace and only Malacca stagnated.

THE MALAY STATES BEFORE AND AFTER BRITISH INTERVENTION

We have seen how the ancient Malacca dynasty ended with the murder of Sultan Mahmud III at Kota Tinggi in 1699 and how members of the original Bendahara family replaced him and transferred their capital to Riau, under the domination of the Bugis. These Sultans deputed their principal ministers, the Bendahara and the Temenggong to represent them and govern in their name, the Bendahara in Pahang and the Temenggong in Johore. When the Riau royal family divided into the Singapore branch under British protection and the Lingga branch under Dutch control, both these great officials began to pay less attention to their titular suzerains and to assume the position of

independent princes until at last the British recognised Temenggong Abu Bakar as Sultan of Johore in 1877 and Bendahara Wan Ahmad as Sultan of Pahang in 1882.

The eighteenth century Sultans of Riau-Johore could no longer exercise effective control over the mainland, and as a result two separate territories established their independence. Selangor, with its headquarters at the ancient river stronghold of Klang, famous since the days of Bendahara Tun Perak of Malacca, and a group of small Minangkabau states now known as Negri Sembilan. The first Sultan of Selangor was the Bugis Raja Lumu, son of Daeng Chelak, one of the Bugis warriors who ousted Raja Kechil from Johore in 1722; he was recognised as Sultan in 1743 and his descendents have ruled Selangor ever since. The Minangkabau migration from Sumatra began in the sixteenth century, first to Naning (Alor Gajah) and Rembau, and later as far north as Jelai and Jelebu and as far south as Segamat, but it was not until they were in danger of Bugis domination that they united under a Sumatran prince of Minangkabau descent named Raja Melewar, the ancestor of the present Yang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan, in 1773.

Perak, whose first recorded ruler was a son of the last Sultan of Malacca, suffered terrible ravages at the hands of the Achinese in the first half of the seventeenth century but her rulers can trace their descent from the Malacca sultanate to this day. The State should have become wealthy and powerful since she could claim to produce more tin than any other Malay Kingdom in the peninsula but eighteenth century Bugis interference and nineteenth century Siamese invasion, coupled with internal rivalries, continued to wreck her peace and to ruin her prosperity.

The first three quarters of the nineteenth century saw a slow but significant change in the internal political structure of the Malay States of the West Coast. The Malacca Sultanate, from which they all derived to a greater or less extent, had been a City-State centred on a port and living by trade rather than by agriculture. All power was concentrated in the hands of the Sultan and the officers of his court. In the nineteenth century Malay States, however, power was dispersed. The *pax Britannica* removed the threat of external attack and a growing agricultural population began to spread out over the territory. The development of tin-mining, and especially the introduction of Chinese miners working by new methods, made it possible for greater revenues to be obtained by the control of a district than by service at the Sultan's court. The nobles, still bearing the titles of court offices, drifted away from the Sultan to become district chiefs, rich and therefore powerful from their local revenues. This process of change explains the contrast

between the passivity of the Malay States towards the British in this century as compared with their spirited resistance to Portugese and Dutch in earlier periods.

The three settlements of Singapore, Malacca and Penang were transferred from the control of the supreme Government of India to that of the Colonial Office in 1867, and this enabled the Governor and the leading merchants in the Straits Settlements to represent the deplorable conditions in the Malay States more effectively, and to press for a new policy of intervention. It was Lord Kimberley, the Liberal Prime Minister, who issued the instructions in September 1873 which directed the Governor to "rescue the fertile and productive countries from the ruin which must befall them if the present disorders continue unchecked", and when Sir Andrew Clarke landed in Singapore two months later he lost no time in carrying them out. Perak, with rival claimants to the sultanate and with a bitter and devastating clan war between Chinese miners, demanded and received priority. In January, 1874 Clarke temporarily settled the succession by the Pangkor engagement and secured the agreement of Sultan Abdullah to the appointment of a British Resident who was to advise on the collection and control of all revenues and on the general administration of the State. The heads of the Chinese factions were also present and they signed a bond, under heavy penalties, to disarm completely and to keep the peace.

Before the end of 1874 Residents had also been appointed in Selangor and Sungei Ujong, the most prosperous member of the Minangkabau confederation, and a measure of peace and order had been restored. British advice was later extended to the rest of Negri Sembilan, and to Pahang in 1887, and the four states were united in a Federation in 1896, with its capital in Kuala Lumpur. In the development of the Residential system the wisdom, skill and sympathetic understanding of Sir Hugh Low in Perak and Sir Frank Swettenham in Selangor and Perak and later as the first Resident General, did much to establish sound administration and to reconcile the Malay ruling class to the new regime. Both the Federated Malay States and the States of Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Johore, which remained outside the Federation, continued under a separate form of administration from the Straits Settlements and were never declared British territory.

Johore retained her independence until 1914, though her ruler (Sultan Abu Bakar) had established direct relationships with Queen Victoria as early as 1873 when he visited London, but Sultan Ibrahim, his son, now concluded a treaty and received a General Adviser, thus providing the final link with the High Commissioner for the Malay States, who was also Governor of the Straits Settlements.

The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, which enabled the sea journey from England to be completed in 42 days instead of 116, led to a notable increase in trade, which stimulated economic enterprises on the mainland, and the construction of a railway followed by the first rubber boom of 1906 brought a degree of prosperity to the western States which was hitherto unknown.

The population increased in a spectacular manner. Chinese miners had been encouraged to enter the tin-mining areas by earlier Malay rulers and chiefs, but now they flocked in of their own accord, while South Indian labour was recruited by rubber estate owners and by 1920, Malaya was exporting 196,000 tons of rubber per year.

In the Federated Malay States a Federal Council had been created by Sir John Anderson in 1909. The High Commissioner presided over the Council which consisted of the four Rulers, the Resident General, the four British Residents and four unofficials, nominated by the High Commissioner. The membership remained unchanged until 1927, when the Rulers withdrew, the officials were increased to thirteen and the unofficials to eleven. The proceedings of the Council then began to adopt something of the modern aspect of Government and Opposition. There was no further change until the Japanese occupation of Malaya from 1942 to 1945.

On the eve of a campaign for the liberation of Malaya the Japanese surrendered unconditionally and in September, 1945, a British Military Administration was established under the Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, whose headquarters was in Singapore. This was followed by the publication in January, 1946, of a White Paper setting out proposals for a Malayan Union, which would unite the whole of the peninsula under a Governor and a strong central Government, and deprived the Rulers and the States of all but nominal authority.

These proposals caused a storm of protests from the Malays, and led to the rapid formation of the United Malay National Organisation with branches all over the country. Their opposition was strongly supported by a group of retired Malayan Civil Servants in England, including the nonagenarian Sir Frank Swettenham, and the scheme for a Malayan Union was abandoned. In its place the Federation of Malaya Agreement was signed in Kuala Lumpur on January 21st, 1948, and came into force on February 1st of that year. This agreement provided for a High Commissioner and a Federal Legislative Council containing 75 members, fifty of whom were unofficials. A considerable degree of authority was restored to Their Highnesses the Rulers, acting in consultation with their State Executive Councils, and a form of common citizenship was created for all who acknowledged Malaya as their permanent home and the object of their undivided loyalty. Within this

framework the Settlements of Penang and Malacca remained British territory. Singapore continued as a separate Colony under its own Governor.

The year in which the Federation was inaugurated saw the outbreak of a Communist revolt. The Communists had hoped to gain control of the country in September, 1945, but they were forestalled by the arrival of the British Military Administration. During the next two years they made increasingly determined efforts to paralyse the economic recovery of the country and finally launched a campaign of violence and murder in which the principal targets were British rubber planters and tin miners, and those Chinese who actively opposed them. A state of Emergency was declared in June, 1948. Captured documents have shown that they had hoped to declare a Communist Republic on August 3rd, 1948.

The number of Communist Terrorists probably never exceeded 7,000, the majority of them Chinese, but they were well armed with weapons hidden after the Japanese occupation and they retired in the face of determined Government resistance to the deep jungle where they proved an elusive enemy.

In spite of increasingly effective measures, which were greatly stimulated by the leadership of General Sir Gerald Templer, who was High Commissioner and Director of Operations from 1952 to 1954, the Communist hard core were still in armed revolt when a general election was held in July, 1955, to elect 52 unofficial members to the Federal Legislative Council. All except one of those elected were members of the Alliance Party (United Malay National Organisation, Malayan Chinese Association and Malayan Indian Congress) under the leadership of Tunku Abdul Rahman, who then became Chief Minister.

Chapter III

ADMINISTRATION

CONSTITUTION OF THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Constitution of the Federation of Malaya came into existence on the 1st February, 1948, as a result of:

- (a) the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948, between His late Majesty and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu; and
- (b) the State Agreements between His late Majesty and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States; and
- (c) the Federation of Malaya Order in Council, 1948.

The State Agreements

The State Agreements made between His late Majesty and the Malay Rulers provide that, subject to the provisions of the State and Federation Agreements, the Rulers shall enjoy the prerogative, power and jurisdiction which they enjoyed prior to the Japanese occupation. Her Majesty has complete control of the defence and of the external affairs of the Federation.

Each Malay Ruler undertakes to govern his State subject to the provisions of a written constitution, and the State Agreements also provide that the Ruler desires, and Her Majesty agrees, that it shall be a particular charge upon the Government of the State to provide for and encourage the education and training of the Malay inhabitants of the State so as to fit them to take a full share in the economic progress, social welfare and Government of the State and of the Federation.

The Federation Agreement

The Federation of Malaya Agreement establishes, under the protection of Great Britain, a Federation called the Federation of Malaya which consists of the nine Malay States and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca. Power is reserved to Her Majesty and to Their Highnesses the Rulers by mutual agreement from time to time to admit within the Federation any other territory.

Under the Federation Agreement, the Central Government of the Federation comprises a High Commissioner appointed by Her Majesty, a Federal Executive Council to aid and advise the High Commissioner, and a Federal Legislative Council.

The High Commissioner

In exercise of his executive authority the High Commissioner has the following special responsibilities:

- (a) the protection of the rights of any Malay State or any Settlement and of the rights, powers and dignity of Their Highnesses the Rulers;
- (b) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace and tranquility of the Federation or any Malay State or Settlement comprised therein;
- (c) the safeguarding of the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government;
- (d) the safeguarding of the special position of the Malays, and of the legitimate interests of other communities.

Federal Executive Authority

The executive authority of the Federal Government extends to matters with respect to which the Federal Legislative Council has power to pass laws, as defined in the second schedule to the Federation of Malaya Agreement. In certain fields, notably Local Government, Agriculture, Forests and Education, laws made by the Federal Legislature confer full executive authority on the States and Settlements. In a number of other matters varying degrees of executive authority may be delegated to the State and Settlement Governments.

Federal Executive Council

The composition of the Federal Executive Council, which is presided over by the High Commissioner, underwent some change as a result of the amendment of the Federation of Malaya Agreement after the Federal Elections. From August till the end of the year it consisted of three ex-officio members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, and 12 Appointed Members of whom 10, including the Chief Minister, represented the Alliance Party and two were officials, a total of 15 in all. All members of the post-elections Council exercised Ministerial responsibilities and the appointment of Unofficial Members without portfolio, though still a constitutional possibility, was discontinued in practice.

The division of responsibility for departments and subjects on 31st December, 1955, was as follows:

CHIEF MINISTER AND MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS

(Yang Teramat Mulia Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra)

Departments: Immigration; Registration of Citizens; Pilgrim Affairs; Aborigines; Information Services; Broadcasting.

Subjects: Nationality and Citizenship; National Registration; Registration of Births, Deaths, Marriages and Adoptions; Census; Public Holidays; Film Unit; Cinematographic Films; Printing Presses and Publications; Tourism.

CHIEF SECRETARY

(Mr. D. C. Watherston, C.M.G.—*on leave*)

(Mr. David Gray) (*Acting*)

Departments: Government Printing Department; Registration of Societies; Federation Establishment Office; Public Service Appointments and Promotions Board.

Subjects: Constitutional Matters; Civil Service (Conditions of Service); Foreign Relations; Foreign Visitors; Papers for the Conference of Rulers; Ceremonial Arrangements; Accommodation for Government Officers in Kuala Lumpur; Commissions of Enquiry; Federation Annual Report; Malaya House and Malaya Hall.

MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT

(Colonel H. S. Lee, C.B.E., J.P.)

Departments: Railways; Road Transport; Civil Aviation; Marine; Meteorological Surveys; Marine Surveys; Machinery Department; Central Electricity Board.

Subjects: Merchant Shipping; Ports; Lights and Navigational Aids; River Transport; Roads (Policy in Planning); Road Safety; Fuel and Power; Petroleum and Dangerous Liquids; Commercial and Industrial Explosives.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(Mr. T. V. A. Brodie, Q.C.)

Departments: Department of the Public Trustee and the Official Assignee; Registration of Patents and Trade Marks; Custodian of Enemy Property.

Subjects: Legal Affairs; Legislation and legal advice to Government; Trusts Funds; Banishments; Fugitive Offenders; Restricted Residence; Inventions; Registration of Companies.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY

(Mr. C. J. Thomas, C.M.G.)

Departments: Customs and Excise; Income Tax; Post Office Savings Bank; Estate and Stamp Duties; Organisation and Methods; War Damage Commission.

Subjects: Finance and Public Accounts; Treasury; Currency; Taxation Policy; Banking; Government Loans including Premium Bonds and Savings Certificates; Loans Board; Foreign Exchange Control; Remission of Revenue, Stamp Duties, etc.; Purchasing, Insurance and Disposal of Government Stores; Tender Boards; Employees' Provident Fund; Registration of Businesses.

MINISTER FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

(Dr. Ismail bin Dato' Abdul Rahman)

Departments: Lands; Mines; Rural Development (R.I.D.A.); Survey; Geological Survey; Drainage and Irrigation; Co-operative Development; Game.

Subjects: Inns and Inn-keepers; Lodging Houses; Holiday Bungalows and Government Resthouses; Federal Government Property; National Parks; Land Advisory Committee.

MINISTER FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

(Mr. O. A. Spencer)

Departments: Supplies; Statistics.

Subjects: Trade, Commerce and Industry (including Commodity Conferences, Study Groups and allied matters); Economic Planning (Colombo Plan, Development Planning, E.C.A., E.C.A.F.E., F.A.O., Point Four and C.D.&W.); Customs and Tariff Policy; Imports and Exports; Insurance; I.T.O. and G.A.T.T.; Food and Price Control; Reparations.

SECRETARY FOR DEFENCE

(Mr. A. H. P. Humphrey, O.B.E.)

Departments: Police; Federation Military Forces; Prisons; Civil Defence; Emergency Detention and Rehabilitation Camps; Home Guard; Malayan Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve; Federation of Malaya Volunteer Force; Malayan Auxiliary Air Force.

Subjects: Defence and Internal Security; Arms, Firearms and Ammunition; Military College; Medals and Awards (other than Civil); Henry Gurney Schools.

MINISTER FOR EDUCATION

(Dato' Abdul Razak bin Dato' Hussain)

Departments: General Education and Schools; Museums, Archives and Libraries.

Subjects: Cultural Institutions; Ethnology, Anthropology and Archaeology; University of Malaya; Protection of Historical Monuments; Exhibitions; U.N.E.S.C.O.; Regional Publications Bureau; Cadet Corps; British Council.

MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(Mr. Leong Yew Koh)

Departments: Medical and Health Services; Chemistry; Social Welfare.

Subjects: W.H.O.; U.N.I.C.E.F.; Refugees and Displaced Persons; Social Welfare Lotteries; Charities and Charitable Institutions; Youth Movements; Voluntary Organisations doing Medical Work.

MINISTER FOR LABOUR

(Mr. V. T. Sambanthan)

Departments: Labour; Trade Unions.

Subjects: Industrial Relations; Manpower; Factories, Dangerous and Obnoxious Trades.

MINISTER FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

(Enche Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman)

Departments: Town Planning.

Subjects: Local Government; Conduct and Supervision of Local Elections; Fire Services; Housing for Public (not including Government quarters); Weights and Measures; Community Development; Civics Courses; Auctioneers, Auction Sales, Appraisers, Pawnbrokers, Second-hand Dealers, Money Lenders and Money Lending; Cinemas and Theatres.

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

(Enche Abdul Aziz bin Ishak)

Departments: Agriculture; Forestry; Veterinary; Fisheries.

Subjects: Malayan Agri-Horticultural Association; Resettlement of Special Constables.

MINISTER FOR WORKS

(Enche Sardon bin Haji Jubir)

Departments: Public Works including Buildings, Water Supplies, and the Construction of Roads (Policy in Road Planning is excluded).

Subjects: Housing (Government Quarters only); Office Accommodation in Kuala Lumpur.

MINISTER FOR POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(Mr. Ong Yoke Lin)

Departments: Posts; Telecommunications.

Federal Legislative Council

During the first half of the year the form and composition of the Legislative Council was as shown in the Report for 1954. To make way for a new Legislative Council composed of both elected and appointed members—for which legislative provision had been made in 1953 and 1954—the Council was dissolved on 6th June, by Proclamation. It was declared reconstituted by election and appointment by Proclamation on 26th July and general elections were held throughout the Federation on 27th July, for the return of one member from each of 52 constituencies.

The new Legislative Council consists of 98 members presided over by the Speaker. 52 are Elected Members; 32 are Appointed Members representing Commerce (6), Rubber (6), Tin (4), Trade Unions (4), Agriculture and Husbandry (2), Racial Minorities (3) and Other Interests (7); 9 are the Mentri Mentri Besar (Chief Ministers) of the States, 2 represent the Settlements of Penang and Malacca and 3 are *Ex Officio* Members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary); the majority of the Members appointed to represent specific interests are by the Agreement required to be chosen by independent organisations and associations.

51 of the 52 Elected Members of the Legislative Council represent the Alliance Party formed by a combination of the United Malays' National Organisation, the Malayan Chinese Association and the Malayan Indian Congress; one represents the Pan Malayan Islamic Party.

The official languages of the Legislative Council are Malay and English.

Powers of Legislative Council

The powers of the Legislative Council to make laws for the Federation extend to the matters set out in the Second Schedule to the Federation Agreement and Bills passed by the Council require the assent of the High Commissioner and of the Rulers expressed by a Standing Committee consisting of two Rulers. If the High Commissioner considers that it is expedient in the interests of public order, public faith or good Government that any Bill introduced, or any motion proposed for discussion in the Legislative Council should have effect,

and if the Council fails to pass the Bill or motion within such time and in such form as the High Commissioner may think reasonable and expedient, the High Commissioner has "reserved power" to give effect to the Bill or motion as if it had been passed by the Council.

The Rulers and the Conference of Rulers

There is established under the Federation Agreement a Conference of Rulers consisting of all the Rulers of the Malay States. The Conference meets whenever necessary under the chairmanship of any one of the Rulers as may be selected at the Conference and meets the High Commissioner at least three times a year.

Except in cases of urgency the High Commissioner is required to send to each of the Rulers an advance copy of every Bill which it is intended to bring before the Legislative Council. Every new draft salary scheme for the creation or major reorganisation of a department of the Federal Government is also sent to Their Highnesses and may be discussed in the Conference of Rulers if desired.

It is the duty of the High Commissioner to explain to the Rulers the policy of the Federal Government on matters of importance to the Malay States and to ascertain the views of the Rulers. It is also the particular duty of the High Commissioner to consult the Conference of Rulers from time to time upon the immigration policy of the Government and in particular when any major change in such policy is contemplated by the Federal Government.

The Malay States

There is in each Malay State a State Executive Council and a Council of State. The State Agreement provides for the promulgation of a written Constitution for each State in conformity with the relevant parts of the Federation Agreement.

Executive Authority in the States

Executive Authority in each State is exercised by the Ruler either directly or through State officers in his name. The Chief Executive Officer in the State is the Mentri Besar. State Executive authority extends to all matters which are not included in the sphere of the Federal authority; and the Ruler in the exercise of his executive functions is aided and advised by the State Executive Council.

Council of State

Councils of State are empowered to legislate on matters relating to the Muslim religion and the custom of the Malays and, also, may pass laws on any subject except those in respect of which the Federal Legislative Council has power to pass laws.

A Bill passed by a Council of State requires the assent of the Ruler of the State. In each State's sphere of responsibility each Ruler possesses a reserved power similar to that of the High Commissioner referred to above.

There is a British Adviser in each Malay State, whose duty it is to advise on all matters connected with the Government of the State other than matters relating to the Muslim religion and the custom of the Malays.

The Settlements of Penang and Malacca

The Federation Agreement incorporates the Settlements of Penang and Malacca into the Federation and provides that their administration shall be in such manner as Her Majesty may from time to time prescribe by Order in Council. The Agreement provides for the constitution in each of the two Settlements of a Settlement Council, with legislative powers similar to those exercised by the Councils of State in the Malay States. The chief executive officer is the Resident Commissioner.

There is a Nominated Council for each Settlement with functions similar to those of the State Executive Councils in the Malay States.

Financial

The report of the Committee appointed in 1954 to review the financial provisions of the Federation of Malaya Agreement was approved by the Federal Legislative Council in May. The necessary amendments to the Federation of Malaya Agreement were given effect in Ordinance, No. 39 of 1955.

As a result of these amendments, which become effective on 1st January, 1956, the States and Settlements will be given a considerable measure of financial autonomy.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF GOVERNMENT

Federal Government

The seat of the Federal Government is in Kuala Lumpur. It is here that the High Commissioner resides, the Federal Legislative and Executive Councils meet and the majority of the Federal Departments have their headquarters.

State and Settlement Governments

The States and Settlements are divided into administrative districts in which the chief Government representative is usually the District Officer, a member of one of the Administrative Services who is responsible to the Mentri Besar or the Resident Commissioner for the general administration of the district. The smallest administrative

units are the mukims into which each district is divided. These vary considerably in size in the various parts of the country and are in the charge of salaried headmen called Penghulu or Penggawa. The method of appointment of these Malay officials, upon whom the District Officer relies for keeping in touch with village affairs and with smallholders in rural areas, also varies in the several States and Settlements, but in practice they are the acknowledged representatives of the local community in which they live, as well as being officers of the administration.

In each State or Settlement there are both officers of State or Settlement Departments such as the Medical and Health and the Education Departments, who are responsible to the Mentri Besar or the Resident Commissioner, and departmental officers of Federal Departments as, for instance, the Telecommunications Department, and the Postal Department, who are responsible to their head of department in Kuala Lumpur, but work closely with the State or Settlement Governments and District Administrations.

Local Government

In the field of Local Government two important trends were noteworthy. The first was the further increase in the number of elected local authorities; the second was the steps taken to strengthen existing local authorities, particularly by the granting of financial autonomy.

The number of elected Local Councils increased from 213 to 256 and it is anticipated that the number will continue to increase in 1956. The success of the Local Councils varies considerably but in general their progress has been most encouraging. Local Council budgets for 1956, which will continue to be balanced by means of grants-in-aid, show a distinct improvement over those for 1955 and indicate an increasing ability on the part of the Councils to handle their own affairs.

The Town Boards (Amendment) Ordinance, 1954, which gives to the State Governments power to confer financial autonomy on Town Councils and Town Boards came into force on 1st January, 1955. Although there has been no spectacular increase in the number of financially autonomous Town Councils and Town Boards, there were, at the end of 1955, six financially autonomous Town Councils and two financially autonomous Town Boards in the Federation and a great amount of investigation relevant to the preparation of budgets to justify the granting of financial autonomy was in hand in many other Town Councils and Town Boards. Investigations into methods of increasing revenue derived from assessment of property have also been made.

Municipalities exist in Kuala Lumpur, Georgetown, Penang and Malacca. They are largely elected and are tackling their problems with vigour and responsibility. Motions were passed in the Kuala Lumpur and Malacca Municipal Councils and the Penang Settlement Council calling for the establishment of Committees to investigate the question of fully-elected Municipal Councils and the election of Mayors from among the elected Councillors. The Committees have now been set up and are studying the question. There is a particular awareness of the need for planned development in Municipal Council areas and Municipal Councils have been drawing up their Development plans for the period 1956-60. The ability of Municipal Councils to deal with an important aspect of planned development was strengthened by the passing of the Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1955, which gives to the Municipal Councils power to make clearance orders to deal with the problem of slum clearance.

Chapter IV

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The standard measures recognised by the laws of the Federation of Malaya are as follows:

- (a) Standard of Length, the Imperial yard.
- (b) Standard of Weight, the Imperial pound.
- (c) Standard of Capacity, the Imperial gallon.

Among the Asian commercial and trading classes, Chinese steel-yards (called "*liteng*" and "*daching*") of various sizes are generally employed for weighing purposes.

The undermentioned are the principal local measures of weight and capacity used, with their relation to English standards:

The <i>chupak</i>	...	...	—	1 quart
The <i>gantang</i>	...	...	—	1 gallon
The <i>tahil</i>	...	...	—	$1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.
The <i>kati</i> (16 <i>tahils</i>)	...	...	—	$1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
The <i>picul</i> (100 <i>katis</i>)	...	...	—	$133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.
The <i>koyan</i> (40 <i>piculs</i>)	...	...	—	$5,333\frac{1}{3}$ lbs.

The more common local measures of length in use are:

2 <i>jenkals</i>	...	...	...	—	1 <i>hasta</i>
2 <i>hastas</i>	...	...	...	—	1 <i>ela</i>
2 <i>elas</i>	...	...	...	—	1 <i>depa</i> (1 fathom or 6 ft.)

Other weights in common use are:

10 <i>huns</i>	...	...	...	—	1 <i>chi</i>
10 <i>chi</i>	...	...	...	—	1 <i>tahil</i> ($1\frac{1}{3}$ ozs.)
1 <i>bahara</i> (3 <i>piculs</i>)	...	...	...	—	400 lbs.
1 <i>kuncha</i>	...	...	...	—	160 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>nalih</i>	...	...	...	—	16 <i>gantangs</i>
1 <i>gantang</i> of <i>padi</i>	...	...	...	—	5 lbs. approximately
1 <i>gantang</i> of rice (milled)	...	...	...	—	8 lbs. approximately

Measures of area in use only in the States of Kedah and Perlis are:

1 <i>jemba</i>	...	...	...	—	64 square feet.
1 <i>relong</i>	...	...	...	—	484 <i>jembas</i> .
1 acre	...	...	...	—	1.40625 <i>relongs</i> .

Measures of area in use only in the State of Kelantan are:

1 square <i>depa</i>	—	43.56 square ft.
1 acre	—	1,000 square <i>depas</i> .

Chapter V

READING LIST

GENERAL

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